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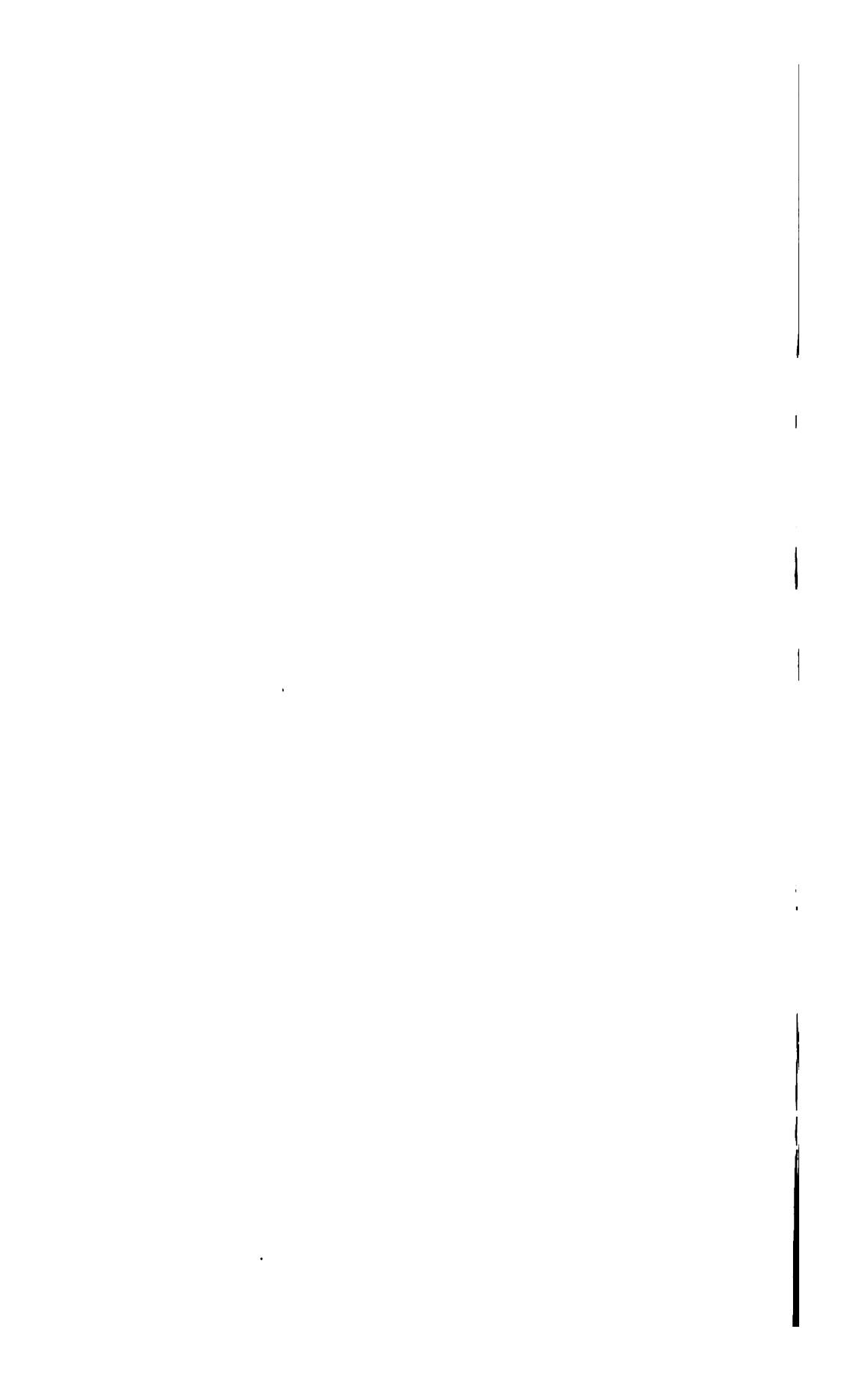


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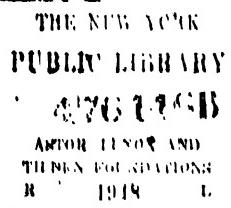
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To His Excellency
The Right Reverend Father in GOD

J O H N,
Lord Bishop of LONDON,

One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL, and
First Plenipotentiary at the Congress
at Utrecht.

May it Please Your Excellency,

I HUMBLY beg leave to
lay the following Memoirs
at Your Lordship's Feet ;
which contain an Abstract of that
Blessed and Glorious P E A C E,
* * You

The Dedication.

You have with such Unpara-
ll'd Skill and Industry Pro-
cur'd for Us, as well as what was
most Remarkable and Memora-
ble in the W A R : The most
Tedious, Bloody, and Expen-
sive, perhaps, that ever was.

W H E N the Best and Great-
est of Queens (encourag'd by
Your Lordship's Matchless and
Happy Address in so many other
Negotiations) put the Manage-
ment of this Heavenly Work into Your Hands : Joyning Her
Commission to that of the Al-
mighty, which, Your Lordship
had the Honour to Bear : What
Joy, what Exultations were to
be seen in the Faces of all true
Sons of the Church of *England* !
being well Assur'd, that as Hea-
ven

The Dedication.

ven it self, would Inspire and Assist its own Messenger, so would it help forward and perfect so Divine a Work: For tho' we find the Lord of H O S T S, and God of V E N G E A N C E so often Us'd in the Old Testament; Yet the God of M E R C Y, and the Prince of P E A C E, are the more Darling Attributes of the Almighty, throughout the Brighter Revelations of the New.

M A Y the same Spirit, My L O R D, which accompanied You thro'out the whole Course of this Great Work, Unite our Divisions, and Inspire Us with a true Sense of the Blessings of P E A C E. May this Unhappy Nation at last see its Errors, and Grate-

The Dedication.

Gratefully Acknowledge what
the Greatest of Queens, the Best
of Councils, and what Your
Lordship (the most Pious and
Accomplish'd Prelate of this Age)
has done for Us. This, My
LORD, is most sincerely Wish'd,
and heartily Pray'd for, by,

My L O R D,

Your EXCELLENCE,

Most Dutiful and
Most Obedient Servant,

T. B R O D R I C K.

The

THE P R E F A C E.

AFTER the Great and Unexpected Encou-
ragement I have met with in this Under-
taking, from most of the Nobility and Gentry of
these Kingdoms; I should certainly be inexcusable
if I did not make a Publick Acknowledgment for
those extraordinary Favours and Civilities which
have enabled Me to Publish the following Work,
Containing a Collection of the most Material Trans-
actions of the Late WAR, extracted from the best
Accounts publish'd, both Foreign and Domestick;
together with some Remarks of my Own, which I
have had particular Opportunities to Make, having
had the Honour to converse with most of those
Eminent Persons, to whom our Country is so in-
finitely Indebted for their wonderful Service in
Military Affairs, and for bringing this Tedious and
Expensive WAR to a Happy Conclusion.

WHEN I first enter'd upon this Design, it
was the Opinion of most People, that the WAR
would have ended with the Treaty of Geertruy-
denberg

The P R E F A C E.

denberg (with which I propos'd to have compleated my Work:) But the Conferences there being unhappy broke off, I thought my self obliged to continue my History to that Memorable Time, in which, at last, we are bless'd with the Greatest of Blessings, an Honourable, Firm, and Glorious P E A C E.

'T IS hop'd those Persons who were the early Encouragers of this Performance, will excuse the long Delay that has been Made; I having inserted several Additions in the Historical Part, more than what I at first Propos'd, besides some curious Plans Engrav'd by the best Artists I could Procure; with an Abstract of the Transactions at Utrecht, (or elsewhere,) that either Preceded or Contributed to the Perfecting the desirable Work of P E A C E.

MY Principal Design was to have confin'd my self particularly to the most Material Transactions of the WAR in the Netherlands: But, finding that some Campaigns afforded little or nothing Remarkable there, I hope I shall be Pardon'd, if I have made Excursions into Germany, Italy, or Spain, to Entertain my Reader with the Glorious Exploits of the Heroes of our own Country, or those of other Nations, as well as to make the Historical Account of each Campaign near the same Length throughout my Book.

I HAVE

The P R E F A C E.

I HAVE taken all imaginable Care to procure the exactest Draughts of those Fortified Places, that were either besieg'd during the WAR, or that I have had otherwise Occasion to treat of ; and must acknowledge my self oblig'd to our English Gazetteer for his Description of most of the Towns mention'd in this Work.

I OWN the Running-Title over each Page throughout the Book ought to have been the same with the General Title : But, great Part of the Sheets having been Printed off before the Conclusion of the WAR, I found it impracticable to Remedy it, and beg my Reader's Pardon for that, or any other Error he may meet with : Since it is impossible that a Design of this Nature, compos'd of such Variety of Matter, and such Diversity of Representations, can pretend to absolute Perfection. However, I declare, I have endeavour'd throughout the whole Course of this Work, to divest my self of all Particularity, and Represent both Persons and Actions in as just a Light as possible, without Embellishment of Words : Hoping the Impartial Part of Mankind will agree with Me in this, That my History affords so many great Actions, perform'd by our own Officers and Soldiers, which need no Illustration, but will appear brightest in their own Native Splendour.

H A-

The P R E F A C E.

HAVING been Honour'd with the Coats of Arms of most of our Nobility, and many of our Gentry, I have plac'd them round the Mapp of Flanders, the Plan of the Battles of Hochstet and Ramillies; heartily wishing there had been more Room to have Adorn'd my Work both with the Coronets and Titles of those Illustrious Families, that have so generously contributed towards the Ornamental Part of my Book: And, if I find that I have omitted any Arms that should have been inserced, I will, with all possible Expedition, contrive to have them Engrav'd on purpose, and added to the rest: Desiring those Persons whose Arms are wanting, to send a Draught of them to the Bookseller.

AND, as I have the Honour of a Catalogue of Subscribers to this Undertaking, perhaps the most Glorious, as well as Numerous, that have hitherto appear'd in Print; So, I hope, I shall find them so well Satisfied, as to Encourage a greater Design I have in View.

A

The NAMES of the
S U B S C R I B E R S
 T O
 Mr. B R O D R I C K's
H I S T O R Y
 O F T H E
L a t e W a r.

Note: Those Mark'd with this * are Large Paper: Those
 Mark'd with † are for the Coats of Arms.

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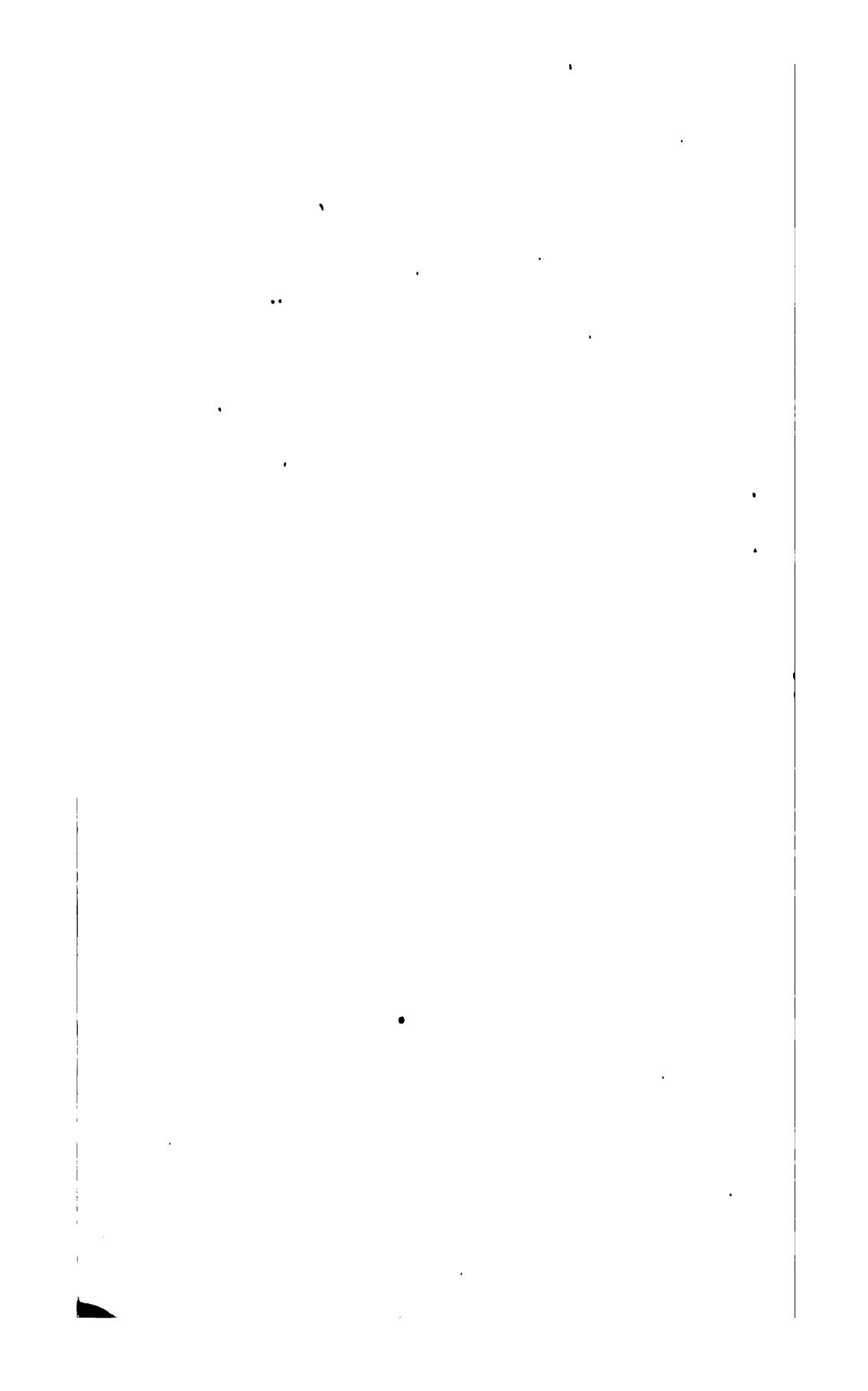
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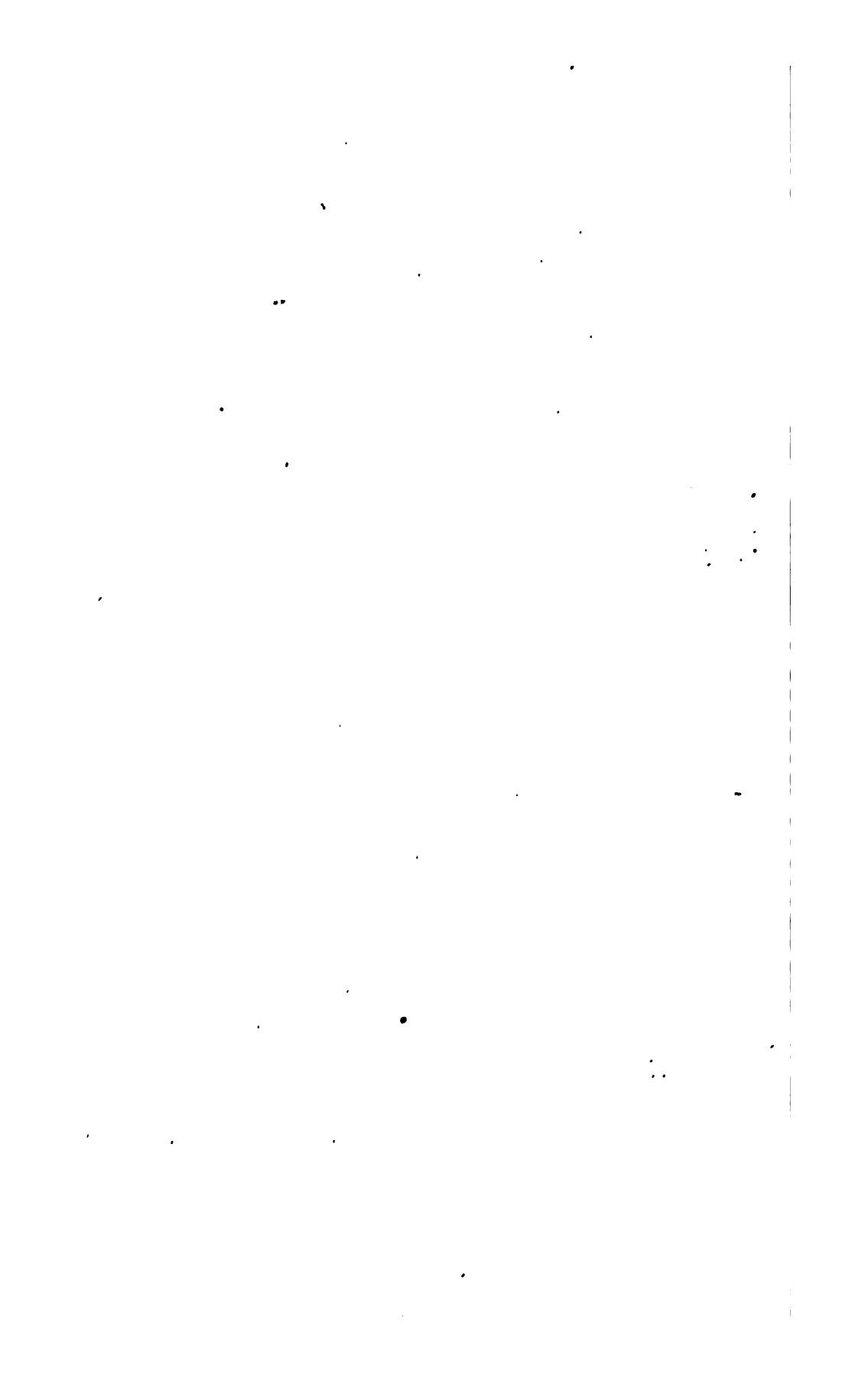
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THE





T H E

ANNO
1697.

INTRODUCTION.



H E Memorable Congres and Treaty at His late Britanick Majest's Royal Palace of **R E S W I C K**, near the Hague, being set on Foot; the Preliminaries after several Debates Concluded and Sign'd; and the Conferences adjourn'd from Time to Time:

*Treaty at
Bewick.*

The Critical Day (*Sep. 20th. 1697.*) was come, when either a Happy Peace, or a Long and Bloody War, was to Determine the Fate of all Christendom. But the English, Spanish and Dutch Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with those of France, having adjusted ill Matters remaining in Difference between any of them; did on that (*a*) D A Y, respectively sign the Treaty of Peace, and then complimented each other upon the finishing that Important Negotiation. Soon after, the Lords Justices of *England*, having receiv'd an Express of the Signing of the Peace, caus'd a Proclamation to be drawn up for Proclaiming the same; which was Publish'd by the *Heralds* on *Tuesday 19th of October*, before the Gate of the Royal Palace of *White-Hall*; then at *Temple-Bar*; next over against *Wood-street End in Cheapside*; and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, in the accustomed Manner. After which, the Conferences continued at **R E S W I C K**, between the

*Peace
Concluded.**And Pre-
claynd.**a Imperial*

(a) N. B. THE Treaty between France and the United Provinces was sign'd at Midnight; that with Spain an Hour afterwards, and that with England at Three of the Clock in the Morning.

ANNO Nostri Majestatis (September 25th) and by the King of France
1698. (October 3d. N. S.)

Solicitation concerning the Succession to the Crown of Spain. SOON after the Treaty of RESSUCK, there was a new Project form'd at Court, which was, coming to an Agreement, concerning the Succession to the Crown of Spain. The King of England, having a serious REGARD to the present State of Europe, believ'd that we should never enjoy a solid Peace, unless the King of Spain, Charles II. should name an Heir in his Life-time, to the Exclusion of the Infants of France. To effect this, His Britanick Majesty used all possible means at the Court of Madrid, to Engage the King of Spain to Nominate the Electoral Prince of Bavaria (who was Grandson to his Sister that Married the Emperor) to be his Heir and Successor: The King of Spain then made his WILL, and declar'd therein that young Prince to be his Successor. Altho' this WILL was made with abundance of Secrecy, the King of France (or his Ministers) found means to get a Copy of it, the 16th instant very Day that the King of Spain sign'd it. Hereupon, By the French the most Christian King gave clear Marks of his Resentment, and Order'd the Marquis de Harcourt (his Ambassador at the Court of Madrid) to present a Memorial to His Catholick Majesty; importuning, That the King his Master threatened to Revenge himself for their attempting to Exclude for ever, the Lawful Right of his Children to the Succession of Spain. This made an Uneasiness for some time; but Count Tallard (the French Ambassador at the British Court) declar'd, That there might be an Accommodation found out, in Relation to the Spanish Succession, without the Effusion of Blood. He contriv'd the memorable Treaty of Partition, and communicated the Plan of it to the Marquis De Tercy, and Monsieur De Pomponne; and these Ministers propos'd it to the French King. His Majesty approv'd of the Project, and the whole Court esteem'd Count Tallard as a Person of an extraordinary Genius. Hereupon, the King gave a private Audience to the Earl of Jersey (who succeeded the Earl of Portland in his Embassy to France) and told him, That as the Peace of Resswick, had reconcil'd him to the King of England his Master, he wish'd for nothing more then such means as would contribute to render that Peace Firm and Lasting. Not doubting, but His Britanick Majesty was of the same sentiments: That notwithstanding, if the King of Spain should

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VIII. COMMISSIONERS shall be appointed ANNO 1697. to Adjust and Determine the Pretensions of both Nations to the Places in *Hudson's Bay*. But the Places taken by the *French* during the former Peace, and re-taken by the *English* during this War, shall be left to the *French* according to the Preceeding Article: The Capitulation of 1696. to be Observed: The Commissioners to meet in three Months, and determine in six Months all Differences in this Matter.

IX. ALL Letters of Marque and Reprisal shall be void, and none hereafter be Granted.

X. THAT all Captures at Sea are forbid in the different Parts of the World.

XI. THE Peace shall not be broken between the two Kings, by any Act of the Subjects of either thro' Inadvertency, contrary to this Treaty.

XII. THAT in case of Future War between the two Kings, the Subjects of either shall peaceably enjoy their own, and have six Months time to withdraw their Effects.

XIII. THAT the Principality of *Orange* be restor'd to King *William*; and the *French* King to be accountable for all the Profits during the time he has been kept out of it.

XIV. THE Peace concluded at *St. Germains* between the *French* King, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1679. is Restor'd.

XV. THE Treaty between the *French* and the Duke of *Savoy* be Confirm'd.

XVI. THOSE nam'd by either Kings in six Months, shall be included in this Treaty, and both Kings express their Thanks to the King of *Sweden* for His Mediation, and Comprehend him in the best Manner in this Peace.

XVII. THE Ratification of this Alliance to be deliver'd by both Parties at *RÈSWICK* within three Weeks; and it was Ratified accordingly by His *British* nick

The INTRODUCTION.

ANNO would be faithful in the Execution of this Treaty. And indeed, it was universally thought, by those who were
 Really in His Majesty's Interest, and that of all Europe; that the Security was not strong enough. And
 it even so happen'd: For, whilst France was court-ing King William into the said Treaty, the Marquis De Harcourt (the French Ambassador in Spain) was indefatigably industrious with the Grandees, in his In-sinuations against the House of Austria. But, the Queen of Spain who was nearly related to, and entirely in the Interest of that HOUSE, foreseeing the Designs of France, early concernt Measures with the Count De Harrach (the Imperial Minister) to disappoint them. So that after having prevailed with the King her Husband to remove privately from Madrid to Toledo, (under an Umbrage of preserving his Health) she there labour'd hard with him to support the Interest of the House of Austria, and to get a Ratification of the Will of Philip IV, his Father; whereby the Succession, in default of Issue by his Son, was settled upon the German Branch of the Austrian Family.

Second Treaty of Partition.

B U T, as Death respects Princes no more than other Men, it took the young Successor to the Monarchy of Spain out of the World; who departed this Life, February VI, 1699, N. S. So that while the Parliament was sitting, there was a second Treaty of Partition con-cluded between England, France and Holland. Where-by, instead of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, the Arch-Duke Charles of Austria, was to have all the Domi-nions both within and without Europe, (except what by the former Treaty had been assign'd to the Dauphin and to France) and that the Duke of Lorrain, instead of his own Countrey (which was likewise to be given to France) should have the Dutchy of Milan; and the Prince of Vaudemont the County of Billebe conferr'd on Him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for this Treaty, were the Earls of Portland and Jersey: But this, like the former, was but a present Amusement, and serv'd the French King only for a more violent Breach of his Faith, and for a Pretence of casting more Odium upon His Britanick Majesty and His Ministers.

The French Court puts on the Inter-est of the Duke of Anjou.

F O R, notwithstanding the former Treaty, the French King made use of all manner of Opportunities to push on the Interest of Philip, Duke of Anjou, sec-ond

The INTRODUCTION.

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cond Son of the Dauphin of France, which was left to ANNO 1709.
 the Management of the Cardinal Portocarrero the Prime Minister, upon a Result of the Intrigues of the Marquis *De Harcourt*; he having, during his Embassy, gain'd the King of Spain's principal Ministers to his Party. So that His Majesty being taken with a violent Distemper, which daily increas'd, and the whole Court perceiving him to be near his End; Cardinal Portocarrero, and the other Ministers, presented him a Will, which was some time beforz forg'd by the Court of France. Don *Antoine D'Ubelles* (Secretary of the General dispatches) having read it aloud, the Half-dead King sign'd it, (October II.) and order'd it to be seal'd in his Presence. Whereby he declar'd, that the very Moment that it should please G O D to take him out of this Life, the Duke of *Anjou* should be *Ipsè Facto* King of all his Dominions, notwithstanding 'any kind of Renunciation; and order'd all his Subjects and Vassals of what Condition soever, to acknowledge him as such. Soon after (November 1. N. S.) His (a) Majesty departed this Life, and the said Will was open'd in the Presence of the Spanish Court, and a Copy of it forthwith dispatch'd to the French King, who soon after declar'd his Acceptance of it, without consulting those Allies with whom he had so lately concluded a Treaty of Partition. So that on November 16, N. S. the Duke Philip ^{Charles II.} ^{King of Spain.} ^{Duke of Anjou de-clar'd King of Spain.} was in his Grandfather's Court, Declared and Saluted KING OF SPAIN.

THE French King being unwilling to stop here, caus'd his own Troops to take possession of the Spanish Netherlands, and by Stratagem to seize several strong <sup>The French
seize the
Spanish Netherlands.</sup>
 (b) Towns, partly Garrison'd by the Dutch, for the Defence and Security of their Country; whereby the States were brought under a Necessity of Acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou*'s Title to Spain, to get their Soldiers again; who nevertheless, were not without a great

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great

(a) CHARLES II. King of Spain, &c. was Born November 6, 1661. and succeeded his Father King Philip IV, in the Year 1666.

(b) THE French Troops that were let into the Garrisons of the Spanish Netherlands, were 800 Men into Namur; 2500 into Luxemburg; which were to be attended by 1000 Horses; 500 into Mons; 1500 into Oudenard; 600 into Ostend; 2000 into Newport; and Antwerp (which claim'd a Priviledge of being exempted from receiving a Spanish Garrison) was forc'd to receive what number of Men the French were pleased to impose upon them.

ANNO great deal of Difficulty, suffer'd to return. The King of Great-Britain was highly exasperated at the French King's violent Breach of his Faith and Honour : But most of His Majesty's, and the Dutch Troops being disbanded, they were at that Juncture altogether incapable of making Reprisal, and so, prudently forbore shewing a Resentment, till they were in a Condition to demand Satisfaction. Soon after, His Britanick Majesty thought fit to dissolve the *Parliament* (December 19) and to call a new one to meet at Westminster the 6th. of February ensuing. Monday February the 10th, the King went to the House, and in his Speech declar'd, That the Death of (a) the Duke of Gloucester, had made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession in the Protestant Line ; and that the present State of Affairs (embroil'd by the Death of the King of Spain) merited their Consideration. Whereupon, the Commons made a very Loyal Address ; asserting, That they would stand by, and support His Majesty and Government ; and take such effectual Measures as might best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe : And then came to a Resolution, That the Princess Sophia, Duchess Dowager of Hannover, be declar'd next in Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, after His Majesty and the Princess, and the Heirs of their Bodies respectively ; and that the farther Limitation of the Crown be to the said Princess Sophia, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants : And then address'd His Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to enter into such Negotiations, in concert with the States General, and other Potentates, as might effectually conduce to the mutual safety of these Kingdoms, and the States-General ; and the Preservation of the Peace of Europe.

*Resolution
of the Com-
mons.*

THE King was very well pleas'd with these Assurances of Duty and Loyalty ; " And heartily thank'd them for their unanimous Resolution to Support and " Assist him : And that he would immediately order

" his

(a) THE Illustrious Prince WILLIAM Duke of GLOUCESTER, was Son of Her Royal Highness the Prince: ANNE, by Prince George of Denmark. He was Born at Hampton-Court, July 24, 1689. and on the 27th of the same Month was there Baptized by the Lord Bishop of London. He was taken Sick on Wednesday, July 24, 1700. (being his Highness's Birth-Day) and on Tuesday, July 30. departed this Life, being Eleven Years and Five Days old.

" his Ministers abroad to enter into Negotiations, in ANNO
 " concert with the States-General, and other Potentates,
 " for attaining of those great Ends which they desired :
 " That nothing could more effectually conduce to their
 " Security, than the Unanimity and Vigour they had
 " shewed on that Occasion ; and that he should always
 " endeavour, on his part, to preserve and increase the
 " mutual Trust and Confidence between them. Where-
 upon, His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Ratification of
 the Grand Alliance, between the EMPEROR,
 HIMSELF, and the STATES-GENERAL
 of the United Provinces, which was concluded at
Vienna, May 12, 1689.

1701.

*The Grand Alliance betwixt the EMPEROR,
 King WILLIAM III. and the
 STATES-GENERAL.*

WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God, King *The Grand Alliance.*
 of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender
 of the Faith, &c. To All and Every one to whom these
 Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas a certain Tre-
 aty of Friendship, and stricter Alliance between the most
 Serene, most Potent, and most Invincible Prince and
 Lord Leopold, by the Grace of God, Elect Roman Em-
 peror, always August; and of Germany, Hungary, Bo-
 hemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c. KING, &c.
 And the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the
 United Provinces, was made and concluded at Vienna,
 the 12th Day of May last past, on the Emperor's part,
 by Leopold William, Count of Konigsegg, Vice-Chan-
 cellor of the Empire, &c. and Theodore Albrecht Henry,
 Count of Stratman, Chancellor of the Court, His Im-
 perial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and Counsellors of
 State : And on the part of the States-General, by Jacob
 Hop, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of Amster-
 dam, and Deputy for Holland and Westfrieland, in the
 Assembly of the States-General. The Tenour of which
 Treaty is as followeth.

" BE it Known and Declared, That altho' the Tre-
 " aty concluded at the Hague a few Years since, be-
 " tween His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the High and
 " Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Pro-
 " vinces, for their mutual Defence, does yet remain in
 " its full Vigour : Nevertheless, both His Imperial Ma-
 jesty,

The INTRODUCTION.

ANNO "jesty, and the States-General considering the Great
 1713. "nest of the common Danger, which threatens all Christ-
 "endom, since the last French Invasion, and the In-
 "constancy of the French in the Observance of Tre-
 "ties, have judged it necessary to strengthen the Con-
 "ditions of the aforesaid Treaty, and the former Uni-
 "on, with stricter and firmer Ties; and at the same
 "time to consider of more effectual Means, as well for
 "restoring as preserving the publick Peace and Safety.
 "And therefore, the Plenipotentiaries constituted to
 "that Purpose by both Parties, viz. by His Imperial
 "Majesty, his Counsellors of State, *Leopold William*,
 "Count of *Conigsegg*, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire,
 "Sc. and *Theodore Albrecht Henry*, Count of *Stratman*,
 "Chancellor of the Court; and by the States-General,
 "Jacob *Huy*, Counsellor and Recorder of the City of
 "Amsterdam, and Deputy for *Holland* and *Westfryslan*d,
 "in the Assembly of the States-General, after
 "the mutual Exchange of their full Powers, have co-
 "venanted and agreed in the Manner following.

I THERE shall be, and remain for ever, a constant, perpetual and inviolable Friendship, and good Correspondence between His Imperial Majesty and the States-General; and each of them shall be obliged earnestly to promote the others Interests, and as much as in them lies, to prevent all Damages and Inconveniences to them.

II. AND whereas the French King has lately, without any lawful Cause or Pretext, Attack'd, as well His Imperial Majesty as the States-General, by a most grievous and most Unjust War, there shall be during the same, not only a Defensive, but also an Offensive Alliance between the contracting Parties, by Virtue whereof they shall both of them act in a hostile manner with all their Forces by Sea and Land, against the said French King, and such of his Allies, as upon Exhortation to be used for that Purpose, shall refuse to separate themselves from him; and they shall also communicate to one another their Advices, for the more usefully contriving the Actions of the War, either jointly or separately, for the Destruction of the common Enemy.

III. IT

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III. IT shall not be lawful for either Party to withdraw from this War with France, or to enter separately upon any Convention, Treaty of Peace, or Cessation of Arms with France, and its Adherents, upon any Pre-text whatsoever, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Party.

ANNO
1701.

IV. THE BEE shall by no means any Peace be concluded before the Peace of Westphalia, and those of Osnabrück, Munster, and the PYRENNES, have, by the Help of God, and by common Force, been vindicated: And all Things, both in Church and State, are restored to their former Condition, according to the Tenour of the same.

V. IN case any Negotiations of Peace or Truce, shall, by common Consent, be entered into, all Things that are transacted, shall on both Sides be communicated, bona fide; nor shall one conclude any thing without the Consent and Satisfaction of the other.

VI. AFTER the present War, by common Consent, shall be ended, and Peace concluded, there shall remain between His Sacred Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the States-General of the United Provinces, a perpetual Defensive Alliance against the often-mentioned Crown of France, and its Adherents, by Virtue whereof both Parties shall use their utmost Endeavours, that the Peace to be made may remain firm and perpetual.

VII. BUT if it should happen that the Crown of France should again attack one or both of the Confederate Parties, contrary to the said Peace, at what time soever this shall be done, they shall be obliged faithfully to assist each other with all their Forces, and in the same manner as now, both by Sea and Land, and to repel all manner of Hostility and Violence, and not to desist till all Things are brought again into their former State, according to the Conditions of the aforesaid Peace, and that Satisfaction be given to the Party offended.

VIII. FURTHER, His Imperial Majesty and the States-General, shall at all Times, and by all Means, and with all their Force, protect and defend all the Rights

M N N O Rights of each other against the Crown of *France*, and
 1701. its Adherents; nor shall they themselves do any Pre-
 judice to each other in their said Rights.

IX. I F there are any Controversies between the contracting Parties, on occasion of the Limits of their Dominions, or that any such should arise hereafter, they shall be accommodated and composed in a Friendly manner, either by a Commission, or Ministers deputed by both Sides, without making use of any manner of Force, and in the mean time nothing shall be innovated therein.

X. T H E R E shall be invited into the Society of this present Treaty by His Imperial Majesty, the Crown of *Spain*; and by the States-General, the Crown of *England*; and there shall be likewise admitted into the same, all the Allies and Confederates of either Party who shall think fit to enter into the same.

XI. T H I S Treaty shall be ratified, by both Sides, within the Space of Four Weeks, or sooner, if it may be.

In Witness whereof, and for a greater Confirmation of the Credit and Sincerity hereof, there are Two Instruments of the same Tenour made, and Signed, and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties, and reciprocally exchanged.

Done at Vienna the 12th of May, 1689.

(L S) *Leopold William, Count of Konigsegg.*
 (L S) *T. A. Henry, Count of Stratman.*
 (L S) *J. Hop.*

" W H E R E A S the High and Mighty Lords,
 " the States-General of the United-Provinces, have
 " sent to Us, their Ambassadors Extraordinary, Co-
 " pies of the Alliance lately concluded with His Sa-
 " cred Imperial Majesty, to the end that we should in
 " their Name, invite the King of Great Britain, to enter
 " into this Alliance: We the under-written Ambassa-
 " dors Extraordinary, do declare, That these are true
 " and accurate Copies of those that were sent us; for
 " the

The INTRODUCTION.

xiii.

" the Confirmation whereof, we have made this De- ANNO
" clarion, September 10. O. S. 1689.

1701.

A Schimmelpenink,
Vander Oge.
Arnoult Van Citters.

N. Witzen.

De Weed.

" AND whereas the States-General have, by their
" Ambassadors Extraordinary, invited us by Virtue
" of the Tenth Article, to enter into the Alliance of
" the aforesaid Treaty; We, who desire nothing more
" than to lay hold of all those Means which are neces-
" sary, and most useful for restoring and preserving
" the publick Peace and Quiet, do the more readily
" come into the same, that we may give this Proof
" of our sincere Affection and Friendship for His Im-
" perial Majesty, and the said States-General. Know
" ye therefore, that we having perused, and mature-
" ly considered the said Treaty, have accepted, ap-
" proved, and ratified, as we do by these Presents, for
" Us, our Heirs and Successors, accept, approve, and
" ratifie the same, together with all and every Article
" thereof, engaging, and upon the Word of a King
" promising, that we will religiously and inviolably
" observe and perform the said Treaty, without vio-
" lating it in any Article, or suffering it to the utmost
" of our Power to be violated. Provided always that
" His Sacred Imperial Majesty, and the said States-
" General do admit Us into the said Treaty, and give
" and deliver to Us the necessary Instruments respe-
" ctively drawn up in the best manner. In further
" Witness and Testimony whereof, we have caused
" our Great Seal of ENGLAND, to be affixed to
" these Presents,

Signed with our Hand,

WILLIAM R.

ON

The INTRODUCTION.

ANNO ON Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. King
 1701. (a) *James II.* departed this Life at St. Germains En ley
~~King James~~
~~II. dies.~~ in France: Whereupon, the French King immediately declar'd the Pretended Prince of Wales to be King of England, Scotland and Ireland. King William (who was a Prince of two much Spirit to bear such an Indignity) was no sooner inform'd of this gross Affront given by the Court of France, but he forthwith dispatch'd a Courier to the King of Sweden (as Guaranteee of the Treaty of Reswick) to give him an Account of the manifest Violation of that Treary; and at the same time, His Majesty sent an Express to the Earl of Manchester (his Ambassador at Paris) to come away immediately without taking leave; and soon after, Monsieur Pousson (the French Secretary here) had notice given him, that he should forthwith depart the Kingdom. In the mean time, the Nation, as well as the King, began to resent this Affront offer'd His Majesty by the French King, who seeing there was no more Credit to be given to a Monarch who made Treaties and broke them again whenever he pleas'd, unanimously Resolv'd to Defend and Support His Britanick Majestie's Undoubted Right; and accordingly, there were Addresses came from the City of London, and all Parts of the Kingdom, with Expressions of Detestation of the Perfideousness of the French King, and Assurances of Asserting and Defending His Majestie's Unquestionable Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

T H E King, when he had perfected the Alliances
~~The Parlia-~~
~~ment dis-~~
~~solv'd, and~~
~~another~~
~~call'd.~~ he was making abroad, return'd to England, November 4th, and a Week after dissolv'd the Parliament, and Summon'd another to meet the 30th of December following.

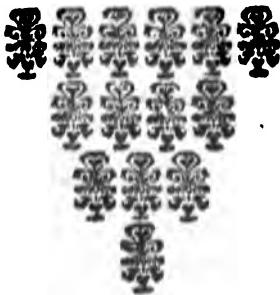
(a) *He was Third Son of King Charles I. and Queen Mary; and only Surviving Brother and Heir to King Charles II. He was Born at the Palace of St. James's, October 14th, 1633. and upon the Death of His Brother, February, 6th 1685. was immediately Proclaim'd King, by the Name of King JAMES II. He liv'd above Twelve Years in Exile at the Castle of St. Germains, where after many fruitless and unsuccessful Attempts to Recover and Regain His Kingdoms, He being much broken with Grief departed this Life on Saturday September 6th, 1701. O. S. in the 68th Year of His Age; from whence His Body was carried to the Monastery of the Benedictins in Paris, where it lies Deposited, and His Heart was sent to the Nunnery of Challict.*

lowing. When the Commons having chosen Mr. ANNO Harley for their Speaker, the King made a most Incomparable Speech, wherein with Manly Energy, he judiciously set forth the true Interest of the Nation, and compassionately exhorted them to pursue it. Whereupon, both Houses presented to His Majesty very Loyal and Affectionate ADDRESSES, and declar'd their Resolutions to stand by and defend His Majesty's just Title to the Crown; and on the 7th of January, voted (as an immediate supply) that whoever would lend 60000 £. for the use of the Navy, and 30000 £. for Guards and Garrisons, should be Repaid the same with Six per Cent. Interest. There was likewise Order'd, to be brought in a Bill for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Protestant Succession, and to extinguish the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, wherein an Oath of Abjuration was impos'd on all that held Offices; and it was Enacted, That to Compass or Imagine the Death of the Princess ANN, should be equally Penal, as (by the Statute 23 Edward III.) it is to Compass or Imagine the Death of the King's Son. The House also Voted, that the Number of Forces to Act in Conjunction with the Allies against France, be 40000 Land-Men, and 40000 Sea-Men. On the 24 of February, they Voted that 352000 £. be granted to His Majesty for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons; and afterwards, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to an Act for the Attainder of the Pretended Prince of Wales of High-Treason. But on the 21st of February, as the King was Riding out from Kensington to from his Hunt near Hampton-Court, his Horse fell, and His Majesty in the Fall broke his Right Collar Bone. It was quickly set, and His Majesty that Evening return'd to Kensington, but upon opening the Bandage, the Fracture started. It was set again, and His Majesty slept well all Night, and continued in a fair way of Recovery; till on Sunday March 1st. a Defluxion fell upon his Knee, which was attended with great Pain and Weakness. The Wednesday following he took a Walk in the Gallery, where finding himself Weary, he fell asleep upon a Couch, and was seiz'd with a shivering Fit, which turn'd to a Fever. The Physicians being apprehensive that His Majesty had not long to live, on Sunday about Five in the Morning, he receiv'd the Sacrament from the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury;

King Wil-
ham falls
from his
Hunt.

ANNO b*ury*; and about Eight of the Clock, His Majeſty ſitting
1701. on the Bed-ſide in his Night-Gown, departed this
~~W~~(a) Life, to the inexpressible Sorrow of all his Loy-
His Death. al Subjects; having liv'd Fifty One Years, Four
Months, and Four Days: And Reign'd Thirteen Years,
and One Month, wanting Four Days. His Royal Corps
was Deposited in King HENRY VII's Chappel (while
the Service of the Church was perform'd) and after-
wards Interr'd in the ſame Vaults with King CHARLES
II. and the late Queen MARY of Glorious Memory.

(a) DOCTORS PRESENT. Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir
Theodore Calladen, Doctor Hennes, Doctor Harrel, Doctor How, Doctor
Huston, Doctor Lawrence, Sir Thomas Millington, Professor Beddoe, &c.
CHIRURGEONS PRESENT. Mr. Bernard, Mr. Cooper,
Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Ronjas.



A COM-



A

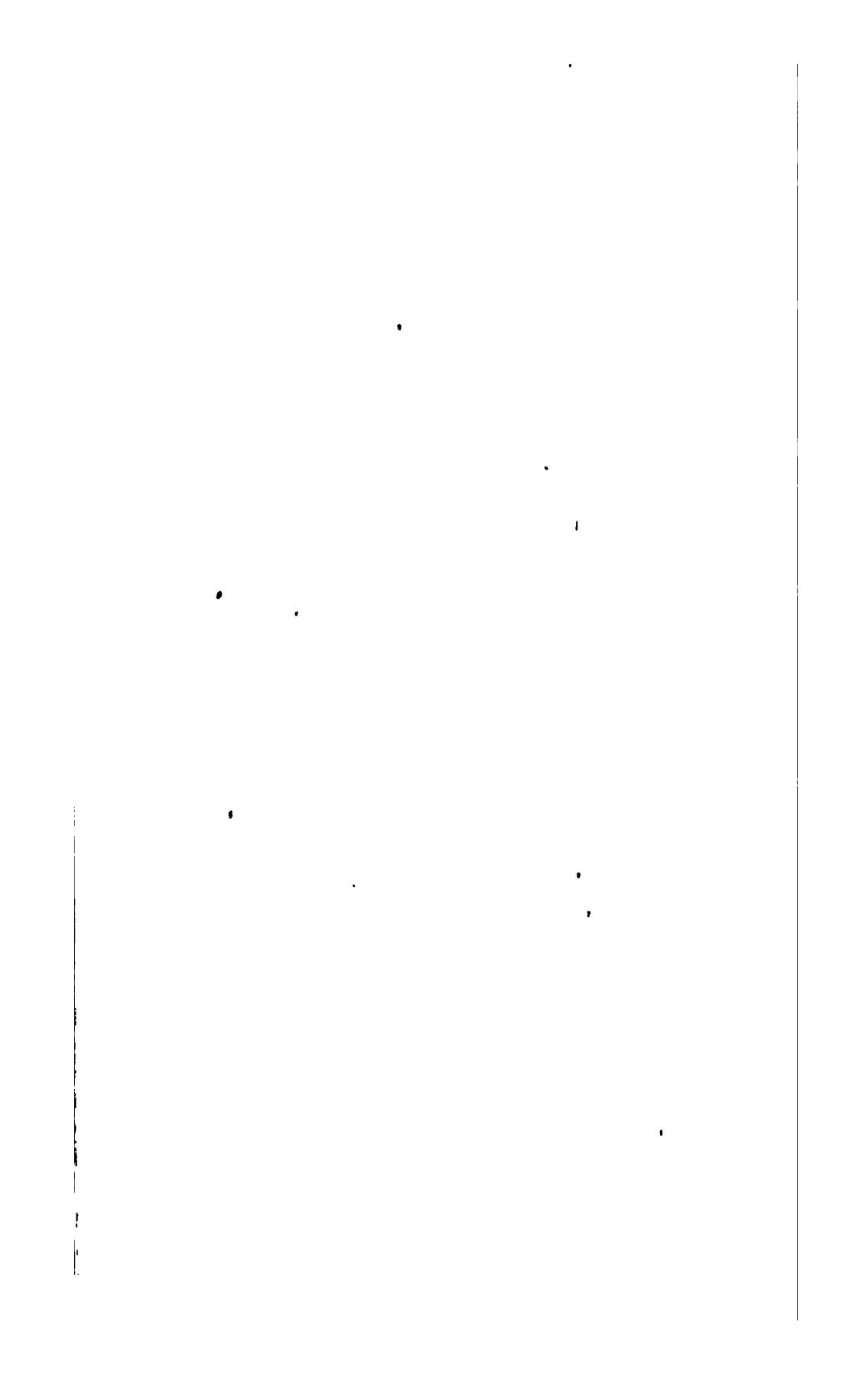
C O M P L E A T
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
Preſent War,

A N N O, M D C C II.

Being the First Year of Her

M A J E S T Y's
G L O R I O U S
R E I G N.







A

ANNO
1702.

C O M P L E A T
H I S T O R Y
 O F T H E
C a m p a i g n ,
 In the Year, 1702.



P O N the Death of His late Majesty Queen
 King *WILLIAM*, March 8th 170¹₂. ANNE Proclaimed;
 the Lords of the Privy Council im-
 mediately Assembled at St. Jame's ;
 and having agreed on, and Sign'd a
 Proclamation for Proclaiming her

Royal Highness Princess *ANNE*,

Queen of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland* (in
 pursuance of the Act of Parliament pass'd in the First
 Year of the Reign, of the said King *William* and Queen
Mary of Glorious Memory, Intituled, AN ACT
 FOR DECLARING THE RIGHT OF
 THE SUBJECT, AND SETLING THE
 SUCCESSION OF THE CROWN.) Ac-
 cordingly, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the
 said Day, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd by the *Heralds*:

B 2

First,

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO First, before the outward Gate of Her Royal Palace at
 1702. St. James's; next at Charing Cross; then, at Temple-
 Bar: And lastly, before the Royal Exchange in Cornhill,
 with the Accustomed Ceremonies. (a)

WHILE the Council were Assembled, Her Ma-
 jesty was Graciously pleas'd to declare her Self in the
 following Expressions.

My L O R D S,

*Her Speech
to the Privy
Council.*

I AM extreamly sensible of the General Misfortune
 to these Kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the
 King, and of the great Weight and Burthen it brings
 in particular upon my Self; which nothing could en-
 courage Me to Undergo, but the great Concern I have
 for the Preservation of our Religion, and the Laws and
 Liberties of my Country: All these being as Dear to
 Me, as they can be to any Person whatsoever; you
 may depend upon it, that no Pains or Diligence shall
 ever be wanting on my Part, to Preserve and Support
 them; to maintain the Succession in the Protestant
 Line, and the Government in Church and State, as it
 is by Law Establish'd.

I THINK it proper upon this Occasion of my
 first speaking to You, to declare my own Opinion of
 the Importance of carrying on all the Preparations we
 are making to oppose the great Power of France; and I
 shall lose no time in giving our A L I E S all Assurances,
 that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to pursue
 the true Interest of England, together with THEIR S,
 for the support of the Common Cause.

I N

(a) **A N N E**, Our present Gracious Sovereign, is the Hereditary Succes-
 sor, by a direct Lineal Descent of the Ancient Royal Families of both King-
 doms, to the Crowns of England and Scotland. She was Born at St. James's
 on the 6th of February, 1665; at Thirtynine Minutes past Eleven of the
 Clock at Night. Her Godfather was Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbi-
 shop of Canterbury; and her Godmothers, were the Young Lady MARY
 her Sister, and the Duchess of Monmouth. She was strictly Educated in
 the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd,
 by the great Care of her Uncle King Charles II. She was on the 28th of
 July, 1683, most happily (Married in the Chappel of St. James's, by Henry
 Lord Bishop of London,) to his Royal Highness Prince G E O R G E of
 Denmark. He was second Son to Frederick III, and younger Brother to
 Christian V, King of Denmark.

of the Present W A R.

5

IN Order to these Ends, I shall always be ready to ANNO ask the Advice of my Council, and of both Houses in Parliament, and desirous to Countenance and Employ, all those who shall heartily Concur and Joyn with Me, in Supporting and Maintaining the Present Establishment and Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

THE next Day, (*March 9th,*) the two Houses of *Lords and Commons* Parliament seperately presented Addresses to the Queen ; wherein they Declar'd, how deeply sensible they were of the unspeakable Loss the Nation sustain'd by the Decease of His late Majesty of Glorious Memory ; and at the same time, congratulated Her Majesty's Happy Accession to the Throne ; and assur'd Her of their Zealous and Firm Resolutions to support her Undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the Protestant Line, as by Law Establish'd, against all Opposers whatsoever. That, they would Sincerely and Vigorously adhere to Her Majesty and Her Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already entred into, in order to Reduce the Exorbitant Power of *France*. And, that their Zeal and Affection for Her Majesty's Service, and the Care they had of the Publick Safety, engag'd them to exert themselves with the utmost Vigour and Union, for obtaining under Her Majesty's Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest, as might effectually secure the Liberties of *Europe*. And they also humbly desir'd, that for the Encouragement of all the Allies, no time might be lost in Communicating to them her Royal Resolutions of Adhering firmly to the Alliances already made.

HER Majesty was very well pleas'd, and return'd them hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances they gave Her in their Addresses ; and on *March 11th*, Her Majesty went to the House of PEERS, and having sent for the COMMONS, she made the following most excellent Speech to both Houses.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

" I CANNOT too much lament my own Unhappi-
" ness, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately
" after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support,
" not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe : And
B 3 " I am

Her first
Speech to the
Parliament.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO " I am extreamly Sensible of the Weight and Difficul-
1702. " ty it brings upon me.

" BUT, the true concern I have for our Religion,
 " for the Laws and Liberties of *England*, for the main-
 " taining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant
 " Line, and the Government in Church and State, as
 " by Law Establish'd ; encourages Me in this great
 " Undertaking : Which I promise my self will be Suc-
 " cessful, by the Blessing of GOD, and the continuance
 " of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have
 " given Me so full Assurance.

" THE present Conjunctione of Affairs, require the
 " greatest Application and Dispatch ; and I am very
 " glad to find in your several Addresses so Unanimous
 " a Concurrence in the same Opinion with Me, that
 " too much cannot be done for the Encouragement
 " of our Allies, to reduce the Exhorbitant Power of
 " France.

" I cannot but think it very necessary upon this Oc-
 " casion, to desire you to consider of proper Methods,
 " towards attaining of an Union between *England* and
 " *Scotland*, which has been so lately Recommended to
 " You, as a matter that very nearly concerns the Peace
 " and Security of both Kingdoms.

G E N T L E M E N of the House of C O M- M O N S,

" I need not put you in mind, that the Revenue for
 " defraying the Expences of the Civil Government is
 " Expird. I rely entirely upon your Affections for the
 " Supplying it, in such manner as shall be most suita-
 " ble for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

My L O R D S and G E N T L E M E N,

" I T shall be my constant Endeavour to make you
 " the best Return for that Duty and Affection you have
 " Expes'd to Me, by a Careful and Diligent Adminis-
 " tration for the Good of all my Subjects. And, as I
 " know M Y O W N H E A R T T O B E E N-
 " T I R E L Y E N G L I S H, I can very sincerely
 " assure You, there is not any thing you can expect or
 " desire

of the Present W A R.

" desire from Me, which I shall not be ready to do, for ANNO
" the Happiness and Prosperity of England; and shall 1702.
" always find me a strict and Religious Observer of my Word.

ON March 13th, both Houses severally Address'd Lords and Commons the QUEEN; wherein they acknowledg'd the Satisfaction they receiv'd from Her Majesty's most Gracious SPEECH, and that they trusted in GOD it Second Ad-dress to Her Majesty. would have the same effect Abroad, as at Home: Equally reviving the Hearts of her Allies and Subjects, and encouraging their utmost endeavour in the Common Cause. They declar'd, that the sincere concern Her Majesty had shew'd for their Religion, the Government in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, and the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line: The Hazards she had expos'd Herself to, in Concert with His late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining their Laws and Liberties, as well as Her most Gracious Assurances at that time, gave Her Subjects such a Confidence in Her Promises, such a Dutiful Affection to Her Person, and such a Zeal for Her Service, as would oblige them to make the utmost Efforts, to supply Her Majesty under the Weight and Difficulty of the present Conjunction. That the Concern Her Majesty express'd for Her ALLIES, was a further Obligation laid upon them, who were sensible Their Preservation was necessary to their Own; and who were as desirous as ever to support the Character of the Crown of *England*, in enabling Her Majesty to maintain the Ballance of *Europe*. That they could not make suitable Returns to Her Majesty, for Her most Gracious Promises of a Careful and Diligent Administration for the Publick Good, which they thought themselves sufficiently secur'd of, by so solemn an Engagement under Her sacred Word. That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to assure them of all they could Wish, and Recommend to them what they ought to Desire; and they doubted not Her Pious Intentions would procure a Blessing from Heaven. And that Her Majesty might be assur'd, that Resolutions, so becoming a QUEEN OF ENGLAND, could not but make the deepest Impression upon all Hearts, that were True to the Interest of their Country.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO

1702.



THE Addresses of both Houses of Parliament were follow'd by several others from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the Bishops: From the Bishop and Clergy of the City of London; and from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the same City, with Assurances of their Affectionate Zeal, and Constant Fidelity to Her Majesty's Person and Government; and that they would Sacrifice all that was Dear to them, in Defence thercof, against the Pretended Prince of WALES, the Power of the French King (his only Supporter) and all other Her Majesty's Enemies whatsoever. The Queen having thus settled an universal Harmony, and intire Satisfaction among her own Subjects, was not unmindful of her ALLIES in this critical Conjuncture; and therefore, wrote the following Letter to the States-General, to confirm them in her Intentions of maintaining with them a constant Union and Friendship.

The Queen's
Letter to the
States-Gen-
eral.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS: Our
very Good Friends, Allies, and Confede-
rates.

" IT is not without a sensible Grief, that we find our selves oblig'd to acquaint you with the Afflicting News of the Death of the most High, and most Mighty Prince, WILLIAM III. King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, our most Dear Brother, of Glorious Memory. He was seiz'd on Wednesday last with a Fever, which so much increas'd the following Days, that notwithstanding all the Remedies that were made use of, he expir'd at Eight of the Clock on Sunday Morning. This is certainly a very great loss to all Europe, and in particular to your State, whose Interest he always maintained with so much Valour, Prudence, Zeal, and Conduct. And as it has pleas'd GOD, that we should succeed him in the Throne of these Kingdoms, we shall also succeed him in the same Inclination, to Preserve a constant Union and Amity with You, and maintain all the Alliances that have been made with your State, by our said Dear Brother, and other

" our

of the Present W A R.

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" our Predecessors ; and likewise, to concur with You, ANNO
" in all the Measures that shall be necessary for the pre-
" servation of the Common Liberty of Europe, and for
" reducing the Power of France within due Bounds.
" This we desire You to be fully assur'd of, and that
" we shall always look upon the Interests of England,
" and those of your State, to be Inseperable, and uni-
" ted by such Ties as cannot be broke, without the
" greatest Prejudice to both Nations. We pray GOD
" to keep You, High and Mighty LORDS, in his
" Holy Protection.

1702.

G I V E N at our Court at St. James's, March 10th,
1702. in the First Year of our Reign.

A N N E R.

A F T E R this Letter, the Q U E E N was pleas'd Earl of Marlborough sent into Holland. (March 14th) to Elect the Right Honourable the Earl of Marlborough, a Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter ; and having Constituted him Captain-General of all Her Majesty's Forces, both at Home and Abroad (in Conjunction with Her Allies.) He was immediately dispatch'd into Holland, with the Character of Her Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces. Upon his Arrival at the Hague (March 28th N. S.) his Excellency had several Conferences with the Grand Pensioner, and other Ministers : And on the 31st of March, N. S. being conducted to his Publick Audience of the States-General, with great Magnificence, he made the following S P E E C H to that August Assembly.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

I T having pleas'd GOD in his Divine Providence, His Speech to the States-General. to take to himself His Majesty King W W I L L I A M of Glorious Memory, to the great loss of this Kingdom, the State of your High and Mighty Lordships, and of all Europe : The Q U E E N (my Mistress) who doth succeed on the Throne of her Ancestors, as your Lordships have been inform'd by Her Majesty's Letter, hath commanded Me to declare to your Lordships, That it is her sincere

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MY NO^t sincere Desire and Inclination to entertain with You the
1702. same Union, Friendship, and strict Correspondence,
 as hath subsisted during the Course of the Preceeding
 Reign; as being perswaded, that nothing in the World
 can be more Useful and Beneficial for the good of both
 Nations, whose Interests are the same.

HER Majesty has also order'd Me to acquaint Your
 High and Mighty Lordships, That She is firmly Re-
 solv'd to contribute all that lies in Her Power, towards
 the Advancing and Increasing the said Union, Friend-
 ship, and Correspondence; and to make That a constant
 Maxim of Her Government.

HER Majesty has further commanded Me to assure
 your High and Mighty Lordships, That She will not
 only Exactly and Faithfully Observe and Execute the
 Treaties and Alliances made between the Kings her
 Predecessors, and Your High and Mighty Lordships; but
 that She is likewise ready to Renew and Confirm
 them: As also, to concur with You in all the Measures
 which have been taken by the late King of Glorious
 Memory, in pursuance of the said Alliances.

HER Majesty is likewise dispos'd to enter into such
 other stricter Alliances and Engagements, which shall
 most conduce to the Interests of both Nations, the pre-
 servation of the Liberty of Europe, and Reducing with-
 in just Bounds, the Exorbitant Power of France.

IN the mean time, Her Majesty is ready from this
 Moment, and without any Delay, to concur with your
 High and Mighty Lordships, and the other Allies to this
 End, with all Her Forces, as well by Sea as Land.

AND, Her Majesty, to shew Her Zeal the more,
 has been pleas'd to authorize Me, to concert with your
 High and Mighty Lordships, the necessary Opera-
 tions.

THESE motives oblig'd Her Majesty to order Me
 to depart with all Diligence, in order to come hither;
 and give your High and Mighty Lordships all possible
 Assurances thereof, without stopping at the ordinary
 Formalities.

AND

A N D, I look upon it as an extraordinary Happiness, that Her Majesty has done Me the Honour to Employ Me in this Commission, since it gives Me the opportunity, of expressing to your High and Mighty Lordships, the Zeal I have for your Service.

THE French King was not a little Surpriz'd at these Proceedings of the Queen of Great Britain; and finding that the Death of King William would not have that Effect (either in England or Holland) as he had promis'd Himself: Immediately order'd the Sieur De Barre (who was left at the Hague by Count D'Avaux, as Secretary of the Embassy, to inspect the Affairs of France) to take upon him the Title of his Resident to the States, and forthwith sent him Credentials to that Purpose. Whereupon, the said Sieur De Barre presented to the States a long Memorial, containing several Insinuations, in Order to break off the Union between England and Holland; to which, their High Mightinesses return'd a most extraordinary Answer, shewing their exactness in observing their Treaties and Alliances, and plainly proving, that if France had been really inclin'd to Establish the Peace of Europe, and Re-enter into their ancient Amity with the Republick; she would not have Re-call'd the Count D'Avaux, without offering to make the least Proposal towards a Peace.

AND now, the Preparations for War were carried on with all imaginable Vigour. The Emperor's Arms began to open the Theatre of War in Italy: They did the same upon the Lower-Rhine, the beginning of the Summer; for the Prince of Nassau Saarbrück (after having been declar'd the Emperor's Marshal de Camp) form'd the Siege of (a) Keyserwaert, with the Troops ^{Seige of} <sub>Keyfer-
of waert.</sub>

(a) KEISERSWAERT, is a Town below Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, Mean, but well Fortified; and did belong to the Elector of Cologn. It had a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls fac'd with Brick: As also the Counterscarp, which was in a very good Condition. It is seated on the North of the Rhine, six German Miles beneath Cologn to the North West, and the same distance from Gulick (or Juliers) to the North. The French posseſſ'd themselves of it for Cardinal Furstemburg in 1688, but the late Elector of Brandenburg retook it in the Year, 1689, and deliver'd it to the Elector of Cologn, who in 1701, receiv'd a French Garrison into it, which continu'd there till it was taken by the Army of the Allies.

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ANNO of the States, under the Name of Auxiliary Troops,
 1702. because the War against the united Power of *France*
 and *Spain* was not as yet publickly Declar'd. General
Dopf (who had also been made a Lieutenant General
 of his Imperial Majesty) was order'd to Invest the
 Place: The News of this unexpected Siege, being brought
 to the French Court the 18th of *May*, by a Courier from
 Marshal *Boufflers*, was no small Surprize, it having
 chang'd the Plan of the Enterprizes that the King had
 intended; which was, to have open'd the Campaign
 the beginning of *May*, with the Siege of *Juliers*. At
 the arrival of the Couriers from Marshal *Boufflers*, His
 Majesty held a Great Council of W A R; wherein it was
 Resolv'd, That the Duke of *Burgundy* should depart
 the 25th for the Army under that Marshal, and Com-
 mand it in Person, in Quality of Generalissimo of the
 King's Armies in the Low-Countries, and the Electo-
 rate of *Cologn*: At the same time, Marshal *Boufflers*
 had Orders to march to the Relief of *Keyserwaert*, with
 the Army that was before design'd for the Expedition
 upon *Juliers*. The Motions of the Confederate Troops
 were attended with other uneasinesses at the French
 Court; for Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* was assembling an
 Army on the *Upper Rhine*, in the Neighbourhood of
Cron-Weissenburg and *Lauterburgh*, in order to cut off
 the Communication of *Landau* and *Strasbourg*, and the
 Country of *Alsace*.

DURING these Transactions, there were issued
 out Three several Declarations of War, against the
 Kings of *France* and *Spain*. They were all made Pub-
 lic on the same Day. (*May* 4th,) The Powers that de-
 clar'd War, were the **E M P E R O R**, the **Q U E E N**
O F E N G L A N D, and the **S T A T S - G E N E R A L**
 of the United Provinces.

The

The EMPEROR'S Declaration of WAR ^{1702.}
against FRANCE and SPAIN.

" **W**E Leopold, by the Grace of GOD, Elected Emperor of the Romans in Germany, Ever August: against the French King and Duke of Anjou.

" King of Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia: Arch-duke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Wirtzburg: Earl of Tyrol, &c. Do make known, That although since the Conclusion of a General Peace, not many Years ago, at Reswick in Holland, the Crown of France hath, as well by refusing for a long time to restore the Fortress of Brisac, as by the Injuries and Damages done to the House of Monsholland, together with other Violations, made it abundantly Evident, that they did not intend to observe this solemn Treaty better than any of the former. However, being in hopes that we might pass the Remainder of our troublesome Reign in Peace, and after having suffer'd so many Vexations to maintain the holy Roman Empire, and our Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions in the Enjoyment of the present Peace; and for the future, prevent the Effusion of so much innocent Christian Blood: We have chosen rather patiently to endure their Insults, and to endeavour to find out Means of amicably composing the Differences, than to enter into a fresh Quarrel upon that Account, and thereupon begin a destructive War. But whereas immediately after the Death of Charles the Second, King of Spain and Duke of Austria, under the Colour of a Will, supposed to have been made by that Prince, (which, however, is really Null and of no Validity) and, notwithstanding all the Marriage-Contracts, Renunciations, Cessions, Treaties of Peace, and former Oaths, the King of France has made himself Master of all the Kingdoms and Countries of his said Majesty (among which, there are some that did belong to our Archducal House, before they came under the Power of the Crown of Spain, besides those that are Fendatory and Dependant of the Empire) and has by Intrusion, put his Grandson the Duke of Anjou into the same; and moreover, taken by Force the Dukedom of Mansua, and other Fiefs of the Empire, although they never belonged to the " Monarchy

ANNO 1702. "Monarchy of Spain, and has also caused a great
 "Number of his Troops to enter into the Diocels of
 "Cologn and Leige, hath seiz'd, and put Garrisons into
 "all their Towns and strong Places, hath added new
 "Fortifications to them, and every where erected Ma-
 "gazines; and contrary to our lawful Ordinances, and
 "the Execution thereof, according to the Laws of the
 "Empire committed to the Princes of the Circles, hath
 "supported by Force of Arms, and strengthened the
 "Elector of Cologn, in his Disobedience; and on the
 "other side, hath caused the faithful Subjects of the Em-
 "pire to be Imprison'd, and particularly the Baron de
 "Meen, Dean of Liege, and hath seiz'd and carry'd a-
 "way several others from off the Lands of the Empire,
 "and hath attack'd in a Hostile Manner, and ill treated
 "the Princes of the Circles, who, according to their
 "Duty, endeavour'd to put in Execution our lawful
 "Imperial Mandates. And furthermore, his Grandson
 "the Duke of Anjou hath taken to himself the Titles
 "that belong to none but our Archducal House, and
 "hath caused himself to be called the Duke of Austria,
 "Count of Habsbourg, and of Tyrol. We look upon it
 "as a Thing inexcusable any longer to pass by in Si-
 "lence such Hostilities, Infractions and Violences, com-
 "mitted both against our Archducal House, and our
 "high Imperial Dignity; on the contrary, we find our
 "selves obliged in Consequence, and by Virtue of the
 "Laws of Nature, of Nations, and of the Holy Ro-
 "man Empire, and particularly in Consequence of the
 "Capitulation we swore to at the Time we were elec-
 "ted Emperor, and of our Imperial, Archducal, and
 "Patrimonial Dignity, to hinder them with all our
 "Force and Power, (since the Endeavours of other Po-
 "tentates have had as little Success with the said Crown
 "of France, as the Offers we have made of coming to
 "an amicable Agreement) and that so much more,
 "inasmuch as it is a Matter unquestionable, that the
 "said Will, which at present serves for a Colour of the
 "said Hostilities of France, was contrived by some
 "bribed Spanish Counsellors, according to the Directi-
 "ons of the French King; and that it was offered to
 "his late Catholick Majesty, when he was sunk to such
 "a Weakness of Body and Mind, as not to be able to
 "Read or Understand, much less to Weigh and Exa-
 "mine, as was necessary, the large Contents of the said
 "Will. And moreover, as it is altogether contrary to
 "the

of the Present W A R.

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" the Intention of the said late King, which he had so ANNO
" often signified to us; and as the said Will is full of 1702.
" Falsities, and of incomprehensible and contradictory
" Matters: And Lastly, as it gives as little Satisfaction
" on to our just Demand, as the King of France could
" receive from it, not to mention, that as yet it hath
" not been duly executed by them, but hath already
" been broken in many Points; and more particularly,
" for as much as it is evident, that the said Arbitrary
" Enterprizes, as well by himself, as in the Name of
" his Grandson, as the pretended Lord of the Circle of
" Burgundy, and consequently a declared Enemy to Us
" and the Empire, do tend to the Overthrow and De-
" struction of the Imperial Dignity, the Authority and
" Rights which were entrusted to Us by a lawful E-
" lection.

" S U P P O R T E D therefore by the Justice of our
" Cause, and trusting in the assistance of the Almighty
" G O D, we declare and publish by these Presents, That
" we hold for our Enemies the French King and the Duke
" of Anjou, with their Subjects and Adherents; and
" that to prevent the publick Violence and Injury which
" are done by them unto Us, the Empire, and the Loyal
" States of the said Empire, and to defend our Imperi-
" al, and other Rights, we are obliged to take up
" Arms, and to cause our Troops to march against our
" said Enemies. We command by these Presents the
" faithful Subjects of Us and the Empire, by the Duty
" wherein they stand engaged to Us and the Empire,
" and under Pain of Deprivation of Life and Goods:
" And we seriously enjoin them by these Presents, That
" none of them do engage into the Service of the said
" Crown of France, of the Duke of Anjou, or of his
" Adherents; and that none of them do undertake, in
" the least to do any Service, or give them any Af-
" fiance, or to maintain with them, directly or indi-
" rectly any Commerce, Partnership, or Correspon-
" dence, but that from this Moment they do wholly
" break off, and abstain from the same, and do assist
" Us with all their Power, to pursue and attack our
" said Enemies, and those which belong to them. We
" have also this entire Confidence in the Electors,
" Princes and States of the Empire, That they will all
" in general, and every one in his own particular, from
" this time forward, at such time as we shall consult
" with

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ANNO " them, according to the Exigence of Affairs, concern-
1702. " ing what may be fit to be done in a Matter that does
 " not respect us alone, but likewise relates to the Wel-
 " fare and Security of the other principal Members of
 " the Empire in particular, and consequently, that of
 " the whole *Roman Empire*, will aid and assist Us in
 " our lawful and just Undertaking, with their Faith-
 " ful and wise Advice; and with the Sincere, Unani-
 " mous, and Firm Conjunction, of all the Force which
 " G O D and the Empire has given them, to free them-
 " selves and other injur'd States from Oppression: That
 " they will contribute towards removing all those Ca-
 " lamities, and that they will not suffer themselves to
 " be drawn away in any wise; let every one therefore
 " Regulate himself, and take Care accordingly,

I N Witness whereof, we have caus'd these Presents
 to be Seal'd with our Imperial Seal.

LEOPOLD (L. S.)

U: D. A. Caunitz.

Her Majesty's DECLARATION of WAR against FRANCE and SPAIN.

A N N E. R.

*The Queen
 of England's
 Declaration.* " **W**H E R E A S it hath pleas'd Almighty G O D
 " to Call us to the Government of these Realms,
 " at a time when Our late Dear Brother *William III.*
 " of Glorious Memory, had, in pursuance of the Re-
 " peated Advices of the Parliament of this Kingdom,
 " entred into Solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Em-
 " peror of *Germany*, the *States-General* of the *United*
 " *Provinces*, and other Princes and Potentates, for Pre-
 " serving the Liberty and Balance of *Europe*, and for
 " Reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*: Which
 " Treaties are Grounded upon the unjust Usurpations
 " and Encroachments of the *French King*, who had ta-
 " ken, and still keeps Possession of a great part of the
 " *Spanish Dominions*, Exercising an absolute Authority
 " over

" over all that Monarchy, having seiz'd *Milan* and the *ANNO*
 " *Spanish Low Countries* by his Armies, and made him-
 " self Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the Medi-
 " terranean, and of the Ports in the Spanish *West-Indies*
 " by his Fleets; every where designing to Invade the
 " Liberties of *Europe*, and to Obstruct the Freedom of
 " Navigation and Commerce. And, it being Provided
 " by the Third and Fourth Articles, of the forementi-
 " on'd Alliance, That if in the Space of Two Months,
 " (which are some time fince Expired) the Injuries com-
 " plained of were not Remedied, the Parties concerned
 " should mutually Assift each other with their whole
 " Strength: And whereas, instead of giving the Satis-
 " faction that ought justly to be expected, the *French*
 " King has not only Proceeded to farther Violence, but
 " has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to
 " Us and Our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to De-
 "clare the Pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*,
 " *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and has also Influenc'd *Spain*
 " to Concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well
 " as in his other Oppressions; We find Our Selves
 " oblig'd, for Maintaining the Publick Faith, for Vin-
 " dicating the Honour of Our Crown, and for Preven-
 " ting the Mischiefs which all *Europe* is Threatned with,
 " to Declare, and We do hereby accordingly Declare
 " W A R against *France* and *Spain*. And Placing Our
 " Entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty GOD, in
 " so Just and Necessary an Undertaking, We will (in
 " Conjunction with Our Allies) Vigorously Prosecute
 " the same by Sea and Land, being assur'd of the ready
 " Concurrence and Assilance of Our Subjects, in a
 " Cause they have so openly and so heartily Espous'd.
 " And, We do hereby Will and Require Our Lord High
 " Admiral of *England*; Our General of Our Forces;
 " Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties; Gover-
 " nours of Our Forts and Garrisons; and all other Of-
 " ficers and Soldiers under them by Sea and Land, to
 " Do and Execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecu-
 " tion of this W A R against *France* and *Spain*, their Vas-
 " als and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attemp's;
 " Willing and Requiring all Our Subjects to take No-
 " tice of the same, whom We henceforth strictly Forbid
 " to hold any Correspondence or Communication with
 " *France* or *Spain*, or their Subjects. But because there
 " are Remaining in Our Kingdoms, many of the Sub-
 " jects of *France* and *Spain*, We do Declare Our Royal

A N N O "Inention to be ; That all the Subjects of France and
1702. "Spain, who shall Deman them selves Dutifullly
w^rwards Us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth Day of
May, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

*The MANIFESTO of the STATES-
GENERAL, containing the Reasons of
their proclaiming War against FRANCE
and SPAIN.*

*The States-
General Ma-
nifesto.*

THE States-General of the United Netherlands, To
all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Know
ye, That the King of France having for a long time
since, cast his Eyes upon these Provinces, to seize upon
the same, if possible, or entirely to destroy and ruin
them ; has, in order to compass his Design, twice at-
tack'd this Republick, (viz. in the Years 1672. and
1688.) by a most unjust and violent WAR, though we
had done our utmost to avoid the same, and preseruo
the Continuation of Peace and Tranquillity. That no-
thing is more evidently known, than that if that King
had succeeded in his Design, and posseſſed himſelf
of these Provinces, he would have thereby made his
way to the Universal Monarchy. And, if he had but
only weakn'd them, and fore'd them to fit Still, and
separate themselves from their Allies ; 'tis no leſs nota-
rious, that he might have attain'd his Aim, by sub-
duing other Princes and Powers ; whereby this Re-
publick had been in a manifest Danger of being re-
duc'd, as well as other States, and losing her Liberty and
Religion ; which are the two precious Advantages for
which the Subjects of this State have formerly ſuffer'd
ſo many cruel Perſecutions : And, which they could
never fully and entirely Enjoy, till they had franklly and
heartily ſacrificed their Fortunes and Blood, with every
thing else that was dear to them, and maintain'd a
WAR of Eighty Years standing, against the then power-
ful King of Spain.

THAT

of the Present W A R.

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THAT notwithstanding it has pleased GOD to put
into these Provinces, by the Two last Wars, because of
their Size, yet he has not permitted that the French
King should put in Execution his Ambitious Designs; but
on the contrary, has so favour'd the Arms of the Rep-
ublick and their Allies, that they obtain'd in the Years
1678, and 1697, a General Peace: Whereby France was
obliged to restore large Provinces, Townships, and Im-
portant Places to the Emperor, the Empire, and the
King of Spain, which she had possessed partly by a vi-
olent Force, and partly by Craft and Artifice, under
the specious Name of Re union, and other Provinces,
against the Treaty of Nimeguen.

THAT, the Treaty of Peace of R R S I F' I C K, and
that of Commerce, being so solemnly concluded in the
Year 1697. We had all the Reason in the World to
trust our selves, that the same would be *Bona Fide* ob-
served in all its Points: But, we have found on the con-
trary by Experience, that they did not design on the
part of France to observe them, but only to induce us
and our Allies to lay down our Arms, disband our
forces, and separate us One from the Other, in order to
weaken us and in particular, to enervate and ruin our
Subjects in ruining their Commerce, that they might
the more easily obtain the Aim here above mentioned.
This is so notorious, that the Treaties aforesaid of
Peace and Commerce were hardly Ratify'd, but they
began manifestly, to encroach upon the Trade of these
Provinces (which is the Sinew of this State) by their
openly refusing to grant us the *Port* promised unto us
by the Treaty aforesaid, putting thereby the Subjects
and Merchants of this Republick to innumerable Trou-
bles upon that Account: Which obliges us after a long,
tedious, and expensive Negotiation, to accept a *Port*,
(though disadvantageous to us) contrary to the Tenor
of the said Treaty, in order to prevent a greater Mis-
chief.

THAT, notwithstanding it was Stipulated by the
4th Article of the said Treaty of Commerce, that such
of our Subjects who should Settle in France for carrying
on their Trades, should be free and exempted from the
Duties and Tax laid upon Foreigners; yet excessive
Duties have been laid upon Them, and we have
been forced to see and bear the same.

C 3

THAT,

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THAT, in the mean while, the King of *France* omitted nothing to persuade us, by all imaginable Protestations, that he had no other Design than the Preservation of the Peace, and the removing of all Obstacles that might interrupt the same: And whereas, the weak Constitution of the King of *Spain*, could not promise a long Life, and that his Death was like to cause great Wars and Differences; this occasion'd a TREATY whereby on one Side, it was provided, That the *French* King should not have that Exorbitant Power, which otherwise he would have had by the Accession or Union of the Spanish Monarchy to his Crown, and by these means prevented the ill Consequences all *Europe* was afraid of; and on the other hand, Satisfaction was given to others who claim'd the said Succession, in order to preserve the General PEACE.

THAT, upon this Foundation, the King of *France* having concluded on the Third, and Twenty fifth Day of March, 1700, a Solemn Treaty with the King of *England* and this State, we were in hopes to preserve thereby the General PEACE: But that Treaty was no sooner Concluded, and Ratify'd, but it most evidently Appear'd, That it was not the Intention of the *French* King to stand by it and Observe it; but on the contrary, that they used all manner of Artifices in the Court of *Spain*, not only to render the Emperor odious to the *Spaniards*, but also to oblige the King to dispose of his Succession, by a Testament in Favour of *France*.

THAT, the King of *Spain* having some time after departed this Life, they produc'd a Testament, whereby the Duke of *Anjou*, (Grandson to the King of *France*) was declar'd Heir of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Deceased King.

THAT, the said Will being made Publick, the *French* King did immediately give Proofs of his secret Intentions, of making use of all imaginable Means to gratifie his vast Ambition: And in order thereunto, (without any respect or regard to a Treaty so solemnly and newly concluded, and the repeated Protestations he had made, never to depart from it) he accepted the said Will, breaking and violating the Treaty aforesaid, without

without giving any previous Communication of his Intentions to those with whom he had made it: Notifying the same without any disguise to the Republick; and alledging for the principal Motive thereof, that the Spirit and Sense of the said Treaty, and not the Letter, were only to be regarded; and explaining that Spirit and Sense in his own way, as he thought fit; nor omitting at the same time to threaten us, and representing the Dangers and Misfortunes which we might expect, if we did not conform our selves to that Spirit, Which Proceeding is a Breach of Faith as uncommon and unheard of, as ever was; and a dangerous Instance, which tends for the future, to undermine and ruin the Faith of all Publick Treaties.

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THAT, by virtue of the Testament aforesaid, that King did not content himself to cause the Duke of *Anjou* to be proclaim'd King of *Spain*, but he possess'd himself in his Name, of all the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Spanish Monarchy, without any regard to the Pretensions of the Emperor; which were so fully own'd in the Treaty aforesaid, that they were not only laid as the Foundation of the said Treaty, but also so far acknowledg'd for just and lawful on all Sides, that the greatest part of the Spanish Monarchy was yielded to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

THAT, the said King being unwilling to stop there, caus'd his own Troops to take Possession of the *Spanish Netherlands*, notwithstanding our own were in Garrison therein, by the Permission and Consent of the late King of *Spain*, for the Defence and Security of the said Country; and with a great deal of Difficulty, was at last persuaded to let our said Troops return home, after they were very much weakn'd. That by these means, the Republick was at once depriv'd of her Rampart and Barrier, for which we had already maintain'd two Bloody Wars, and which the King of *France* himself had assign'd in the Condition of the Peace concluded in the Year, 1678. and contrary to what was particularly stipulated in the Treaty of Partition, and insisted upon on the part of the Republick, viz. That the said *Spanish Netherlands*, should belong to the Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO

1702.

THAT, the said King of *France* immediately began to govern Arbitrarily the Kingdoms and Dominions of *Spain*, under the Name of his Grandson, as well in Civil as in Military Affairs ; and has so united those States to his own, as if the same were but one and the same Kingdom and Government : Which can never more evidently appear, than in the case of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the Barrier of this State, where it appears (as indeed they write it from *Spain*) that the said Provinces have been absolutely yielded and made over to the King of *France* ; and that he exercises an Absolute Authority over them, both in Civil and Military Affairs, and likewise in matters of Finances.

THAT, the *French* King having carried his exorbitant Power to the degree, which the Christian World had so long apprehended, and laid suitable Foundations for obtaining the Universal Monarchy ; he did not delay it long, to put those Projects in Execution, sending a formidable Army into *Italy*, to make himself entirely Master thereof, having already sent a great Number of Troops into the *Spanish Netherlands* to fright us, and oblige us, if possible, to a separate Treaty without our Allies.

THAT, these Artifices (though never so well concerted) falling short of the desired effect, the *French* King made use of all other imaginable Ways to compel us thereunto by Force ; and to that end, seiz'd the City and Citadel of *Liege*, without the consent of the Dean and Chapter, and without the previous Consent and Knowledge of the Emperor and the Empire, caus'd the Dean of the said Chapter to be by Violence seiz'd and carry'd away into the *Spanish* Dominions, that he might not oppose his Design, and in order to strike a Terror into the said Chapter.

THAT, being not satisfied with having thus seiz'd upon *Liege*, and in order to streighten us more and more, he possess'd himself (contrary to the Will of the Chapter of *Cologn*) of the most considerable Places of that Archbischoprick, and particularly, of the Fortresses of *Bonn*, *Keyserwaert*, and *Rhimberguen*, (his Design upon the City of *Cologn* having happily miscarried by their good Conduct) to put himself in a Condition to invade

of the Present W A R.

23

vade this Republick, as he had done in the Year, 1672. *ANNO*
And, that nothing might be wanting to make himself
sure of it, and in order to block us up on all sides ; he
caused a considerable number of Troops to be rais'd at
his own Charges, in the Country of *Wolfembuttle*, that
they might invade us on that side, sending at the same
time all sorts of Ammunition and Artillery to the *Rhine*,
through Foreign Countries, the better to invade these
Provinces.

1702.

THAT, the said King, being not satisfy'd with ha-
ving streightned us in that manner by Land, proceeded
further ; and by possessing himself (in the Name of the
King of *Spain*) of all the Harbours in *Spain*, *Naples*,
Sicily, and other Islands in the Mediterranean, as also
the *Spanish Netherlands* and the *Indies*; he made him-
self entire Master of the Commerce of *Europe*, and ob-
tain'd the Power to exclude us and other Nations from
it. And finally, that we might have no Room or Place
left to us for Trade, he endeavour'd to perswade the
King of *Portugal* to forbid us his Harbours, and sent
at the same time, a Squadron into the *West-Indies*, on
purpose to seize the Silver Fleet, in which our Subjects,
and those of other Princes and Potentates, are so con-
siderably concern'd.

THAT, Affairs being in that intricate and dan-
gerous Condition ; We, as the nearest and most expos'd
to the Fire, having in the first Place invok'd G O D Al-
mighty to our Assistance, thought it necessary to put
our selves in a posture of Defence, and to Arm our selves
as well as we could, both by Sea and Land, against
that exorbitant Power, and the Dangers we were
threatn'd with ; and at the same time, to desire of our
Neighbours and Allies, the Succours they had promis-
ed us by Treaties, in case we were molested and dis-
turbed : Which they having granted us, with the same
readiness as we desired, we put our selves in that Con-
dition, that refusing to hearken to any private Treaty
with *France*, we had time to Confederate our selves
with his Imperial Majesty, the King of *England*, the
King of *Prussia*, and other Princes and Potentates, for
the Common Defence of our, and their respective Do-
minions, the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and
for Recovering the General Peace and Tranquility.

C 4

THAT,

A Compleat HISTORY

THAT, every one beginning to open their Eyes, and to think of their natural Defence ; the Emperor sent a considerable Army into Italy to oppose the French King.

THAT, his Imperial Majesty having thought fit to dislodge the French, out of the Electorate of Cologn, and us'd all imaginable ways for it, did, together with the Directors of the Circles concern'd therein, desire our Assistance, which we (conformable to our Engagements, our own Defence, and the strict Alliance we were enter'd into) could not refuse ; but on the contrary, thought it necessary that our Forces there and elsewhere, should act as Auxiliaries, by way of Division.

THAT, these Proceedings of the French, have, to our great Sorrow, kindled a WAR in several Parts of the World, which is actually begun, and carry'd on with a great deal of Violence.

THAT, as we had not given the least pretence therunto ; but on the contrary, made our utmost Efforts for the Preservation of the General Peace, we were very glad to see a MINISTER that the French King had sent into these Parts, and neglected nothing to engage him to make some Proposals, for maintaining the Peace : But, seeing we could not succeed therein, we made (our selves) some Demands, which we thought necessary for recovering a General Tranquillity, and our private Security ; but there has been no manner of Answer, nor the least Offer made thereupon.

THAT, indeed some outward Protestations of Peace have been made on that side, but, as at the same time, they continued their Warlike Preparations, to seize the Lands of our Neighbours, and to Confederate themselves with several Princes and Potentates : They have clearly manifested that their Protestations would come to nothing, unless we were resolv'd to treat separately from our Allies, and this they have still more evidently discover'd, by recalling successively two Ministers.

FINAL. I. Y. The King has upon that foot, caused his Resident to declare unto us in a Memorial, That his

his Armies were in a Condition to Act against us, if ANNO
we came to no Resolution about the Things contain'd
therein.

1702.

AND, as there is nothing more evidently known, than that the Designs of the present King of *Spain* against the Liberty of our State and Commerce, are the same as those of the King of *France*; nay, as all the World must be convinc'd by the whole Directions and Management of Affairs, that the King of *France*, and the present King of *Spain*, are one and the same in Effect; and that the King of *Spain* can do, nor will do nothing, but what the King of *France* pleases, and will have him to do: Even that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* are United into one. It follows from thence, that whatever the King of *France* has done against us, and our Allies, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, must be taken and understood to be made by the King of *Spain* himself, or at least by both of them. That by these means, the King of *France* (above what has been already said) has made use of the Spanish Troops, in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to carry on his Design against us. That in that Name he has erected a Fort, within the reach of the Cannon of a Fortress belonging to the States, contrary to the Treaty concluded with the King of *Spain* in the Year 1648, and contrary to the Laws of Nations, and those of WAR..

THAT, the King of *Spain*, has not only suffer'd those Proceedings of the King his Grandfather; but absolutely approv'd the same, and the actual Seizing of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, and in particular, of the *Spanish Netherlands*, that necessary Barrier for our State.

THAT, all Divine and Humane Laws dictating to Us, that being thus straiten'd, block'd up on all sides, and actually attack'd by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and threatn'd by them with so many Dangers; we may, and are bound to make use against them, of all the Means G O D and Nature have put into our Hands for our Defence; protecting our Subjects, and for preserving their Religion and Liberty: And to that end, to take up A R M S against the said King of *France* and *Spain*, who have together Conspir'd our Ruin and Destruction; and declare WAR against them, as we do by these Presents,

ANNO sent, trusting that GOD Almighty will bless the Justice
of our Cause, and the Means we shall make use of.
1702.

*States-Ge-
neral Decla-
ration of
War.*

DESIRING all Kings, Princes, Republicks, and States, who love their own Preservation and Liberty, together with that of *Europe*; that they will regard this our *Declaration*, as an Effect of an urgent and pressing Necessity, for defending ourselves, and protecting our Subjects, and consequently all *Europe*: And that they will (in conjunction with us) oppose the ill Designs of the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and their exorbitant Power; whereby they intend to make themselves Masters of all *Christendom*, and to that end to give us Aid and Assistance.

LASTLY, We command and require all our Subjects, and Inhabitants of these Provinces, Commanders, Officers, Soldiers and Others, of what Quality soever they be; to own and regard the said Kings of *France* and *Spain* as Enemies of this State. To invade their Country, and fall upon their Subjects and Vassals both by Sea and Land; to repell their Violence, and do every thing else they are oblig'd to do, for the Defence of our Country, and the Damage of our Enemies.

AND, that no body may pretend to be Ignorant thereof, we require and command the Lords-States, Councillors, and Deputy-States of these respective Provinces, and all other Officers and Magistrates of this Country, to cause these Presents to be Proclaim'd, Publish'd, and Posted up, on the 15th Day of this Instant, in all the Places where Publications of this Nature are usually made: Commanding likewise, That the same be publish'd and affix'd in the usual Places, of the District of the Generality. Done and Concluded in the Assembly of the Lords-States-General, at the *Hague*, May the 8th. 1702. Sign'd *W. de Nassau*, and underneath *F. Fagel*: And Seal'd with the Seal of the States-General in Red Wax.

THE French Court, was not a little Surpriz'd at the Reception of these three Declarations of WAR, all Publish'd the same Day. Immediately upon their Arrival, the Marquis *de Torcy* went into a Great Hall, where the King was Walking, and Read them over to Him. His Majesty did not express so much uneasiness at the

Com-

Complaint of the Emperor, perhaps, because He was not the most considerable Potentate, that had declar'd WAR against Him. He made a great many Reflections upon that of the Queen of England, which so particularly reflected the Indignity done to that Nation, by acknowledging the pretended Prince of Wales King of Great Britain. But, what most exasperated His Majesty, was, The Declaration of the States-General of the United Provinces. For, as soon as the Marquis De Bouy had done reading it, the King took it, and in a Transport of Anger threw it upon the Table, saying, That *Méfieus le DUC DE MARGUETANTS* (meaning thereby, the Lord the States General) *should one day Repent of their Boldness*, *In declaring War against so great a Monarch*. On July 31, the King of France made the following Declaration of War, against the Emperor, England, and the States-General.

AT THE KING.

" ALTHO' the Treaty concluded at Rethick, in a Time, when the King by the Superiority of his Power, was in a Condition to have given Laws to the Neighbouring Princes that were jealous of his Power, was a certain Proof of the sincere Desire that His Majesty had always to give Peace to his Subjects, and to restore Peace to Europe. His Majesty nevertheless finds, that the Emperor without any lawful Right to the Spanish Monarchy, hath put himself in a Condition by the Augmentation of his Troops, by Treaties and Alliances with several Princes (and particularly with England, and the States-General of the United Provinces) to trouble the Republic of Europe by a new WAR, an unjust, as it is ill Grounded. They have begun Hostilities on all sides, against, and contrary to the Treaties, so solemnly Sworn to All Europe in Witness of his Majesty's Moderation. He hath been Places Attack'd, advantageous Posts seiz'd, Convoys stop'd, and Prisoners taken before any Declaration of WAR; and at a time, when His Majesty was endeavouring by his Ambassadors and Envoyes, to Preserve the Peace. All these Steps being to contrary to sincere Dealing, and their own Interests; and the Manifesto's and Declarations of War of the Emperor, England, and the States General having been Publish'd. His Majesty finds himself under an Indispen-

ANNO 1702.

"able Necessity (in Order to preserve his Own, and
 "the King his Grand-Son's Dominions) to Arm on his
 "side; and to make Levies sufficient to oppose the Un-
 "dertakings of the common Enemies. And for that
 "End, His Majesty is Resolv'd, to Employ all his
 "Forces by Sea and Land, and (by the help of Divine
 "Protection, which he Implores on the Justness of his
 "Cause) to declare WAR against the Emperor, England,
 "the States-General of the United Provinces, and the
 "Princes their Allies. His Majesty Orders and Com-
 "mands all his Subjects, Vassals, and Servants, to
 "cruise upon the Subjects of the Emperor, England,
 "and Holland, and on the Subjects of their Allies; and
 "strictly forbids his Subjects to have henceforth any
 "Communication, Commerce, or Intelligence with
 "them on Pain of Death. And therefore, His Majesty
 "hath Revok'd, and by these presents Revokes all Per-
 "missions, Passports, Safe-Guards, and Safe-Conducts,
 "which may have been granted by Him, his Lieute-
 "nant-Generals, and other his Officers, contrary to
 "these Presents; and hath declar'd, and does declare
 "them to be Void, and of none Effect and Force; for
 "bidding all Persons whatsoever to have any Regard
 "unto them. His Majesty Orders and Commands the
 "Admiral, Marshals of France, Governours and
 "Lieutenant-Generals for His Majesty in his Provinces
 "and Armies; Marshals De Camp, Colonels, Camp-
 "Masters, Captains, Chiefs and Leaders of his Maj-
 "esty's Soldiers, both Horse and Foot, French and
 "Strangers, and all his other Officers to whom it may
 "pertain, what is herein contain'd; to Cause, Execute,
 "each in his Office, within their Towns and Juridi-
 "citions. For, such is His Majesty's Will and Pleasure,
 "That these Presents be Publish'd in all the Maritime
 "and other Towns, and in all the Ports, Havens, and
 "other Places of the Kingdom and Lands under his
 "Obedience, where need shall be, to the End that
 "none may pretend Ignorance,

Given at MARL I,
 June 3d 1702.

L O V I S.

TO

ANNO

TO return to the Seige of *Keyserwaert*. On the 18th of April, at Ten of the Clock at Night, the Trenches were Open'd by 600 Pioneers, supported by 400 Grenadiers, seconded by the Regiments of *Dedem* and *Rantzau*; and before Morning, they were Advanced above 100 Paces. The Enemy, on the 19th, as soon as they discover'd the Workmen, ply'd them with their Cannon, but the loss was not very considerable. On the 20th, the Besiegers did great Execution, by the vast Number of Bombs they threw into the Town; but the Enemy made a Sally with a design to ruin their Works. The Dutch, who upon this Occasion, were the most expos'd, repuls'd the French twice with extraordinary Bravery: But not being succour'd in time, and being Inferior to the Enemy in Number, they were forc'd to quit their Post, and make a retreating Fight; till the Cavalry design'd for their Relief coming up, the Enemy were constrain'd to retire in great Precipitation, with the loss of Six or Seven Officers, and about One hundred Soldiers. The Damage on our side, was a Lieutenant Colonel, three other Officers, and about Fifty Soldiers Slain. On the 21st, the Besiegers were employ'd in raising Batteries of heavy Cannon, in Order to make a Breach in the Wall of the Town, which continued to Fire without Intermission, and dismounted many of the Enemies Cannon: But in the Night, they made a Sally with about Three hundred Men, which were receiv'd so warmly, that after a very sharp Dispute, they were oblig'd to retire. On the 22d about Four of the Clock in the Morning, they Sallied out again, with a far greater Number and fresher Forces; and having got into the Besiegers Trenches, they oblidg'd them after a vigorous Resistance to give way, till more Forces were sent to support them: But, the Cavalry coming up, they fell upon the French with so much Furiousness and Resolution, that after a long and bloody Encounter, they constrain'd them to fly into the Town, and were pursu'd to the Counterscarpe; leaving a great Number of Dead and Wounded Men upon the Spot, and at the same time, the Brigadier who commanded them, was taken Prisoner. On the 23d in the Morning, 1200 Prussians attack'd an Island in the Rhine about 600 Paces broad, a little below the Town; in which 200 French were Posted, who had built several Works and Fortifications, and had two

several

ANNO several Batteries there. Upon the Approach of our Men,
 1702. they Fir'd very Briskly, but the Prince of *Anholt* Des-
 s^w who Commanded, manag'd the Affair with that
 Prudence and Valour, that the French after a whole
 day's Resistance, being summon'd to Yield, or run the
 Hazard of being put to the Sword, mutiny'd against
 their Officers, and throwing down their Arms, surren-
 dered at Discretion. The Commander in Chief was so
 enrag'd, that he laid violent Hands upon himself, and
 the rest of the Officers attempting to make their escape
 in a little Boat, were all Kill'd, except a Captain and
 a Lieutenant. The next day (April 24th) the Besiegers
 carried their Trenches within 200 Paces of the Town,
 and had four Batteries continually Firing, with which
 they had made considerable Breaches in the Rampart ;
 so that they intended to make an Attack upon the Counter-
 scarp : For which purpose, a great number of fascines
 and Wool-Packs were Prepar'd, imagining by these
 Proceedings, that the Town would soon Surrender.
 However, the Confederates were very much mistaken
 in their Calculation ; for tho' they propos'd at first to
 be Masters of the place in three Weeks, they found it
 held out near two Months, and had like to have prov'd
^{with great} ~~but~~ a bad beginning of a New War. For, Count *Tallard*
 having posted himself with his flying Camp before
Keverswaert, and rais'd several Batteries of Cannon up-
 on the Bank of the *Rhine* ; fir'd from thence with so
 much Success, that the Besiegers (notwithstanding their
 Intrenchments) were very much Incommode'd : And
 had besides, the Mortification to see the Besieg'd suc-
 cour'd from that Camp with Troops, Ammunition, and
 all necessary Refreshments, which occasion'd the length
 of the S.E.I.G.R. Moreover, the excessive Rains which
 fell, kept the *Rhine* continually Swell'd, to the great
 Prejudice of the Assailants.

HO W R V R R, all this while, the Besiegers so warmly
 ply'd the Town with their Cannon, and having bat-
 ter'd the outward Fortifications with Forty Eight great
 Guns, and Thirty Mortars, the place was almost re-
 due'd to Ashes : So that upon the 9th of June, they
 made a General Attack upon the Counter-scarp and Ra-
 velin. The Conflict was Bloody and Obstinate, for
 nothing was to be seen for two Hours but Smoak and
 Flame ; but at length, the Besieg'd were constrain'd to
 give Ground, and leave the Confederates Masters both
^{of}

The Count.
 tallard
 diuin'd.

of the Ravelin and the Counterscarp, upon which they immediately lodg'd themselves. The Prince of *Nassau* *ANNO* *1702.*
Saarbrugh perform'd Prodigies of Bravery, giving his Orders with great Contempt of the Danger, and admirable presence of Mind; and all the other Officers and Soldiers behav'd themselves in this Action, beyond Expectation: However, the Lives of many illustrious Men were lost on both sides. The *Prussians* lost a Colonel, four Lieutenants; and had three Colonels, one Major, and three other Officers Wounded: And, by the List it appear'd, that the *Hollanders* and *Prussians* had 1902 Men Wounded, and 680 Kill'd. Count *Tallard* having Information of this Affair, broke up his Camp and march'd off; believiug he could do the Town no farther Service.

BY another List it appears, That the *Dutch* lost during this Siege, three Principal Officers, six Captains, five Lieutenants, nine Ensigns, twenty nine Serjeants, and 439 Soldiers Kill'd: Eighteen Principal Officers, thirty two Captains, fifty three Lieutenants, thirty three Ensigns, ninety nine Serjeants, and about 1252 Soldiers Wounded. Among the *Prussians*, one Principal Officer Kill'd, and five Wounded: Eighteen inferiour Officers Kill'd, and ninety nine Wounded: 108 Soldiers Kill'd, and 180 Wounded: Five Engineers slain, and four Wounded. It is likewise thought, that the Besieg'd lost near as many Men as the Allies, although they sprung three Mines during the Attack. The Ground was cover'd with dead Bodies, and a great Number were drown'd in the Moats, into which the Defendants threw themselves, endeavouring to make their Escape into the Town. The Marquis *De Blainville* (who was Governour of the Place) desir'd a Cessation of Arms, in order to bury his Dead, which was granted, and was no small Argument of a very considerable loss on their side. The time limited being expir'd, both sides began to Fire upon one another with incredible Fury; and the Besiegers having all things in Readiness for a General Storm, the Enemy beat a Parley, and on *June 15th*, Surrendred on the following Conditions.

*Surrender
thereof.*

"I. THAT, the Fortifications of the Town should be levell'd with the Earth.

*Articles for
the surren-
der of Key-
serwaert.*

"II. THAT,

ANNO

1702.

II. THAT, the Garrison should march out with
 " their Horses, Arms, Baggage, &c. Drums beating
 " Colours flying, Bullets in Mouth, and to be condu
 " cted to Venlo.

III. THAT, the Garrison should be furnish'd
 " with Seventy Waggon's, with four Horses a
 " peice, to carry their Baggage and Wounded Men
 " but if the Sick or Wounded desir'd it, or that neces
 " sity requir'd it, they should have liberty to stay in
 " the Town, where they should be supply'd with Diet
 " and Medicaments for their Money, till they were in
 " a Condition to make use of their Limbs.

IV. THAT, the Treasure of the Garrison should
 " be convey'd under a strong Guard to Venlo.

V. THAT, the Garrison should carry along
 " with them six Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars at
 " their Choice, with nine Waggon's, and a sufficient
 " Number of Horses to carry their Utensils.

VI. THAT, the Garrison should carry along
 " with them as much Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and
 " Balls, as would serve for six Discharges of every
 " Piece, and sixteen Discharges for every Soldier: But,
 " that the rest of the Ammunition should be faithfully
 " deliver'd to a Commissary, such as the Besiegers
 " should appoint.

VII. THAT, the Prisoners taken on both sides,
 " before and after the Siege, should be deliver'd without
 " Ransom. *

VIII. THAT, all Acts of Hostility should cease
 " within the Electorate of Cologn, till the entire Eva
 " cuation of the Place.

IX. THAT, the Burghers shall be maintain'd in
 " their Privileges, and in the Exercise of the Roman
 " Catholick Religion.

X. THAT, several German Officers particularly
 " mention'd, belonging to the Elector of Cologn, shall
 " have Liberty to depart with their Families, with the
 " Proviso,

'Proviso, that this shall be no Precedent to others of ANNO
'the same Nation, in the said Elector's Service.

1702.

"XI. THAT, the Cow-Gate shall be deliver'd up
by Four of the Clock in the Morning, and that the
Officers on both sides, shall take care that no Difor-
der be Committed.

THE War beginning now to be carried on with
the utmost Vigilance, General Coborn was sent into General
Spanish Flanders, with a Body of 10000 Men, to de- Coborn De-
molish the Lines erected between Fort St. Donat, and Lines in
Fort Isabella; which he manag'd with so much Pru- Flanders.
lence, that after he had taken Middleburg (a small
Town in the Spanish Territories) which the French had
begun to Fortifie, and made himself Master of Fort
St. Donat, he in a few days, levell'd those LINES
with the Earth, which the French had been making
many Months, at an extraordinary Expence, and laid
art of the Castellany of Bruges under Contribution to
be Confederates. However, after these Successes, up-
on the Approach of the Marquis De Bedmar, and the
Count De la Motte, with the French Troops under their
Command (who were Superior in Number to him) he
was forc'd to retire under the Walls of Sluice'; but to
revent the Enemies taking Fort St. Donat, he first laid
the Country under Water, and forc'd the Spaniards to
retire towards Ghent.

THE Confederate Army was drawing together all
this while, under the Earl of Athlone, near Clarenbeck;
while the French under the Mareschal De Boufflers, with
great Army lay encamp'd at Zanten, near Cleve. They
were very watchful of each other, and the Earl of Ath-
lone, having detach'd Major General Dampre with
ooo Horse towards the Enemy, he happen'd to meet a
party of about 600 French Horse, whom he bravely
attack'd, and totally DEFEATED; killing 200 of 600 French
them upon the Spot, and taking near as many Prisoners: Horse de-
feated by the
Confede-
rates.
among whom, there was a Lieutenant Colonel, who
commanded the French, and five or six other Officers.
In the Confederates side, there were not above thirty
Troopers and Dragoons Kill'd, and it was Observable,
that the Dutch Horse particularly distinguish'd them-
selves upon this Occasion.

ANNO

1702.


 Mareschal
 Boufflers
 camps from
 Zanten.

ABOUT the beginning of June, the Mareschal *De Boufflers*, being reinforc'd by several Detachments, and particularly with the Troops of the French King's Household, decamp'd from *ZANTEN*, and began his March without sound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum, through the Plains of *Goch*, towards the *Mookerhede*, close by *Nimeguen*, with a Design to get between the Confederates and that City, and so to cut them off from their Provisions, Ammunition, and Forage. Whereupon, the Earl of *Athlone*, having early Information of the Enemies Motion, and discovering their Designs, call'd a Council of General Officers, wherein it was unanimously Resolv'd, that the Confederates should begin their March that Evening. The Baggage was sent away to *Nimeguen*, and after several Marches and Regulations, the Earl about break of Day, receiv'd particular Intelligence of the strength of the Enemy, and thereupon caus'd the Cavalry to be drawn up in Order of Battle, to cover the March of the Infantry. About Eleven in the Morning, the French Horse advanc'd in great Numbers, with the Troops of the Household at their Head, and press'd hard upon the Earl, who behav'd himself with abundance of Resolution: However, as the Confederate Squadrons were Wheeling, the French Troops push'd them upon the Foot, and put two or three Battallions into Confusion; but by the Conduct of the General Officers, the Enemy was soon Repuls'd. On the other side, there happen'd an Encounter between some of the Squadrons of the French King's Household, some *Danish* Squadrons, and some of the Earl of *Athlone*'s Carabineers; who so remarkably distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion, that the French were Repuls'd, though with considerable Loss on both sides. Hereupon, the Confederates retir'd towards *NIMEGUEN*, and the Burghers having brought their Cannon upon the Ramparts (where every thing was in the greatest Confusion) serv'd the Offices of Gunners themselves, for there was not one of that Function in the Town. They began to play upon the Enemy with a great deal of Vigour, who perceiving that all their Endeavours prov'd Ineffectual, were forc'd to Retreat with considerable Loss; for their Army being expos'd to the perpetual Fire of the Cannon of the Town, could not remain there without the greatest Danger. Thus was Mareschal *Boufflers* disappointed

*Ahd is. un-
 successful in
 his Attempt
 on Nime-
 guen.*

in his Design of taking *NIMEGUE N*, which was *ANNO*
1702. in great danger of falling into his Hands ; the place
 being but indifferently provided for an Attack, and the
 Enemy missing but half an Hour of arriving in the Out-
 works before the Confederates. This success must be
 Attributed chiefly to the Conduct of the Earl of *Atb lone*,
 the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the Count *De Tilly* ; who
 without incommoding themselves, made a Glorious
 Retreat, which was the only Method they had to take,
 against an Army so much Superior to them. It may
 be also said, that the Zeal and Courage that the Inha-
 bitants of the Town shew'd for its Defence, very much
 contributed thereto.

THE Enterprize upon *Nimeguen* thus proving Abortive, and the Reduction of *Keyserwaert*, was not the only Mortification the French were under ; for their Army in *Germany* being but Weak, and drawing together but slowly, under the Command of the Marechal *De Catinat* ; gave the Germans an Opportunity of besieging * *LANDAU*. This strong and Important Fortress, was invested the 16th of June, (as I mention'd in the Pre-
 ceding part of my History) by Prince *Lewis of Baden* ;
 who decamping from *Longencandol*, posted his Army
 before that place, in Order to besiege it in Form. Mon-
 sieur *De Melac* (the Governour of the Town) kept him-
 self all that Day, with his Regiment of Horse before
 the Gate, call'd, the *Gate of France* ; and fir'd continu-
 ally upon the Imperialists from the great Cannon, inso-
 much, that several Men and Horses were Kill'd : How-
 ever, he could stand it no longer, and was forc'd to
 Retreat into the City. The next Day, a Trumpeter
 was sent to Prince *Lewis of Baden*, desiring that he
 would permit the Ladies to go out of the Town ; but
 his Highness sent word that he would not allow of it,
 and therefore, it would be in vain for him to make a

Landau was
 invested.

D 2 second

* *LANDAU*, is a little, but strong City of Germany, in the lower
Wre, and *Palatinat* of the *Rhine*, once *Imperial*, and subject to the French,
 ever since the Treaty of *Munster*. It was taken from them this present Year
 by the Germans ; but they retook it in 1703. (as will appear by the History
 of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.) And, in 1704. the Imperialists re-
 took it again, after the Glorious Battle of *Blenheim*. It stands on the
Upper Queich, Eight Miles South of *Neustadt*, Thirteen West of *Philips-*
bourg, and Sixteen South-West of *Spires*, Longitude 27, 50. Latitude
 9, 3.

ANNO second Application. The Besiegers having Open'd their Trenches, rais'd three Attacks: One, on that side next the Gate of *Fance*; the Second, on that side next in *Quieich* toward *Neufchatel*; and the Last, over against the Citadel or *Grand Fort*. On the 24th Instant, the Besieg'd made a Sally with 200 Horse, against whom 150 of the Imperial Cavalry were sent; who charging in disorder, gave the Enemy some Advantage over them: But, a Detachment of Foot coming up to their Relief, and making a vigorous Resistance, drove them back into the Town with considerable Loss. Deserters who frequently came from the Town, affirm'd, That the Besieg'd were under great Consternation, for Money as well as Provisions was very scarce, and that several of the Garrison were fall'n sick. There was nothing very material happen'd till the second of *July* (N. S.) at which time, the Besiegers plac'd their heavy Cannon upon the several Batteries, from which they fir'd upon the Town; but the overflowing of the Waters of the *Quieich*, and other Rivers, very much retarded the Attacks. On the 9th about Midnight, the Besieg'd made another Sally with about 300 Men, who fell upon the Left of General *Thungen's* Attack, where were only 200 Grenadiers, who made a brave Resistance, till a Reinforcement came up; and then, they repuls'd the Enemy, who had Twenty Men slain, several Wounded, and a Captain taken Prisoner. The loss on our side, were Thirteen Men Kill'd, and Twenty Wounded, among whom were Two Captains.

The King of
the Romans
his Arrival
in the Con-
federate
Camp.

ON the 27th, the King of the Romans arriv'd in the Confederate Camp, and was congratulated by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, who presented him with a very stately Horse, upon which he view'd the Posture of the Army, and visited the Enemies Works, exposing his Person to the thickest Fire of the Cannon from the Town: He also distributed several Florins among the Soldiers and Pioneers for their Encouragement. The Governour of *Landau*, sent a Trumpet to Compliment His Majesty upon his Arrival, with an offer to forbear Firing upon his Quarters, if he would be pleas'd to let him Understand which it was that he had made choice of. His Majesty return'd him Thanks for his extraordinary Civility, and sent him Word that his Quarters were every where, and that he might Fire where he thought fit. The Siege was carried on but slowly (though the Enemy

Enemy made several Sallies, and were Repuls'd with *ANNO*
considerable loss) till on the 16th of *Augst*, every 1702.
thing being got ready for Storming the Counterscarpe; *the Com-*
terscarpe
the same was bravely perform'd that Night, and lasted
above three Hours: During which time the Bombs,
Grenado's, and Red-hot Bullets flew about without In-
termission. The Imperialists were twice vigorously
Repuls'd, who boldly return'd a third time to the *taken,*
Charge, and at last drove the Enemy from their Posts,
after a most terrible Slaughter. The Besiegers lost near
300 Soldiers, and some Officers of Distinction: And,
among the Wounded, were several Persons of Quality,
as, the Count *De Soisson*. (Eldest Brother to Prince
Eugene) The Prince of *Bareish* (who both died of their
Wounds) Count *Coninseck*, and some others; besides,
about 200 private Men. The Loss of the Besieg'd is not
certainly known, but must unquestionably be very con-
siderable, for the Counterscarpe was in two several
Places cover'd with Dead Bodies. Notwithstanding,
the Besiegers lodg'd themselves upon it; perfected their
Lodgments in other Posts they had already gain'd, and
prepar'd all things to Assault the Citadel. But, the
King of the *Romans* being inform'd that Mareschal *De*
Catinat, having receiv'd some Reinforcements, was
decamp'd from the Neighbourhood of *Strasburg*, and
was marching with an Intent to relieve *Landau*; His
Majesty, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, march'd forthwith
from before that Town, with all the Horse and Hus-
sars (making together 25000 Men) towards *Croon-Wyf-
seburg*, in order to oppose him. The Direction of *The Citadel*
The Siege was left to General *Thungen*; who, on the *taken by*
9th of September, between One and Two in the Morn-
ing assaulted the Citadel, and carried it in a quarter of
an Hours time, with an inconsiderable loss; the Ger-
mans, in this Action, having not above Twenty Six
Men Kill'd. Hereupon, Orders being given for a
General Storm, the Governour prevented it by desiring
to Capitulate. The King of the *Romans* being inform'd
of it, return'd before the Place, and granted Monsieur
De Melac Honourable Terms. So that on Septemb. 12th
the Garrison, consisting of 2000 Men (whereof about
600 were disabled) march'd out of the Place, and were *The Town*
Surrender'd
conducted to *Pollikeim*.

ANNO

1702.

THE Chief ARTICLES agreed on, WERE.

Articles for the Surrender of Landau.

I. THAT, Monsieur *De Molac*, the Governour, " should deliver to the Emperor's Forces, one of " the City Gates, on the Eleventh Instant, at Eight in the " Morning; and on the 12th before Noon, the Garrison " should march out of the Place, with Drums beat- " ing, Colours flying, &c. to *Pellikheim*.

II. THAT, the Garrison should have Liberty to " carry out with them, four Pieces of Cannon, and two " Mortars; which should be furnish'd by the Imperialists for that Purpose.

III. THAT, they should be permitted to take " with them, Twenty four Charges of Powder, Ball for " each Piece of Cannon, Twenty four Bombes, and as " many Horses and Waggons, as should be Necessary " to carry them; and, that they should be furnish'd " with two Waggons, to carry their Ammunition.

IV. THAT, the Inhabitants of *Landau*, should " be maintain'd in their Privileges, &c. and the Exercises of their Religion (especially the Roman Catholic) as is stipulated by the Treaties of *Munster* and *Reswick*.

V. THAT, all the Horse and Baggage of the " Officers and Soldiers in the French Service, might be " convey'd away (except those which belong to the " French King himself) and, that for carrying the same, " and for the convenience of the Sick and Wounded, " 400 Waggons should be furnish'd at the Emperor's " Expence.

VI. THAT, the Sick and Wounded might continue in the Town, till they were Recover'd, with " some Chirurgeons to look after them: But, that nothing more than Ammunition Bread should be allow'd " them at the Emperor's Charge; at whose Expence, " they should afterwards be sent to the next French Garrison.

." VII. THAT,

" VII. THAT, when the Garrison marches out,
" they should not be molested ; and, that the Prisoners
" made on either side since the Declaration of War,
" should be set at Liberty.

1702.

" VIII. THAT, all the French King's Officers Civil and Ecclesiastick, whom the Imperialists will not suffer to stay in the Town, may carry away, and sell off their Effects, and retire in six Weeks time if they do not depart with the Garrison.

" IX. THAT, no Officers Baggage should be search'd, and six cover'd Waggons should be allow'd them, which should also be free from searching : And, that no French Deserter should be entertain'd by the Imperialists.

" X. THAT, an Inventory should be made of all the Ammunition, Artillery and Provisions, belonging to the French King which is in the Town ; and, that it should be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissary.

" XI. THAT, the King of the Romans, should dispose of the Provisions that should be found in the Town, belonging to the Burghers.

" XII. THAT, the Imperialists should not take any French Soldier out of his Rank ; nor by Force, or Argument, engage him into the Emperor's Service ; but, that they might seize all German Deserters.

WHILST the Siege of Landau was in Agitation, the Earl of Marlborough, rough puts himself at the Head of the Army, the States of Holland sent Orders to all their Generals, and other Officers, to obey the Earl of Marlborough, who having had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States, left the Hague on the 30th of June (N.S.) and on the 2d of July arriv'd at Nimeguen ; where the Earl of Athlone, and Lieutenant General Depff, paid him a Visit. At the same time, nineteen Battallions of the Troops employ'd in the Siege of Keyserwaert ; the Troops of Hesse and Lunenburg ; the English Forces from Breda, under Major General Lumley, and other Troops hasten'd from all Parts towards Nimeguen, in Order to Form a Camp at Duckembergh : Where, the Earl of Marlborough being come ; on the 8th, he call'd a Council

UNNO cil of War, consisting of all the General Officers, to concert the further Operations of the Campaign. On the 16th, his Excellency march'd the Army over the Maes, and encamp'd at Over-Affer, near Grave, with in two Leagues and an half from the Enemy, who had entrench'd themselves between Goch and Gennep. At that time, the Prince *Bernest Augustus* (the Elector of Hannover's Youngest Brother) was declar'd Major-General of the Army: And, Colonel *Wisthers*, Colonel *Stanley*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, were appointed Brigadiers of three English Brigades. On the 26th, the Confederate Army re-past the Maes below Grave, and on the 28th encamp'd at Geldorp; upon which Motion, the French went over the same River about Venlo. Two Days after, the Allies remov'd from Geldorp to Gravenbroeck, where finding a French Garrison in the Castle, seated in a Morass, and surrounded with a double Ditch, and good Pallisadoes; they briskly attack'd it, and after some Resistance, forc'd it to Surrender at Discretion. From hence, they advanc'd on the second of August (N. S.) to *Petis Brugel*, resolving to give Battle to the Duke of Burgundy the next Day; but, that Prince was oblig'd to retire in the Night, leaving the Spanish Guelderland open to the Confederates. From *Petis Brugel*, they march'd in Order to demolish the Walls of Peer and Bray; two small Towns, which had been of great Use to the Enemy in securing their Convoy. On the 12th, the Confederate Army posted it self at Everbeek, and on the 22d came to Holchteren, where they found the French preparing to receive them, being very advantageously posted; and having receiv'd divers Re-inforcements, making about 18 or 20000 Men: So, that they were in a Condition to venture an Engagement, tho' they had no such Orders from Court. The Earl of Marlborough, rang'd his Troops in Order of Battle, in which manner he continued his March. The Duke of Burgundy, and the French Generals, rang'd theirs also in Order of Battle, being very well satisfied that there would be no Blows. For the two Armies, were seperated by Marshes and Defiles, in such manner, that it was impossible for either to attack the other without the greatest Risque. They remain'd in this Disposition two Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which of the two, would begin the Attack: But, the French Army, not willing to run any Hazard, decamp'd silently in the Night, and took Post at Beringen. The Allies

Allies seeing they could not find any means to bring the **Duke of Burgundy** to a Battle, form'd a Design of taking **VENLO**, ^{ANNO 1702.} Towns, and making all the Conquests they could in the Absence of the Enemy. Upon this Project, they came and encamp'd at **Aesch**, to cover the Siege of ^(a) **VENLO**, which was invested the 29th of **August**, by <sup>Venlo is
vested.</sup> General **Obdam**, on the side of **Fort St. Michael**, and by the Baron **De Heyde**, on the other side of the **Maeze**, with the **Prussian Cavalry**: General **Coborn** had the Direction of the Attacks; and, the Prince of **Nassau Saarburgh**, had the Command of the Siege.

T H E Trenches were Open'd before the Town (**September 6th**) on both sides the **Maeze**, without any Loss. On the 8th, the Confederates were Reinforc'd by a Body of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horse; and the following Days, the Attacks were carried on with good Success. The 18th in the Morning, the Fort of **St. Michael**, over against **Venlo**, was taken by Storm, in an Attack made by the **English**, under the Lord **Cutts**. There were particularly concern'd in this Action, Brigadier General **Hamilton**, the Royal Regiment of **Ireland**, and general **Hukelom's** Regiment; with 172 Grenadiers, and 100 Fusileers, under a Lieutenant Colonel: Besides, 300 Workmen, and a Competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel **Blood**. After the necessary Dispositions, the Lord **Cutts** gave Orders to the Officers who led the Grenadiers, that they should attack the Ravelin Sword in Hand; and, that they might proceed with Courage and Alacrity, he gave them an absolute Assurance, that as soon as Fifty of them were lodg'd on the Top of the Ravelin, he would run through any Danger or Difficulty, to sustain them with the rest of his Troops: Moreover, he promis'd in Her Majesty's Name, that he would generously Reward all those, who should distinguish themselves upon this Occasion. His Lordship's Orders were executed with the greatest Resolution and Bravery, and (notwithstanding a Mine which was Sprung by the Enemy) they

(a) **VENLO**, is a very strong Town in the Low Countries, in the Dutchy of **Gelderland**, and Territory of **Ruermond**: A Hanse Town, subject to the Spaniards, but taken by the Confederates this present Campaign. It stands on the River **Maeze**, by the Bishoprick of **Juliers**, ten Miles South-West of **Gelders**, and eleven North of **Ruermond**. Longitude 25, 24. Latitude 51, 27.

A Compleat H I S T O R Y

ANNO they attack'd the Ravelin Sword in Hand, encouraging and assisting one another with the Assurance of being seconded ; which the Lord *Cutts* perceiving, he seasonably came up with all his Forces, and engaging the Enemy, soon made himself Master of the Ravelin. Hereupon, the French made such a terrible Fire upon the English, from the Rampart of the Fort, that his Lordship sent Orders to the Officers that were at the Head of the Grenadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and Attack it Sword in Hand, if it was possible to find a Passage. The Enemy made a very sharp Resistance, from the Flank of one of their Bastions ; but the English charg'd and follow'd the Enemy so close, that after they had attack'd the Bridge, and clamber'd up the Ramparts, they pour'd in so fast upon them, that they were no longer able to Resist. We took about 200 Prisoners (whereof Thirty were Officers) with a Brigadier-General, and the Governour : But, all the rest that were in the Fort (to the Number of 600) were Kill'd or Drown'd, endeavouring to make their Escape, except Twelve, who were so Fortunate as to get over the *Maeze* in small Boats.

Fort St. Michael taken by Storm.

THERE were several Persons of Distinction who signaliz'd themselves upon this Occasion : The Lord *Cutts* was remarkably eminent in his Post ; as also, the Earl of Huntington, the Lord *Lorn*, the Lord *Marckar*, the Prince *D'Auvergne*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dalrimple*. The Prince of *Anhals* behav'd himself with Gallantry suitable to his Birth ; and, the Prince of *Hanover* (a Voluntier at the Siege) accompanied the Lord *Cutts* in the Trenches before the Attack, and continu'd with him great part of the Night in the Fort. Colonel *Blood* (who acted as first Ingineer) and Monsieur *De La Martinerie* (a French Protestant Ingineer) were likewise very servicable in this Action, as well by their Bravery as their Skill. The English upon this Occasion, had two Captains Wounded ; two Lieutenants, and one Ensign Kill'd, and three Wounded ; one Serjeant Kill'd, and three Wounded ; ~~and~~ Men Kill'd, and 132 Wounded : And, Captain *Bolas* (the Lord *Cutts*'s Aid *De Camp*) with Mr. *Eley* (an English Volunteer) were both Kill'd on the Spot : The loss of the Dutch was likewise very considerable.

THE Fort being thus taken, the Besiegers employ'd the four following Days in firing furiously upon the Walls of

of the Town, in Order to widen the Breaches; and all ANNO other necessary Preparations were made for a General Assault. But, there was one very remarkable Circumstance occur'd, which facilitated the taking of *Venlo*. The Prince of *Nassau Saarburgh* (who commanded the Siege) having caus'd a Discharge of all the Cannon and small Arms, to express their Joy for the News of the taking of *Landau*, the Besieg'd took it as a signal of an Approaching Storm upon the Town; so that the Count *De Varo* (the Governour) order'd immediately that the Chamade should be beat. But, the Prince of *Nassau* not regarding that Event, order'd a second discharge to be made, which oblig'd the Count *De Varo* to send, not only one, but several Drummers to demand a Capitulation, which was executed the 21st of September upon Articles, as usual in such a Case; and the 25th, the *The Town Garrison* march'd out, and were conducted to *Antwerp*.
Ant-Surrender'd.

A F T E R the taking of *Venlo*, the Count *De Tilly* (Lieutenant-General of the Dutch Cavalry) march'd with 1200 Horse towards *RUREMOND* to Invest it. *Ruremond*. The Siege was form'd the 2d of October by the Prussians on one side of the River, and the English and Dutch on the other. Upon the 6th, the Besiegers Batteries began to Play, and about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, the Besieg'd beat a Parly; the next Day the Town was Surrendred upon Articles, and the Garrison was conducted to *Lovain*. At the same time, S T E: *And Steven-*
VE N S W A E R T (a Town strongly Fortified, stand-*swaert Surrender'd.*
ing on the *Maeſe*, about five Miles from *Ruremond* to the South) was Invested, and taken by Capitulation, upon Honourable Conditions.

M A R E S C H A L *Boufflers* being under the greatest Uneasiness, to see the Conquests that the Allies were continually making; thought it high time to provide for the Security of (a) *L E I G E*, which he apprehended

to

(a) *RUREMOND* (or Roermond) is a strong and neat City of the Low Countries, in the Dukehood of Guelderland, standing upon the *Maeſe*; where the River *Rora* (or *Roer*) falls into it, and imparts its Name to the City it self. It has many stately Monasteries in it, among which, that of the Carthusians is the most Considerable. It was taken this Campaign by the Confederates from the French and Spaniards. It stands Eleven Miles South of *Venlo*, and Twenty one South of Guelders. Longitude 25, 22. Latitude 51, 16.

ANNO to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 11th of ^{1702.} September from Berringben, and (with the Duke De Main) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But, the Confederates being resolv'd to attack (^a) *Leige*, they march'd (October 12th) in two Columns, between the *Maeze* and the *Zecker*; and, the next Day, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. Mareschal *Boufflers* then made a Motion with the French Army, and Posted himself behind the *Main*, to psoect that side of *Brabant*. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of *Marlborough*; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both sides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Confederates that Night; and, on the 14th, they took Possession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

and Surrender'd to the Allies.

The Citadel Attack'd.

THE Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 2^dth, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the C I T A D E L, by four English Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the Dutch on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. General *Cohorn* having rais'd the Batteries, made the 20th, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the Attack with so much Vigour; that on the 23d, the Earl of *Marlborough* resolv'd to make an Assault upon the Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by several other Battallions, commanded by the Generals *Fagel* and *Somersfelds*. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counterscarpe, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd on

(a) **L E I G E**, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entring it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. Here is a Famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenues: There are also Eight Collegiate, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and Invistid in 1705. by the French; who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of Marlborough's speedy return with his Army from the Moselle.

of the Present W A R.

49

on with Sword in Hand, into the Body of the Place ; ANNO
which caus'd the Besieg'd presently to throw down their 1702.
Arms, and beg Quarter.

W
And taken
by Storm.

THE Englis^h Troops in this Action were very Meritorious ; but besides the Honour which they acquir'd, they gain'd a considerable Booty. They found in the Citadel, Thirty six Pieces of Cannon, a Considerable quantity of Arms, and all sorts of Ammunition : 800000 Crowns in Money, and a valuable parcel of Plate belonging to the Governor ; and 'tis affirm'd that one of our Grenadiers, got 1000 Louis D'or's in a Bag for his own Share. The extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, deserves the highest Pneumium ; Who went Volunteer to the Attack at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very first, took the Colours from a French Officer. Mr. Wentworth (Brother to the Lord Raby) who likewise went Volunteer in the said Attack, was Kill'd. Monsieur De Violaine (Gouverneur of the Citadel) and the Duke of Charny, were taken Prisoners upon the Breach, and brought to the Earl of Marlborough's Quarters. According to the best Information, the loss of the Englis^h in Storming the Citadel, was, One Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, three Captains, and six Subalterns Slain, and Twenty four Officers Wounded ; 143 Soldiers Kill'd, and 160 Wounded. The Citadel being thus taken, after an Obstinate Fight of about three Quarters of an Hour ; the Victory of the Allies was soon compleated by the Surrender of the Charter-House : The Garrison of which place, Capitu-lated on the 30th of October, and the next Day march'd ^{The Charter-House surrendered.}

IT will not be unproper now to look back, and Observe the Motions of the Elector of Bavaria, who (having by great Remittances of Money, and Promises of larger Supplies, been drawn over to the Interest of ^{The Elector of Bavaria} the Court of France) after a Clandestine manner, sur-pris'd the City of (a) ULM. This Project was execu-ted

(a) U L M, is a strong, Rich, and populous City of Germany, in the Circles of Nubbia, free and Imperial : Adorn'd with many stately Edifices, and particularly, with a Cathedral excell'd beyond any in Germany ; It stands on the River Danube and Iller, Thirty Eight Miles W^E of Augsburg, forty Nine almost South-East of Stuttgart, and Fifty Eight North-East of Constance, Long. 11. 00. Lat. 48. 14.

ANNO ted by Monsieur Peckman (Lieutenant Colonel of his
 1702. Electoral Highness's Guards.) He caus'd 600 Dragoons of the Regiment of the Count *De Fels*, to lie in Ambuscade in a little Wood near the Town. The Regiment of *Dragoons* of the Count *De Monasterol*, and the Chevalier *De Sanctini*, took Post a little farther off, with 200 Grenadiers, and the like Number of Fusileers. After this, there were Forty Officers chose, who were disguis'd like Country Boors, in Order to cover the Design. The 8th of September, between Five and Six in the Morning, under the Protection of a thick Fog, these suppos'd Peasants offer'd to enter the City; each having Pistols, Bayonets, and two Grenado's. The first who advanc'd, knock'd down the Officer that commanded, and the second kill'd the Centinel that stood next him. Whereupon, a particular Signal being given, the *Bavarian Dragoons* enter'd Sword in Hand, and made themselves Masters of the Rampart, the Arsenal, and the five Bastions; and the Garrison being drawn together, were soon dispers'd. The Militia of the Town, which consisted of Eighteen Companies (each Company containing 200 Men) brought out the Colours and began to Assemble. They fir'd very briskly upon the *Bavarians*, in which Confusion many were Kill'd on both sides. The Women were under the greatest Conternation, and play'd the Military part, with any thing that came next to their Hands: But notwithstanding, the *Bavarians* kept the Posts they had Possess'd themselves of, and defended them by Favour of the Troops that Arriv'd.

The Empire declares War against France and Spain. THIS Affair of the City of *Ulm*, was warmly debated in the three Colleges of the Dyer that compose the Empire, and incens'd them to that Degree, that it was immediately resolv'd, by the Plurality of Voices, to declare War against the *French King*, and the Duke of *Anjou*, which was accordingly perform'd. And, as to the Breach of Peace committed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, a Writing was drawn up, requesting his Imperial Majesty to Act against the said Elector, according to the Constitutions of the Empire. In the Interim, great Care was taken to prevent his Conjunction with the *French*; and whilst the Confederates were entirely Ignorant of the Elector's Designs, there were accidentally seiz'd three Dispatches between *Waldsbut* and *Rhinefield*; whereof one was from Mareschal *Catinat* to

In the Elector, and the other two, were from the Elec- **ANNO**
tor to the Marshal: Which being peruid, the Con- **1702.**
tents very much enlighten'd the Imperialists, and gave
them an Opportunity of making an effectual Oppositi-
on, to all the Elector's treacherous Contrivances.

A F T H R the taking of Ulm, the French made them-
selves Masters of the little Town of (a) **Neubourg**: Battle of **Fridlingen.**
which occasion'd a Bloody Battle between the Imperia-
lists, and the Troops of France: This Action was at
(b) **FRIDLINGEN** after the following Manner.
Prince Lewis of Baden being very much dissatisfied that
Neubourg should fall into the Enemies Hands, made a
Motion with one part of his Army, in order to retake
that place, and to cover Arnsne; but, he was so much
weaken'd by the Detachments that he had sent towards
Swabia (in order to hinder the Conjunction of the Ba-
varians and French) that he had not above 6000 Men
in his Camp, near Fridlingen. Of which, the Enemy
having Intelligence, thought there could not be a more
seasonable Opportunity to Attack him. In order there-
unto, the French, who were divided into two Bodies,
(one whereof, was commanded by the Marquis **De Villars**, now Marshal of France, and the other, by
the Count **De Guiseard**.) On the 13th of October (N.S.)
pass'd the Rhine with the Infantry; which the next
Day were follow'd by the Cavalry. Hereupon, the
Prince of Baden decamp'd from Fridlingen (for fear of
being enclos'd by the two Bodies of the French) and
whilst he was upon the March, Count **Merel**, who
brought up the Rear with 400 Horse, sent him Word,
that Monsieur **Villars** was advancing towards him,
with Thirty Battallions, and Forty Squadrons, in or-
der of Battle. Hereupon, the Prince can'd his Army
in Pace about, which being not above 1500 Paces from
the

(a) **NEUBOURG** (or Newburg) a Decaying Place in the Circle of
Swabia. It was taken by the French this present Campaign, and they con-
tinued in Possession of it. It stands on the River Rhine, Twelve Miles
North of Ulil, and fourteen South of Brilac. Lon. 27. 20. Lat. 47. 44.

(b) **FRIDLINGEN**, a small Town of Germany, in the Circle of
Swabia, Marquiseate of Baden, and District of Baden Liller. The French
and Imperialists had a sharp and doubtful Engagement there this present Cam-
paign. It lies about three Miles East of the Rhine, four Miles North-East
of Hunninguen, and five Miles North by East of Ulil. Longitude 29. 20.
Latitude 47. 19.

ANNO the Enemy, both sides made a Halt ; and the Prince began the Engagement by playing upon the French with his Cannon. The Imperialists being then attack'd, push'd the Enemy back very Vigorously ; and being come down into the Plain, charg'd so briskly the Right Wing of the French Army, that there was scarce ever a more stubborn and bloody Battle seen, which continued near two Hours. But, the Imperialists being much weaker than the French, and the Count De Guiscard coming up with fresh Succours ; the second line of the Imperial Cavalry, was on a sudden put into such Disorder, that all the Horse quitted the Field in great Confusion. The Prince, now thought it high time, to make the best Retreat he could with his Infantry ; but they (contrary to his Expectations) fell in with the French Foot, with such undaunted Bravery, that they broke their Ranks, and drove them from their Ground into a Wood adjoyning ; through which they pursu'd them almost to *Hunninguen*. The French Horse all this while stood still, and seem'd to be only Spectators of the Defeat of their Infantry ; but observing their Foot to be entirely Routed, they likewise made their Retreat.

THE Prince having thus Obtain'd the Victory, continued about five Hours in the Field of Battle, and then bent his March towards *Seuffen*. Notwithstanding, these Disadvantages of the Enemy, the French King order'd *Te Deum* to be Sung, as if his Troops had been Victorious : And, to support the Reputation of it, asserted they took *Fridlinguen* the next Day, and upon this Occasion, rais'd the Marquis *De Villars*, to the Dignity of Mareschal of France. But the Prince of *Baden*, being willing to let all the World know the contrary, and, that this Action had no ways disconcerted his Measures ; he made three Detachments from his Army : One, towards the *Black-Forest*, to block up the Passage into *Bavaria* ; Another, to attack *Newbourg* ; and a Third, to Re-inforce the Prince of *Saxe Meininguen*, who was observing the Motions of Count *Tallard*, and the Marquis *De Lomaria*. But, before this, he Re-assembled all his Troops, and being Re-infore'd by General *Thungen*, with 1500 Men, he form'd so considerable an Army, that he desir'd nothing more then a second Engagement with Mareschal *Villars* ; and to that end, advanc'd with his Army intending to Attack him : But,

of the Present W A R.

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But, the Marshal not thinking fit to wait his coming; **ANNO**
repasi'd the Rhine, and so, was disappointed by this **1702.**
Action, in joining with the Elector of Bavaria.

THE latter end of October, Count Tallard, and the Marquis De Lomaria, (with a Body of 18000 Men) Treves and made themselves Masters of Treves; and, on the 27th, ^{Traerbach} advanced towards Traerbach; and, having form'd the ^{taken by the French} Siege of that Place, they took it after a very stout Resistance. On the other side, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, marching from the grand Army at Leige, with 9000 Hessians, finding the French had posses'd themselves of Zinch, Linex, Brisac, and Andernach, retook those Places. The Garrison of Zinch, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War; those of Brisac, quitted the Place upon the Prince's Approach: But Andernach (being defended by a Garrison of 400 Men; a good Wall, Rampart, and Moat) made a longer Resistance. However, the Hessians having rais'd a Battery, and posses'd themselves in the Night of an advantageous Post, near one of the Gates, in order to storm the Place the next Morning; the Enemy beat a Parly, and the PRINCE gave them leave to march out with their Arms and Baggage, but refus'd them the Honour of any Articles. After that, he march'd away with 2000 Men to attack Linex, but the French immedately quitted the Place, and retir'd to Bonne.

I SHALL add to what has been here related, a ^{Proceedings} short Account of what pass'd in ITALY, with which I intend to finish the Campagn. On the 21st of March, there happen'd an Engagement, between Count Teſſe (Governour of Mantua) and Count Trautſimansdorff (Commander of the Blockade of that City) in which, Count Teſſe was wounded, and his Son, with a Spanish Major-General, and the Count De Clermont (Marshal De Camp) died of their Wounds; besides a great Number of Inferior Officers, and about 400 Private Men kill'd and Wounded. The Germans lost 3 Officers, and about 230 Soldiers, in this Action. After this, the Duke of Vendome, marching into the Territories of Vicenza, and boasting that he would relieve Mantua; Prince Eugene (in order to frustrate his Designs) drew up his Forces into a more advantageous Posture.

E

ON

ANNO

1702.

Mantua
reliev'd.

ON the 17th of April, King Philip arriv'd from Barcelona at Naples, and sent Word to the Duke of Vendome, that he might Relieve Mantua. Prince Eugene acted with the utmost Pre-caution to prevent it ; but, being oblig'd to abandon Ustiano, and draw off his own Men from Marmirolo (whereby Mantua was free on that Side next to Veronca) the Duke of Vendome pass'd the Chiese without Opposition, and came to Mantua the 24th of May, whereby a Way was open'd to relieve the Place.

General
Visconti De-
feated.

ABOUT the Middle of July, the separate Bodies of the French Army having join'd the Duke of Vendome, King Philip put himself at the Head of them, and march'd towards the River of Parma, in order to pass it. Hereupon, Prince Eugene (having a watchful Eye upon Berfello) sent General Visconti, with three Regiments of Horse, to re-inforce that Body of the Army, which lay intrench'd along the Banks of the Lenza, with a Design to dispute the Passage of that River with King Philip, who was advancing towards it with a very Numerous Army. But, that General was so unexpectedly surpriz'd in his Camp at Sancta Victoria, by the French Cavalry, that, the Imperialists had hardly Time to mount their Horses : Notwithstanding, they made so Resolute a Resistance, that they repuls'd the Enemy 3 times, and took 3 Standards ; but at last, the French Infantry press'd so hard upon them, and being superior in Number, they were forc'd to Retreat. The Imperialists lost in this Action two Pair of Kettle-Drums, and all their Baggage ; and about 400 Men were missing, of which, 270 were made Prisoners.

ABOUT the middle of August, King Philip, with an Army of 35000 Men, advanc'd as far as La Testa, with a design to attack the Imperialists ; and in order thereto, he sent to the Prince of Vandemont for a Reinforcement of 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, and afterwards march'd to (a) LUZARA, designing to seize on that Place, and to make it his Head Quarters. But,

(a) LUZARA, is a Castle in Italy, near the Po, in the Dutchy of Guastalla. 8 Miles South of Borgo-Forte, and 11 Miles North-East of Berfello. It has been very famous for the Battle above-mention'd ever since.

of the Present W A R.

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But, the Governoeur soon put himself into a Posture of Defence, and answer'd his Summons with nothing but Cannon Balls. Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of these Motions, advanc'd with the Imperial Troops (which consisted only of 25000 Men) within sight of the Left Wing of the *French* Army ; and if the Nature of the Place had permitted, he would presently have engag'd. But, having thought it necessary to alter the Disposition of his Men, (*August*, 15) about 5 in the Evening, he gave the Signal of Battle, and then the Artillery began to Play upon the Eneemy. About an Hour after, the Right Wing of the Imperialists, charg'd the Left of the *French*, and attack'd them in their Post, which extended it self along the Banks of the *Po*. This happen'd to be unsuccessful on our Side ; for the Prince of *Commerci* (who was entirely belov'd) being kill'd on the Spot, caus'd the Troops which he commanded, to be in so great a Confusion, that 3 Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were put into Disorder by the Eneemy's small Shot, and the furious Onset of the Cavalry, that charg'd the Flank of the Imperial Horse. But, this Confusion was soon over ; for, the Battalions and Squadrons that had given Ground, Rally'd again ; and several Regiments advancing to their Relief, they charg'd the Eneemy so vigorously, that they were driven from their Post : And, tho' the *French* King's *Gens D'Armes* made a very stout Resistance, and rally'd four times in their Retreat ; yet, they were chac'd above a Thousand Paces from one Intrenchment to another. The Left Wing fought with as great Resolution and Intrepidity as the Right ; for, General *Guido de Staremburg* (who commanded the Infantry) began the Attack with the Grenadiers : And, altho' the Eneemy endeavour'd to penetrate their Flank with their Carabineers, the Imperialists stood their Charge with such extraordinary Courage and Firmness, and afterwards fell upon them with so much Bravery, that they could no longer stand it, but were forc'd to Retreat : Sometimes they Rally'd by favour of the Ground, and the Superiority of their Numbers ; but, being repuls'd three or four times, they were quite driven out of their Posts, and Night put an end to the Engagement.

The French Defeated.

THERE were several Officers, who particularly distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion. The *Prince De Commerci* (whom I mention'd before) being Kill'd at the beginning of the Action, was extreamly lamented,

ANNO
1702.

lamented, as a Person not only endow'd with several Political Qualifications ; but, who gave the most Illustrious Demonstration of an undaunted Courage. General *Warner* with the Artillery : General *Guido De Staremberg* with the Infantry : And, the young Prince of *Vaudemont* with the Cavalry ; exerted themselves with incredible Valour. The Prince of *Lichtenstein* (who was in the Imperialists Right Wing) receiv'd Five Wounds ; And, the Count of *Trautsmansdorff* (General of the Horse) being disabled by a Contusion in his Foot, were both carried out of the Field of Battle. In short, all the Troops acquitted themselves of their Duty to Admiration. The Victory has been contested by both Parties : The French pretend to the Honour of the Action from the Consequence of it ; having the next Day, made themselves Masters of *Luzara* ; and the remaining part of the Campaign, dislodg'd the Germans from several Posts hereafter mention'd. However, it must be allow'd by those who are Impartial, that the Imperialists gain'd the Advantage of the Day ; having drove the Enemy above a Thousand Paces from the Field of Battle, and actually encamp'd upon it : They also made themselves Masters of their Ammunition and Provision, a great Number of their Tents, and of all their Pioneering Instruments. Moreover, the Enemy's Loss was not computed to be less than 8000 Men ; whereas, the Number of the Imperialists, were no more than 2672 Kill'd and Wounded.

*A Remarkable
Expediti-*

ON the 21st of September, Colonel *Ebergeni*, Colonel *Paul Diack*, and the Marquis *Davia*, left the Imperial Camp, and set forward thro' *Parma* and *Milan*, upon a very surprizing Expedition. In their March, as they were passing the River *PO*, they found several Boats laden with Silks, which the Soldiers plunder'd, and carried away as much as they could. They likewise found a Boat laden with Wheat, another with Rice, and two with Meal, which they destroy'd ; and took the Commissary Prisoner. After this, they went to *Pavia*, with 300 Hussars, and threaten'd to ruin the Country, if they did not pay them 1000 Pistoles ; the Inhabitants offer'd 900, which was receiv'd accordingly. From thence, they went to the Convent of the *Chartreux*, and demanded 2000 Pistoles ; whereupon, they paid down 2000 Philipines, and gave them a Bill of Exchange for the rest. From *Pavia*, they advanc'd as far

as *Milan*, and entring the City Gates with 60 *Hussars*, ANNO 1702.
 and 30 *Germans*, they cry'd out, LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR. The Burghers were, at first, under a great Consternation ; but the Imperialists (so far from exercising Hostilities) threw Money about the Streets, and the Inhabitants began to be quiet. At last, they retreated out of the City, and were attack'd by a *Milanais* Marquis, with some Horse and Foot ; which were soon repuls'd. So on the 2d of October, they return'd to the Imperial Camp, without the Loss of one Man ; bringing with them a Booty of 3000 Pistolets, a Thousand stately Horses, several Bales of Silks and Stuffs, and a great Quantity of other Goods and Merchandise.

THE RE was another Circumstance towards the End of this Campaign, which ought not to be Omitted. Captain *Eben* sallying out of the Imperial Camp, with 300 Horse and Foot ; Posted Captain *Schomback* with 50 Foot, in an Out-house near the City of *Mantua*, which the Enemy constantly took Possession of every Morning, with a Hundred Grenadiers. He conceal'd his Infantry in some Ditches adjacent, and dispos'd of his Cavalry in Places most advantageous to his Purpose. By break of Day, the Enemy beat the Road with some Horse (which the Imperialists let pass without any Disturbance) Soon after, Three Companies of Grenadiers came out of the City ; two of which, march'd beyond the Out-house, and the Third being about to enter, Captain *Schomback* fell upon them with a great deal of Vigour. Whereupon, the other two Companies coming up to their Assistance, Captain *Eben* charg'd them so furiously with all his Horse and Foot, that Two French Captains, and almost all their Men were Kill'd upon the Spot ; and the remainder (consisting of two Lieutenants, 65 private Men, and 14 Horse,) were taken Prisoners.

THE French, to keep up the Reputation of a Victory at the Battle of *Luzara*, resolv'd to besiege *Gualta* ; and on the last of September, open'd their Trenches before that Place ; which in a short time, surrender'd upon Articles. About the middle of November, the Duke of *Vendome*, finding his Army very much incommoded by the continual Rains, and the swelling of the *Po* ; decamp'd in the middle of a dark Night, and march'd

A N N O to be in imminent Danger. So, he decamp'd the 1st of September from Derringhem, and (with the Duke De Main) went to view the Fortifications of the Citadel. But, the Confederates being resolv'd to attack (a) Leige, they march'd (October 1st) in two Columns, between the Maes and the Geeker; and, the next Day, about Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd within Cannon-Shot of the Citadel. Marechal Boufflers then made a Motion with the French Army, and Posted himself behind the Main, to protect that side of Brabant. The same Evening, the Chapter, and the Magistracy, sent forth Commissioners to treat with the Earl of Marlborough; and having agreed the next Day on the Articles on both sides, they were accordingly Sign'd, and one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the Confederates that Night; and, on the 2^d, they took Possession of the whole Town: The Garrison retiring into the Citadel and Charter-House.

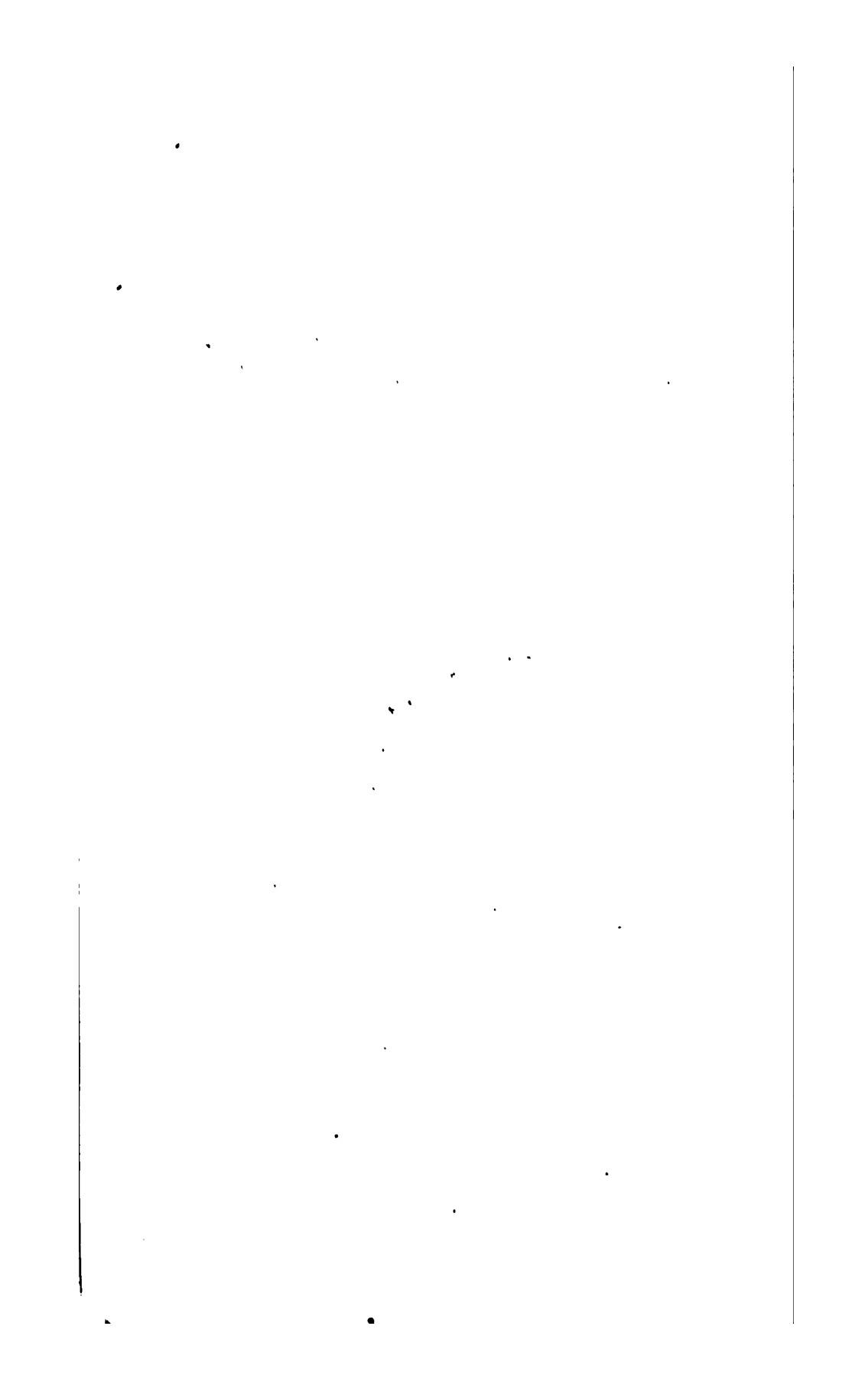
*and surren-
der'd to the
Allies.*

The Confederates being thus Masters of the City, upon the 2^d, in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the C I T A D E L, by four English Battallions on the Right, and the like Number of the Dutch on the Left; and the Besiegers carried their Attack that Night 375 Paces. General Coborn having rais'd the Batteries, made the 2^o, and the Day following, such a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and push'd on the Attack with so much Vigour; that on the 2^{3d}, the Earl of Marlborough resolv'd to make an Assault upon the Place, which was executed about four of the Clock that Afternoon, by a Detachment of Grenadiers, supported by several other Battallions, commanded by the Generals Fagel and Sonnenfeldt. The Attack was carried on with so much Fury, that the Enemy were forc'd to abandon the Counter-Scarp, and the Confederates (instead of lodging themselves thereon) Resolutely push'd on

(a) L E I G E, is a very considerable City, situated in a Pleasant Valley, environ'd with Hills, the River entring it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which make many delightful Islands. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Citadel (or Castle) of great Strength, built to command the Town; without which, it would be but of small Consequence. Here is a famous University, endow'd with large Ecclesiastical Revenue. There are also Eight Colleges, and Thirty two Parochial Churches. It was taken this Year by the Confederates, and invested in 1703, by the French who broke up the Siege, and retir'd behind their Lines, upon the News of the Duke of Marlborough's speedy return with his Army from the Moselle.

vantages they had gain'd. In *HOLLAND*, there *ANNO* was a Representation, which denoted the Triumph and *1702.* Victory of a Republick ; it was attended with a Collection of Fire-works, of the most exquisite Contrivance ; which represented all the Conquests they had *Rejoicings* made the preceeding Campaign. In *ENGLAND*, both Houses of Parliament congratulated Her Majesty, upon the glorious Success of her Arms (in conjunction with those of her Allies) under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*, who (after a narrow Escape of being taken by a Party of the Garrison of *Gelder*, in his Passage to *England*) safely arriv'd in *London*, where *The Earl of Marlborough returns to London, and is made a DUKE.* he receiv'd the Complements of the Nobility ; and, Her Majesty was pleas'd, (in consideration of his Services,) to Honour him with the Title of a **DUKE** ; and also, gave him a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, upon the Revenue of the Post-Office, for the support of his Honour, during Her Majesties Life.







A

C O M P L E A T
HISTORY
 O F T H E
Campaign,
 In the Year, 1703.



HE Operations of the last Campaign, ANNO very much dis-concerted the Measures 1703. of the French Court, and, the Confederates being resolv'd to carry on the WAR with all possible Application; The Queen's Message to the Commons, Her Britanick Majesty was pleas'd on the Fourth of January, to send a Mes-

age to the Commons, wherein she inform'd them, that She had receiv'd several Letters from the States-general of the United Provinces (and several Memorials from their Ambassadors) setting forth, the great Apprehensions they lay under, from the extraordinary Preparations of France, to attack them early in the Spring, and the Necessity of making an Augmentation of the Forces of England and Holland, as the only means to prevent the Ruin which threatn'd their Country. She was pleas'd to intimate, that she had propos'd some Expedients

A N N O 1703. clients to the States-General, which she imagin'd might have been Advantageous to the Common Interest, and have reliev'd them, in some measure, from their just Apprehensions ; but those not proving Satisfactory, the States had renew'd their Applications with greater earnestness than before : So that Her Majesty was pleas'd to order the several Letters and Representations, which had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Subject, to be laid before the House, that they might properly judge of the Case ; and desir'd them to take such Methods, as might not only conduce to the safety of her Kingdoms, but to the necessary support of all the Allies.

*The Aug-
ments ber-
Forces in
Flanders.*

T H E Commons having taken Her Majesty's Message into consideration, came to a Resolution, that 10000 Foreigners should be hir'd for an Augmentation of the Forces, to act in Conjunction with the Allies ; and they return'd their hearty Thanks, for Her Majesty's most gracious Condescension, in communicating to Them the several Memorials, Transactions and Letters, that had pass'd between Her and the States-General upon that Occasion. But, humbly desir'd, that *ENGLAND* should not be charg'd with the Pay of such additional Troops, but from the Day that the States put a Stop to all Trade and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*. Her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of their Opinion, as being absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance ; and forthwith sent Directions to her Ministers in *Holland*, to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly. Soon after, both Lords and Commons Address'd Her Majesty ; and the latter begg'd, that she would be pleas'd to concert Measures, for the furnishing her Forces in *Holland* and *Flanders*, as far as possible, with the Manufactures and Product of *ENGLAND* ; to which She was pleas'd to reply, that it should be her utmost Care in every thing, to advance the Interests of her *English* Subjects.

*The Empe-
ror Aug-
ments his
Forces,*

T H E Emperor at this Juncture, was not unmindful of raising Recruits, sufficient to maintain the Footing of the *Germans* in *Italy*. He was very diligent in finding out necessary Funds, as well for the Payment of the Armies on foot, and the Augmentations that were to be made, as for providing Artillery and Ammunition.

To

To which purpose, he summon'd the States of *Austria* ANNO 1703. to attend him in the great Hall of the Imperial Palace, where the Grand Chancellor *Buccellins* made a Speech to them to this Effect. "That the King of *France*, "had made use of the Duke of *Anjou* (his Grandson) to "fulfil his unjust Desires of obtaining the Universal "Monarchy, by uniting the Crown of *Spain* to That of "France. That, to accomplish his Designs more easily, "he had drawn in other Princes, (and particularly, the "Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*) and oblig'd them to, "take Courses quite contrary to the Common Cause, "as the Event has sufficiently testified : The first, ha- "ving resign'd his States, and his Strong-holds, to the "Troops of *France*; and the other, not only having "made himself Master (by surprise) of the City of "Ulm, and of the greatest part of the Circle of *Suabia*; "but exacted large Contributions from the Hereditary "Countries of the Emperor. That, his Imperial Ma- "jesty, was therefore oblig'd to oppose these Violences : "That, Heaven had so favourably bless'd his Arms, "that the King of the *Romans* had taken the Important "Fortress of *Landau* : That, the Arms of the Queen "of *England*, and their High-Mightinesses the States- "General, had reduc'd *Liege*, and several other confi- "derable Places: And lastly, had taken and ruin'd in "the Port of *Vigo*, the Galleons, and a Numerous "Squadron of French Men of War : And, that to im- "prove these Progresses, and find out necessary Funds "to carry on the War, his Imperial Majesty was con- "strain'd to demand of his faithful Subjects and States, "a more than ordinary Subsidy, &c. This D E - M A N D, was afterwards deliver'd to the Count *D'A- vensberg* (Marshal of the Province) and seconded by the Emperor with a short Speech, for which, he had the Thanks of the whole Assembly return'd him.

THE French, in order to repair the Disadvantages of the last Campaign, resolv'd that their Troops should be very early in the Field; and having promis'd the Elector of *Bavaria* (in whom they repos'd the greatest Confidence) such Powerful Reinforcements, as would effectually break all the Measures of the Imperial Court, they us'd their utmost efforts to bring a great Army together on the *Rhine*, that they might facilitate their Way to joyn that Prince. And, the better to cover their Design

ANNO Design (on February 19) they invested (*a*) **FORT KEHL**:
1703. over against *Strasburgh*, which was defended by a nu-
 merous Garrison, but not well provided with Ammuni-
 tion and Provision. The Siege was commanded by
 Mareschal *De Villars* with 30000 Men, and the Tren-
 ches were open'd on the 23rd at Night, which were
 compleated the next Evening. The Approaches went
 on but slowly till the 5th of March, when the Besiegers
 having made a Breach in the Horn-work, attack'd it
 with great Fury; and notwithstanding they were re-
 puls'd with no small Loss, the next Day they renew'd
 the Assault upon the Horn-work, and carried it; and
 immediately raising a Battery thereon, made a very
 wide Breach in the FORT: so that upon the 9th,
 they were preparing for a general Storm, but the Sieur
Ennsberg, (the Governour) desiring to capitulate, the
 Place was surrender'd upon Honourable Terms. In
 pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison (con-
 sisting of 2400 Men) march'd out on the 11th, with
 Colours flying, &c. Two Pieces of Cannon, and other
 Marks of Military Honour, and were conducted to
Philipsburgh.

*And surren-
der'd.*

*Konzingen
taken by the
French.*

FOUR Days after *Fort Kehl* was evacuated, Mareschal *Villars* separated his Army, and sent them into Quarters of Refreshment, except 1000 Horse, and 200 Foot; with which, he march'd up towards the *Briffgau*, to take a view of the Country. And, having come near to **K R N T Z I N G B N** (a Fortified Town, Situate on the *Elz*, defended with a strong Wall, Ramparts, and a Ditch full of running Water) in which was a Garrison of 7 or 800 Men, he resolv'd to Attack the Place. In order to execute his Designs, he caus'd his Infantry to advance within 150 Paces of the Ditch; which put the Garrison under the greatest Consternation, imagining them to be the Van-guard of the whole Army: So that having sent an Officer to Treat, it was agreed after some Contest, that they should March out with Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Friburg*. There was found in the Place, Four Brass Cannon, 40000 Weight of Powder, and a considera-
 bly

(*a*) **KEHL**, is an important Fort in Germany, upon the East-side of the Rhine, over against *Strasburgh*. It was surrendered by the French to the Imperialists, by virtue of the Treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697, and recov'd by the French this present C A M P A I G N.

ble Quantity of Military Preparations ; the Prince of *ANNO*
Baden, having laid up great part of his Ammunition
 there, after the Battle of *Fridlinguen*. 1703.

T H E S E Proceedings soon alarm'd the Councils of War at *Vienna* ; so that the Emperor's Generals presently enter'd upon Action against the Elector of *Bavaria* ; Count *S C H L I C K* on the Side of *Salzbourg*, with one Army, and Count *S T I R U M* on the Side of *Neumark*, with an other. The latter, having taken a View of the *Bavarian Lines* near *Ditford*, and finding them unguarded, sent a Captain with 100 Dragoons, to fill up the Trenches of the Lines, that the Horse might pass over ; but, the Enemy appearing with 150 Horse and Foot, and the Imperialists imagining they would be sustain'd by a greater Number, thought fit to make their Retreat. At the same time, Count *Stirum* drew up all his Cavalry upon a rising Ground, which the *Bavarians* perceiving, their Horse retir'd. After this, the Enemy advanc'd with 5 Battalions and 7 Squadrions, who were immediately encompass'd by the Ger- Count Stirum defeats the Bavarians. man Horse, and receiv'd so warmly, that the Cavalry were not only entirely Routed, but the Foot threw down their Arms, and 487 surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War : The Loss of the *Bavarians* upon this Occasion, amounted to 800 Men, who having quitted *Ditford*, the Imperialists put 100 Men therein. Upon this Success, Count *Stirum* march'd on to (a) *N E W M A R K*, where the *Bavarian Governor*, with a Garrison of 1400 Men, made a shew of sustaining a Siege : But, the Citizens seeing Count *Stirum's* Batteries ready Takes Newmark. to play upon them, they Mutiny'd against the Gover- nor, and oblig'd him to surrender ; and, the Militia, were compell'd to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, and promise for the future, never to bear Arms against his Imperial Majesty. After the Surrender of *Newmark*, the City of (b) *A M B E R G*, sent their Deputies

(a) *N E W M A R K*, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and Territory of *Nortgow*. It stands on the River *Sultz*, near the Confines of *Franconia*, Subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*, but taken by the Imperialists this present Campaign. It stands 21 Miles South-East of *Nurenburg*, and 33 North-West of *Ratisbon*.

(b) *A M B E R G*, is a fine City of Germany, in the Circle and Upper Palatinate of *Bavaria* (or *Nortgow*) Subject to the Elector of *Bavaria*, but taken by the Imperialists this Campaign. It stands on the River *Wills*, 32 Miles East of *Aurenburg*, and 28 North of *Ratisbon*.

ANNO 1703. *puties to Count Sirum*, offering whatever he could reasonably exact from them, provided he would forbear Attacking their City : But, that G E N E R A L (having held a Council of War) refus'd to accept the Regency's Offer, and as soon as he had order'd the Town to be summon'd in his Imperial Majesty's Name, he caus'd the Place to be Invested, which surrender'd after a very short Resistance.

And Am-
berg.

Battle of
Scardigen.

 ON the other Hand, Count Schlick having drawn together an Army of 20000 Men in the upper *Austria*, broke into the *Bavarian* Lines by the way of *Salzbbourg*, defeated the Militia that guarded them, and made himself Master of *Riedt*, and several other small Places. To put a stop to these Proceedings, the Elector of *Bavaria* assembled his Army near *Brenau*, and (to deceive Count Schlick) reported that he was going to besiege *PASSAW*. General Schlick considering the Importance of that Place, advanc'd with the greatest part of his Infantry to cover it ; leaving his Cavalry, and all his Artillery behind him. The Elector being inform'd of these Motions, pass'd over *Scarding*-Bridge with 12000 Men, and advanc'd towards the Village *Isenbern*, where the Regiments of Schlick and *Hannover* were posted. He Attack'd them, and drove them to their main Body, where they rang'd themselves together in Order of Battle, resolving to receive the Elector ; who taking the Advantage of his Superiority, renew'd the Charge, and after a Bloody Engagement, forc'd them to quit the Field of Battle, and pursu'd them as far as the Country would permit. Immediately after this, his Electoral Highness being inform'd, that the Head Quarters of the *Saxon* Troops, with the Artillery, were not above two Leagues farther, he directly march'd towards them, whom he found drawn up in Battalia, 15 or 16 Squadrons in Number, with about 500 Foot to guard the Cannon, which were fir'd upon the Electors Troops at their Approach ; but part of the *Bavarian* Infantry advancing upon them, attack'd the *Saxons* so *The Imperi-*
alists defeat-
ed.
 Vigorously, that they quitted their Cannon, and at length, the *Saxon* Horse were entirely defeated : 500 of them being taken Prisoners, among whom were several Officers of Distinction, and Major General *Pless* who Commanded them. In this Action, the Imperialists lost 17 or 18 Standards, 4 Pieces of Heavy Cannon, 4 Mortars, and all their Ammunition and Baggage.

gave. The *Bavarians* in a few Days after, took ANNO NEWBOURG on the *Inn*, by Capitulation, and 1703. the Garrison was conducted to *Passau*.

NOTWITHSTANDING these disadvantages, General Schlick was resolv'd to penetrate into the Electorate of *Bavaria*; and having overcome some of the Enemies Troops that guarded the Woods and Passes near *Passau*, he made himself Master of *WILTZHOVEN*, and Poffess'd himself of the Country adjacent. Count Stirum was also in Motion, and took *Vrystade*, *Newscassel*, and several other small Places in the upper Palatinate. The Elector observing the Progress of that General, march'd with a design to make himself Master of *Ratisbon*; whereupon, the Count encamp'd between *Newmark* and *Amberg*, resolving to give the Elector Battle the first Opportunity. In Order thereto, he sent the young Prince of *Brandenburg Anspach* with 800 Horse, to open the pals of *Wiltz*, which was guarded by the *Bavarians*. He very courageously effected the Design, and dis-possess'd them of a very Important Post; but, being willing to pursue them, he was attack'd by the Elector in Person near *Burgbenfeldt*, with a Body of 4000 Men, where after making a glorious Resistance for some Hours, was at last unfortunately wounded by a Musket-shot, of which he Died the next Day, much lamented for his great Bravery, and other extraordinary Qualifications: The Imperialists hereupon thought fit to Retreat, which was perform'd in very good Order.

ALTHO' the Elector of *Bavaria* gave the most solemn Assurances, that he would not molest the City and Dyer of (a) *RATISBONNE*; contrary to all Expectation, on the 6th of April (having taken up his Quarters in the Castle of *Weiks*, very near that City, and posted his Army on both sides the River

Danaw)

(a) *RATISBONNE*, is a very Large, Rich, and strong City of Germany, in the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*. A Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of *Salzburg*. It is Free and Imperial, famous for the General Dysts of the Empire; altho' it was seiz'd by the Elector of *Bavaria* this CAMPAIGN, he lost it (as well as his own Dominions) in 1704, soon after the Action of *Schellenberg* near *Donawert*. It has a very fair Stone Bridge over the *Danube* 1091 Foot long, and 32 Foot Broad; supported by Pillars, and adorn'd with 3 Towers. Here is also a Magnificent Old Cathedral, and a Stately Castle, where the Imperial Dysts are commonly held.

ANNO Danuv) he gave Notice by his Minister, to the Director of Mensz, 1703. *that he would have the Bridge over the*

Danube, and the Gate which leads to it, deliver'd up to him, provided Count Seirum's Declaration, that he would conform himself to the Conclusion of the Dyer, in not attempting to pass thro' the Town, did not arrive in 24 Hours. The next Morning the Diet Assembled, but not immediately complying with his Demands, he

The Elector posted his Army near St. Emeran's Gate, where he began to raise a Battery. The Burghers upon this Occasion, took up Arms ; Planted their Cannon upon the Ramparts ; And put themselves in a Posture of Defence :

But, the *Bavarians* advancing as far as the Moat of the Town, in order to Bomb the Place ; the CARDINAL, (and the other Ministers,) thinking it not Prudent to stay till the utmost extremity, desir'd that they might treat with the Elector about the Bridge the next Morning ; at the same time, the Burghers were expressly forbid to fire a Gun upon the *Bavarians* : So that all things were quiet that Night. At the time appointed, the Magistracy sent some of their Number to wait on the Elector ; but were inform'd, that he not only demanded Possession of the Bridge, but that two Battalions of his Men should be admitted into the City ; and that he allow'd them but 3 Hours to consider of it. This caus'd an extraordinary Debate ; but they imagining that the City was not in a Condition to make a long Defence, neither could they obtain any seasonable Relief, they at last agreed that the Bridge and Gate should be deliver'd up to the *Bavarians*, which was

And takes Possession of the Place. done on April the 8th, at Night. In return, the Elector sign'd an Instrument, whereby he oblig'd himself, effectually to withdraw his Battalions, so soon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyer for the Neutrality of the City, and his General's Declaration in that Matter should arrive : and in the mean time, to leave all things in the same Condition as he found them : And, that the Publick Ministers (with their Families) should enjoy all possible Freedom and Security. Having thus secur'd that Post, he decamp'd with his Army, and march'd to oppose General SCHLICK, who being inform'd thereof, quitted Wiltzboven, and retir'd to the Woods, expecting a Reinforcement of 3000 Hungarians, who were arriv'd in the Upper AUSTRIA.

THE

THE Empire being thus in a declining Condition, *ANNO*
1703. the French King sent positive Orders to Mareschal De Villars, to break thro' the Prince of Baden's Lines at *STOLHOFFEN*; and join the Elector of Bavaria, *The Mareschal De Villars attacks the Imperial Lines at Stolboffen.* be the Event what it would; and Count Tallard was also commanded to Re-inforce him with his flying Camp. Prince Lewis foreseeing the Danger he was in, wrote a Letter to the States-General, wherein he inform'd them, that he had neither Men nor Cannon sufficient to withstand so Numerous an Army, or to oppose so vast an Artillery, as *Villars* and *Tallard* were bringing against him. Their High Mightinesses upon this Intelligence, immediately sent him a Re-inforcement of Eight Regiments, under the Command of Major General *Goor*; who marching with all possible Expedition, reach'd the LINES at the same time that Mareschal *Villars* appear'd before them. The Day after (*April 20th*) the French endeavour'd to possess themselves of a rising Ground, in order to make a general Attack, next the Plain of *Buel*; but General *Goor* advancing with the Dutch Auxiliaries, render'd their Designs impracticable. The next Morning, General *Thungen* arriv'd with several Troops of Dragoons, soon after, General *Leiningen* with Five Squadrons of the Elector Palatine's Cavalry: And the same Day, Mareschal *Villars* having rais'd several Batteries, began to play upon the Imperialists with their heavy Cannon, tho' with little success. Upon the 23d, Thirteen Battalions of the French advanc'd to the Attack, (each Soldier carrying a Fascine) but after three Discharges, they fell off in great Disorder. The next Day, the whole French Army form'd themselves in Order of Battle, but were repuls'd with great Loss: So that upon *And is Repuls'd.* this Disadvantage, they thought fit to Retreat, and on *pal'd.* the 25th drew off their Artillery at Midnight, and early the next Morning retir'd from the LINES, and bent their March towards *Offingen*.

THE Mareschal *De Villars* having made an unsuccessful Attempt on the side of *Stolboffen*, resolv'd to force his Passage by the Valley of *KINTZIGER*; *Mareschal Villars forces the Valley of Kintziger.* and in order thereto, he sent the Marquis *De Blainville* before with 20 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons to open the Passes, and level the Road for the rest of the Army. The Marquis succeeded in his Expedition, and after having forc'd the Intrenchments of the several Posts,

A N N O which the Confederates were posses'd of ; **Marechal Villars** arriv'd at last in the Plain of **W I L L I N G A N** with his whole Army, and summon'd the Governor of the City to surrender. But, being answer'd, that the Place should be defend'd to the last Extremity, the Marechal threw several Red Hot Bullets into the Town, and threatn'd to lay it in Ashes. However, the Garrison and Inhabitants continuing firm in their Resolutions, and making a very stout Resistance ; the next Day, he thought fit to retire from before the Town, and march'd to **Donerkingen** ; where the Count **D' Maffei** (one of the **Bavarian Generals**) joyn'd them with 4000 Men, and a few Days after, were met near **Durling** by the **ELECTOR** himself.

*And joyns
the Elector
of Bavaria.*

*Battle of
Schwemmin-
gen.*

THE French and **Bavarians** being joyn'd, Count **Seirum** (on the 19th of **September**) decamp'd, and march'd with a Design to joyn Prince **Lewi of Baden**, on the other side of the **Danube** ; and having advanc'd as far as **S C H W E M M I N G A N**, he staid there the Day following, till his Artillery arriv'd. On the 21st (at Four of the Clock in the Morning) he had Intelligence that **Marechal Villars**, and the **Elector of Bavaria**, had pass'd the **Danube** at **Donawert** the night before, with a Design to Attack him. Whereupon, he immediately rang'd his Army in Order of Battle (which was compos'd of 45 Squadrons, and 25 Battalions) and resolv'd to engage the Marquis **D'Usson**, before the **Elector** and **Marechal** could come up. To this end, he order'd General **Palfy** to advance with a Detachment of Cavalry, who fell upon the Marquis with that Bravery, that most of the Men under his Command were kill'd ; Six Squadrons of his Horse perishing in a Marsh. Soon after, the **Elector** came up with 55 Squadrons, and 30 Battalions, in order to attack General **Palfy** ; upon which, Count **Seirum's** Cavalry was oblig'd to give way, and retire behind the second Line, which sustain'd the Charge with abundance of Resolution : But, as the two Armies were very unequal, and Count **Seirum** perceiving himself surrounded by the Enemy, he thought fit to retire under the Cannon of **Nordlingen**.

WHILEST the French succeeded so well in Germany ; This **Y B A R** afforded a better Prospect to the Confederates upon the lower **Rhine**, and in **Flanders**.

R H I N-

R I N N B U R G, which had been block'd up by Count **ANNO**
Lutrum (General of the Prussian Troops) surrend'red :
 The Capitulation being sign'd the 9th of February, be-
 tween the said Count, and the Marquis *De Grammont*,
 who was Governor. After the Reduction of that
 Place, Count *Lottum* block'd up **G U B L D B R S** ;
 and on April the 24th, (^a) **B O N N E** was invested by the
 Prussian and Lunenburg Cavalry, under Lieutenant-
 General *Bouleau*. On the 25th, General *Fagel* arriv'd
 with the Foot ; after him, the Duke of *Marlborough*,
 and Baron *D'Obdam* ; and the next Day, Lieutenant-
 General *Cochorn*. The Generals having held a Council
 of War, order'd the Town to be attack'd in Three
 Places : One was against the Fort on the other side of
 the *Rhine* ; and the other two, against the City, and
 the Out-works that secur'd it. The first of these At-
 tacks, was commanded by General *Cochorn* ; the second,
 by the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* ; and the 3d,
 by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*. Twelve Regiments were
 order'd to each of these Attacks, who took their Posts
 accordingly the 27th. On the 3d of May, the Trenches
 were open'd in all the three Attacks, and the Besiegers
 continu'd their Approaches with extraordinary Dilig-
 gence, and inconsiderable Loss. On the 8th, the Bat-
 teries being ready, the Cannon and Mortars play'd Vi-
 gorously against the T O W N and F O R T ; and,
 the same Day, the Chain which held the Flying Bridge
 (by means of which the Fort communicated with the
 Town) was broke by a Cannon-Shot, and the Bridge
 broke in Peices, and carried away ; notwithstanding,
 the Enemy us'd their utmost Endeavours to save it,
 with the Loss of several Men Kill'd and Wounded.
 But, in the Evening, a very unhappy Accident fell out,
 in Major General *Dedem's* Attack, where 150 Bombs,
 and as many Grenado's took Fire, and were Destroy'd,
 together with a Lieutenant, and five Workmen. How-
 ever, the Batteries at that Attack, as well as those at

F 2 the

(a) **B O N N E**, is an ancient, and very strong City of Germany, in the
 Circle of the lower Rhine, and Arch-Bishoprick of Cologn, anciently Impe-
 rial, and now subjeft to this Prince, and his usual Seat : Taken from the
 French in the Year 1689 ; but in the beginning of the present W A R, it
 fled by its Elector for the French Interfet ; and was reduc'd by the Confede-
 rate Army this C A M P A I G N, under the Command of the Duke of Marl-
 borrough. It stands on the River Rhine, 14 Miles almost South of Cologn,
 24 South-East of Juliers, 33 almost North-East of Tries, and 60 North-
 West of Metz. Longitude 26° 36'. Latitude 50° 44'.

ANNO the other two, began to play on the 9th in the Morning ; and the Beliegers having Intelligence that the Garrison of the FORT was not Numerous, and the Battery which play'd upon it making a very wide Breach, they resolv'd to STORM it in the Evening, which was executed by 400 Grenadiers, supported by Four Battalions. During this Attack, the Enemy set Fire to all the Barracks, and other Buildings, that they might retire into the City by favour of the Smoak ; but most of them were so closely pursu'd into the Ravelin, that they had not time to effect their Design. Some who were taken Prisoners upon this Occasion, reported, that 30 Men remain'd in a Redoubt within the Fort ; whereupon, our Men presently scal'd the Ramparts.
The Fort was taken by storm. and took that Redoubt Sword in Hand, after a short Resistance ; most of those who defended it were Kill'd upon the Spot, and several were made Prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape in a Boat : The Commander of the FORT and Three other Officers, were also taken Prisoners : And on our side, there were but Three Soldiers Kill'd, and Five Wounded.

THE Confederates having thus made themselves Masters of the Fort, they soon after caus'd a new Battery to be erected against the TOWN, of 70 Peices of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which began to Play the 12th, in order to make two Breaches, with a Design to Assault the Place. The 13th about Noon, the Besieged with about 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Sally upon General Dede'm's Attack : Our Men were at first put into Disorder ; but, after some Resistance, the Enemy were repuls'd with the Loss of about 100 Men Kill'd, and as many Wounded, besides a Major and three Captains taken Prisoners ; whereas the Loss on our side, did not amount to above half the Number. All things being now in a readiness for assaulting the first Counterscarp on the Prince of Hesse's side, in order to make a Lodgment ; the Attack was begun the same Evening. And the Prince being there in Person, animated the Soldiers with so much Courage and Resolution, that in less than an Hours time, they beat the Enemy from their Works, and made their Lodgment. In this Action, Major-General Tettau (who Commanded) was Wounded, with seven or eight Inferior Officers ; and 150 Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, together with the Engineer who

who commanded in the Works. The next Day (*May ANNO 14th*) the Besiegers made such a terrible Fire from their Artillery, that at Three in the Afternoon, the Marquis *D'Alegre* (the Gouvernour) caus'd a Parly to be beat ; at Six the Hostages were exchang'd : And, the next Day, *The Town Surrender'd*, the Duke of *Marlborough* having agreed to the Capitulation, it was Sign'd and Exchang'd on the 16th, and three Days after, the Garrison march'd out, and were conducted to *Luxemburgh*.

WHILST the greatest part of the Confederate Troops were Engag'd at *Bonne*, the French King Orders the Mareschals *Boufflers* and *Villeroy* to undertake the Siege of the Town and Castle of *Leige* ; and in order thereto, all their Troops assembled between *Mons* and *Namur*, and Directions were given for 15000 Pioneers, and 3000 Waggons to be got ready. But the Marquis *D'Alegre* having acquainted those Generals, that he could not defend *Bonne* many Days longer, they made a Motion towards *Maestricht*, pretending to surprize the Confederate Troops that were assembled there, and to Bombard the Town. So that on the 9th of *May*, they advanc'd on a sudden into the Neighbourhood of (a) *TONGEREN*, with an Army of 40000 Men ; *Boufflers* coming up with part of these Forces on one side of the Town, and *Villeroy* with the rest on the other. The Confederates who were marching with a Design to have posted themselves in that Place, were, upon this Motion, oblig'd to Retreat with speed under the Cannon of *Maestricht*. In the mean time, the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where the Battalions of *Eliot* and *Portmore* were Quarter'd ; who having made a Resistance of 28 Hours, with extraordinary Bravery, were forc'd at last to surrender at Discretion. After this, the Enemy advanc'd forwards, with a Design to have forc'd the Confederate Cavalry to re-pas the *Maes* at *Nimeguen*, and the Foot to retire under

F 3

Tongeren
taken by the
French.

(a) *TONGEREN*, is a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and County of *Lortz*, Subject to this Prince, and Possess'd by the Confederates in 1702. The French (after a sharp Engagement) took it this CAMPAGN ; but soon after abandon'd it. It was here that the Duke of Marlborough joyn'd the Army of the States, May 13th, 1706. being just 10 Days before the Glorious Victory of *Ramillies* ; to which the Confederates owe the Reduction of the Netherlands. It stands on the River *Jecker*, 8 Miles almost West of *Maestricht*, and 13 North-West of *Leige*. Longitude 24. 39. Latitude 50. 53.

ANNO under the Out-works of *Maastricht*, and there to have
 1703. play'd upon them with their Bombs; but contrary to
 their Expectations, they found the Confederate Army
 drawn up in Order of Battle (under the Command of
 Monsieur *Auverquerque*) advantageously Posted, and
 ready to receive them, altho' they were much Superior
 in Number. The Two Mareschals being frustrated in
 their Designs, and having made several Motions to no
 Purpose, they thought it not proper to attack the Con-
 federates, and so march'd back, the same way they
 came, to *Tongeren*; leaving to Monsieur *Auverquerque*
 all the Honour of that Day.

SOON after the Siege of *Bonne* was at an end, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to the Confederate Army consisting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, and set forward towards *Leige*, with a Design not only to secure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*, where they seem'd to be very advan-
 tageously Posted. This gave a new Face to the Affairs of the French Army, and alter'd the Plan of their De-
 signs: For, the Allies having then a Powerful Army, (being Re-inforc'd with the Troops that had form'd the
 Siege of *Bonne*) made several Motions, in order to
 oblige Mareschal *Villeroy* to a Battle, who constantly
 declin'd it. So that (on May 25th) the Duke of *Marlbo-
 rough*, having pass'd the River *Gecker*, advanc'd to
Hauzin, where the Enemy intended to have Forag'd that
 Morning; but, upon Notice of the Confederates Ap-
 proach, they march'd with great Precipitation to *Book-
 worn*, not thinking fit to stand the Hazzard of a Battle:
 They also abandon'd *TONGEREN*, after they had
 blown up the Walls and the Tower. The Duke pur-
 su'd them with all possible Diligence, and advanc'd
 within half a League of their Camp; and altho' the
Gecker parted the two Armies, and the Enemy had se-
 cur'd all the Bridges and Passes of the River, yet they
 imagin'd themselves not secure enough, but retreated
 to *Hannuye*; so that the Allies march'd to *Tbys*, and
 there Encamp'd: Whereupon, the French drew up in
 Order of Battle, and sent away their Baggage, as if
 they had intended to have come to an Engagement; but
 they thought better of the Matter, and immediately
 retir'd before the Confederates.

Who quit it
upon the Ap-
proach of
the Confede-
rate Army.

THE Allies by these means, finding it impracticable
 to bring the Enemy to a Battle, resolv'd to put some
 Important

Important Design in Execution in *Spanish-Flanders*; *ANNO*
 and in Order thereto, General *Coeborn* (who had drawn *1703.*
 together a very considerable Army) towards the end of
June, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the
French LINES in several Places at once. Baron
Spaar was appointed to Command some Troops, that
 were to act near *Steken*; Monsieur *Coeborn* with another
 Detachment, pass'd over the *Scheld*, to make an Attack
 near *Liefkensbok*: And, General *Obdam* (with the rest
 of the Army) staid on this side the *Scheld*, in order to
 make an Attempt on the Lines before *Antwerp*. The
French had at that time two flying Camps; one com-
 manded by the Marquis of *Bedmar*, and another about
Bruges, by the Count *De La Motte*. Baron *Spaar* on
 the 27th of *June* in the Morning, perceiving that the
 Count observ'd him Diligently; to deceive him, feign'd
 a March towards *Bruges*; but returning, advanc'd di-
 rectly to the *LINES*, and attack'd them in the *Country of Waes*, near *Steken*: Where, after a very
 Bloody and Obstinate Dispute, he forc'd them *Sword in Flanders.*
The Allies force the French Lines
 in Hand. Upon this Occasion, 1200 Men of Baron
Spaar's Detachment were Kill'd and Wounded, among
 whom, were several Officers of Distinction; particu-
 larly, two Brigadier - Generals Wounded, and Mon-
 sieur *De Vassy* (*Governor of Sas-Van-Ghent*) Kill'd.
 Baron *Spaar* had also one slight Wound, and his Purse
 (which had only one Pistol in it) sav'd his Thigh.
 About the same time, Monsieur *Coeborn* attack'd the
 Enemy's *LINES* at the Point of *Callo*, which were
 (after a short Resistance) forc'd; the Redoubt on the
 Point of *St. Anthony* was also attack'd, which the Ene-
 my seem'd at first resolv'd to defend; but at last, they
 surrender'd at Discretion.

T H E forcing of the *French Lines*, occasion'd no
 small Joy at the *Hague*, and in the Confederate Army,
 who imagin'd hereupon, that *Antwerp* would soon fall
 into their Hands: For, on *June* 28th, at Two in the
 Morning, the Troops commanded by General *Obdam*
 broke up, and march'd towards (a) *ECKEREN*,

F 4 (which

(a) *ECKEREN*, is a Village in the Netherlands, in Spanish Brabant, in the County of Ryem, at which there was a Sharp and Bloody Battle between the French and the Confederate Troops under General *Obdam* in 1703. It lies 6 Miles and a half almost East of *Lifie*, 4 Miles North of *Antwerp*, 23 Miles S. South-West of *Breda*, and 16 S. South-East of *Bergen*. Op-Zoom. Longitude 24. 8. Latitude 21. 51.

MANNO (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a
 1703. Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of
 **Antwerp**, to alarm the Enemy on that side, and hinder
 them from sending any Detachments over the Bridge of
Antwerp into **Flanders**. But, as nothing is more Preca-
 rious than the Fortune of War, their Expectations
 were soon at an End, by a surprizing Account sent by
 General **Oldam** from **Breda**, wherein he acquainted the
S T A T E S, that the **French** had surrounded the Body
 of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd
 from **Lillo** to **Kekeren**, had put them to a total Rout.
 That, he had made his Escape to **Breda** with only 300
 Horse, and could give no farther Account of their At-
 my. This put the **Dutch** into a very great Consterna-
 tion, till they had receiv'd several more satisfactory Re-
 lations of this Battle; particularly one from **Monseigneur**
Hop, and another from Lieutenant-General **Standenbourg**.
 But to give a just Idea of this Action (which was the
 most considerable, that this C A M P A I G N afforded
 in the Low-Countries) I shall recite General **Standen-**
bouрг's Letter to the States, which will plainly shew to
 whom the Victory ought to be Attributed.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

General
 Standen-
 bouрг's
 Letter to the
 States about
 the Battle of
 Kekeren.

"**A**FTER that, by Order of your High and Migh-
 tinesses, your Army under the Command of the
 Baron **O'Doldam**, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and
 26 Squadrons; and that 'twas likewise thought pro-
 per, that this little Army should march from the Camp
 at **Strabrook**, towards **Kekeren**: Count **Tilly** and my
 self, represented the ill Situation of a Camp there,
 with so small a Number of Troops, being but three
 Quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who,
 according to the Report of General **Cochern**, were
 able to Assemble 30 Battalions, that they had Post'd
 from **Lier** to **Oppend**; besides that, they might be
 reinforce'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had
 no succour to expect upon an exigency, even not
 from the Troops that General **Cochern** Commanded.

"**C**OUNT **Tilly** and my self further Represented,
 "That the Enemy being superior to us there, they might
 "at any time cut off our Retreat; and having repeated
 "Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines,
 "than we in our Army; and that our Grand Army
 "had

of the Present W A R.

73

" had march'd on the other side of the Geer, as also, ANNO
 " that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as
 " Tirlemont, and that we had besides, Advice, that the
 " Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines : We
 " have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all
 " those Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage
 " might be sent to Bergen op Zoom ; which was sent
 " away the same Morning, about the time, that
 " Maréchal D'Orffers arriv'd in his Lines, with a consi-
 " derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-
 " cording to the Report of Prisoners, 70 Companies
 " of Grenadiers ; who, without loss of Time, drawing
 " all the Troops together out of their Lines, with the
 " Marquis de Bedmar, Prince Sorcis, Maréchal Vil-
 " lory's Son, and several other General Officers,
 " march'd with incredible Diligence ; and, having post-
 " ed an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing,
 " advanc'd with the Crust of their Army to Capelle,
 " which is on the back part of our Camp, before we
 " had the least Advice of their March, or of their
 " Design. We should not have had any Intelligence
 " of 'em, before we had been surrounded, if Count
 " Tilly, my Self, and some of our Major Generals, go-
 " ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-
 " buscade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near
 " our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering
 " the said Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy design'd to
 " attack us ; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-
 " form'd Monsieur Odam of what we had done. A
 " Guard, that was upon the Tower of Rekeren Church
 " at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd
 " with a great Force about Capelle, and that they con-
 " tinu'd to Advance. Monsieur Odam resolv'd there-
 " upon to retire under Lille, and order'd two Squa-
 " drons of Dragoons to postis themselves of the Post
 " of Hoven, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst
 " Monsieur D'Odam was busy in disposing the Troops
 " for their March, we had Advice that the Enemy
 " were advanc'd to Hoven, and had push'd back tho
 " two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat
 " to Lille was cut off. Brigadier Schulemburgh was
 " detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of
 " Saxe Gotha, to take Post at Middelkirk, and Gokug, on
 " this side Hoven, to cover our Retreat. But, being
 " arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by
 " the Dragoons and Grenadiers ; and their Forces ba-
 " ging

A N N O (which was intended for their Head-Quarters) with a
 1703. Design to shew themselves that Day before the Lines of
W **B** **B** **E** **T** **C** **O** **N** **S** **E** **R**, to alarm the Enemy on that side, and hinder
 them from sending any Detachments over the Bridge of
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 tious than the Fortune of War, their Expectations
 were soon at an End, by a surprizing Account sent by
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 of the Forces under his Command, and having march'd
 from *Lillo* to *Eckeren*, had put them to a total Rout :
 That, he had made his Escape to *Breda* with only 30
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 lations of this Battle ; particularly one from Monsieur
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HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

General **S**ladden-
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 the **B**attle of
Eckeren.

" **A**FTER that, by Order of your High and Migh-
 tinesses, your Army under the Command of the
 Baron *D'Obdam*, was diminish'd to 13 Battalions and
 26 Squadrons ; and that 'twas likewise thought pro-
 per, that this little Army should march from the Camp
 " at *Strabrock*, towards *Eckeren* : Count *Tilly* and my
 " self, represented the ill Scituation of a Camp there,
 " with so small a Number of Troops, being but three
 " quarters of a League from the Enemies Line, who,
 " according to the Report of General *Coebern*, were
 " able to Assemble 50 Battalions, that they had Posted
 " from *Lier* to *Ostend* ; besides that, they might be
 " reinforc'd from their Grand Army, whereas we had
 " no succours to expect upon an Exigency, even noe
 " from the Troops that General *Coebern* Commanded.

" **C**OUNT *Tilly* and my self further Represented,
 " That the Enemy being superiour to us there, they might
 " at any time cut off our Retreat ; and having repeated
 " Advice that the Enemy were stronger in their Lines,
 " than we in our Army ; and that our Grand Army
 " had

" had march'd on the other side of the *Zecker*, as also, ANNO
" that of the Enemy, which was advanc'd as far as 1703.
" *Tirlemont*, and that we had besides, Advice, that the ~~enemys~~
" Enemy expected Reinforcements in their Lines : We
" have not been able to obtain any thing more, from all
" these Remonstrances, than that our heavy Baggage
" might be sent to *Bergen op Zoom*; which was sent
" away the same Morning, about the time, that
" Mareschal *Boufflers* arriv'd in his Lines, with a consi-
" derable Body of Cavalry and Dragoons, and, ac-
" cording to the Report of Prisoners, 70 Companies
" of Grenadiers; who, without loss of Time, drawing
" all the Troops together out of their Lines, with the
" Marquis de *Bedmar*, Prince *Sercles*, Mareschal *Vil-*
" *leroy*'s Son, and several other General Officers,
" march'd with incredible Diligence; and, having post-
" ed an Ambuscade of Dragoons before our Left Wing,
" advanc'd with the Grofs of their Army to *Capelle*,
" which is on the back part of our Camp, before we
" had the least Advice of their March, or of their
" Design. We should not have had any Intelligence
" of 'em, before we had been surrounded, if Count
" *Tilly*, my Self, and some of our Major Generals, go-
" ing a little out of our Camp, had not met the Am-
" buscade of Dragoons about one a Clock, very near
" our great Guard of Cavalry. We all discovering
" the said Ambuscade, believ'd the Enemy design'd to
" attack us; we put our Troops under Arms, and in-
" form'd Monsieur *Obdam* of what we had done. A
" Guard, that was upon the Tower of *Eckeren* Church
" at the same time, advis'd us, that the Enemy appear'd
" with a great Force about *Capelle*, and that they con-
" tinu'd to Advance. Monsieur *Obdam* resolv'd there-
" upon to retire under *Lillo*, and order'd two Squa-
" drons of Dragoons to posses themselves of the Post
" of *Howen*, to cover the March of the Army. Whilst
" Monsieur *D'Obdam* was busy in disposing the Troops
" for their March, we had Advise that the Enemy
" were advanc'd to *Howen*, and had push'd back the
" two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which our Retreat
" to *Lillo* was cut off. Brigadier *Schulemburgh* was
" detach'd, in the beginning, with two Regiments of
" *Saxe Gotha*, to take Post at *Muisbruck*, and *Gekug*, on
" this side *Howen*, to cover our Retreat. But, being
" arriv'd there, he found that Post well guarded by
" the Dragoons and Grenadiers; and their Forces be-
" ing

ANNO "our Communication with *Lillo*; and as Monsieur *Hop*
1703. "was near me, and also Count *Tilly*, we resolv'd to
 "attack that Post with the utmost Vigour, altho' the
 "Infantry wanted Powder and Ball; so that they
 "were oblig'd to attack the Enemy with their Bayo-
 "nets in the Muzzels of their Muskets.

"MAJOR General *Freisheim*, and C. *De Dene*, (a
 "Brigadier,) were despatch'd with four Battalions, and
 "march'd over Ground Travers'd with Ditches, where
 "they were forc'd to wade up to their Middle in Wa-
 "ter to attack the Enemy in the Flank, and behind
 "that Post. We caus'd also some Regiments to Ad-
 "vance along that Dike, and Count *Tilly* march'd
 "with some Squadrons of Dragoons, after having fired
 "several Cannon Shots upon that Post, so that the
 "Enemy was Attack'd with the utmost Vigour, in
 "Flank, Front, and Behind; and oblig'd, not only to
 "abandon that Post, from whence we drove them,
 "but we also push'd them from the Sluices, where
 "they were Intrench'd: We Pursu'd them as far as
 "Fort *la Croix*, which open'd us a Passage along the
 "Dikes to *Lillo*; where we Retir'd in good Order,
 "and Arriv'd there Yesterday Morning, and are there
 "still Encamp'd.

"I CAN assure your High and Mightinesses, that all
 "the Troops, Cavalry, Infantry, and Dragoons, have
 "fought with exceeding Bravery; and that Lieutenant
 "General *Fagel*, as well as all the other Generals,
 "have behav'd themselves in this Sharp Engagement
 "with a wonderful Conduct; and have no other Cha-
 "grin, than the Loss of so many Brave People. There
 "are some Prisoners, and many Wounded; of whom
 "I shall send you a List by the next Courier. We
 "have taken some Standards, Drums, and Colours,
 "and my Regiment has taken one Peice of Cannon,
 "and one Colour. I hope your High and Mightinesses
 "will consider the little Number of Troops that our
 "Army consisted of, and also, that the Enemy was
 "double our Strength, and that their Loss is much
 "greater than Ours, being almost all retir'd in Confu-
 "sion, having left the Field of Battle: And, that on
 "the contrary, we are retir'd here in good Order. My
 "Advice, Count *Tilly*'s, and all the other Generals
 "that were present, never was to Expose our selves in
 "so

" coming to me, told me he thought he was Dead or ANNO
" made Prisoner.

1703.

" U P O N this, we resolv'd to make the most Vigorous Attempts we could : Count *Tilly* detach'd some Cavalry, under Major General *Hompesch*, to support the Infantry along the Dike, which had been a long time engag'd in a most Bloody manner ; and the French Cavalry had done the same thing, to support their Infantry. Major General *Hompesch*, upon this Occasion, Conducted the Cavalry with so much Prudence, and Brayery, that several French Squadrons were forc'd, from whom we took some Standards, and Kettle Drums ; several Battalions were put to the Rout, and the Enemy push'd back above a quarter of a League.

" B R I G A D I E R *Wyke*, and all the other Brigadiers and Colonels, having spent their Powder and Ball, caus'd their Bayonets to be fix'd to the Mouths of their Muskets, to pursue the Enemy. As the BATTLE was Obstinate and Bloody, all the Way along the Dike, and thereabouts, was cover'd with Dead and Wounded Men.

" I T H E N took Post upon the Key of a Canal, joining to the Dike, where I put two Battalions, and the Cavalry behind, to maintain it to the last Extremity, in case the first Troops should happen to be broken ; and for the Security of the rest of the Regiments, which were expected in the Night.

" B U T, the Enemy was so much Disorder'd, that they had no desire to renew the Fight there : They tried, during the Heat of the Attack, (which I have just now spoke of) to force us behind ; having caus'd four Battalions of *Antwerp*, and of Fort *la Croix*, to Attack us on the side of the Village, and along another Dike of *Willemerdonck*. But, as they found that Post well Defended, they retir'd, being oblig'd therefore to by the terrible Fire of our Troops : So that Design was not of much Use to them ; but the Night coming on, and we finding our selves invested on all sides, we were oblig'd to force our Passage Sword in Hand. The Enemies possest the Post of *Houteren*, and several others about the Sluices, which cut off " our

A Complete HISTORY

ANNO " al : I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon
 " all Occasions, make their Acknowledgments to You
 " in the same.

Sunday ^{the 6. 1. 2} **ACCORDING** to the best Computation, the
~~and Number~~ **Dates** and in this Engagement 1719 Men Kill'd, 1003
 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or Detained, and 375 Horses ;
 whereas the French had near 1600 Men Kill'd and
 Wounded, besides 130 Officers : And notwithstanding
 Monsieur *Grimm* (whom Conduct was severely censur'd)
 went off in the midst of the Action, yet the other **Duc'd**
Generals, maintained the Fight with such admirable
 Presence of Mind, that the Enemy were oblig'd to
 abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night,
 without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, towards
 those Lines. Marshal *Bufflers* Army was at least
 30000 Men : The greatest Part of their chosen Troops,
 a great many General Officers, and Young French Lords
 accompanied him : The first to assist him, and the lat-
 ter to acquire Glory, and signalize themselves : Where-
 as the Confederate Army did not exceed above 10000
 Men. But, the French Court, to make that Action ap-
 pear with all the Lustre of a complete Victory on their
 side, made no Scruple to Acknowledge, that the Allies
 were Superior in Infantry, Advantageously Posted,
 oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle ; as also, their
 Wounded, Tents, Baggage, 6 Peices of Cannon, 44
 Mortars, their Ammunition, Provisions, 130 Artillery
 Waggon's, several Colours and Drums, with the Loss
 of 4000 Men upon the Spot, and 300 made Prisoners.
 But the Relation Monsieur *Slongenborg* has given of
 the Battel, seems to be more Faithful and Authentick,
 than any that have been given in France, where generally
 a greater Regard is had to the Glory of the KING,
 than to the Truth of the FACT.

THE Allies, being willing to repair the Disadvan-
 tages they sustain'd in the Action at *Eckeven*, join'd all
 their Forces together, with a Design to come to an En-
 gagement with Marshal *Villeroy*, who encamping near
 St. Job, rang'd all his Forces in Order of Battle ; and
 gave out, that he resolv'd to stay there for the Duke of
 Marlborough. The Duke, and General *Averquerque*,
 hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with
 their Army under their Command, in several Columns
 to *Hogstreets* (which was but half a League from the
 Enemies

of the Present W A R.

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" so Disadvantageous a Camp, which ought also to give ANNO
" your High and Mightinesses the greater Satisfaction 1703.
" upon this Occasion, and will further Augment the 
" Reputation of your High and Mightinesses Troops.

" I HAVE forgot to tell you, that Major General
" Count d'Oest Frise, and the Count Vander Nat have
" very much Distinguish'd themselves upon this Oc-
" cafion ; and that Colonel Ivois has always assisted me,
" and serv'd with abundance of Care, Bravery, and
" Good Advice ; not doubting, but that your High and
" Mightinesses will be mindful of their Merits. Mon-
" sieur Fagel is embark'd this Day, to have his Wounds
" the better taken care of. General Coeborn came to
" Lillo the same Night after the Battle, with some Re-
" giments of Foot, but he sent them back immedi-
" ately, under the Command of Major General Dedem.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

I AM, &c.

A F T E R the Perusal of this Letter, the States came ^{The States} Resolution
to a Resolution, that Thanks should be given to Lieu- ^{therupon.}
tenant-General Slangenbourg, for the great Conduct,
Zeal, and Courage, which he exerted in the said Battle
of Eckeren ; and, that he should be made acquainted,
that their High-Mightinesses were likewise very well
satisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the
other General Officers, as also, with the extraordinary
Courage and Bravery, discover'd as well by the Su-
perior and Sub-altern Officers, as by the Private Soldiers,
for having maintain'd the Honour of the Troops of
that State, and perform'd their Duty in the Service of
their Country : And, that Monsieur Slangenbourg
should (on the Part of their High-Mightinesses) signify
to every one of them, in the best and properest Form,
the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occasion.
Whereupon, General Slangenbourg drew up his Troops,
and gave them Thanks in behalf of the States, in these
Terms. " Their High-Mightinesses the States-General,
" and their Mightinesses, the Nobles of the Council of
" State, have order'd Me (in their Names) to Thank
" the Officers High and Low, and the Soldiers, for the
" Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have de-
" monstrated in the Battle so particularly known to you
" all :

ANNO "all: I have Orders to tell You, that they will upon
 1703. "all Occasions, testify their Acknowledgments to You
 for the same.

^{Numbers of} ~~the Kill'd~~ ^{and Wound.} ACCORDING to the best Computation, the Dutch lost in this Engagement 1717 Men Kill'd, 1003 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or Deserted, and 376 Horses; whereas the French had near 1600 Men Kill'd and Wounded, besides 150 Officers: And notwithstanding Monsieur *Obdam* (whose Conduct was severely censur'd) went off in the midst of the Action, yet the other Dutch Generals, maintain'd the Fight with such admirable Presence of Mind, that the Enemy were oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle, and march off by Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, towards their Lines. Mareschal *Boufflers* Army was at least 30000 Men: The greatest Part of their chosen Troops, a great many General Officers, and Young French Lords accompanied him: The first to assist him, and the latter to acquire Glory, and signalize themselves: Whereas the Confederate Army did not exceed above 10000 Men. But, the French Court, to make that Action appear with all the Lustre of a compleat Victory on their side, made no Scruple to Acknowledge, that the Allies were Superior in Infantry, Advantageously Posted, Oblig'd to abandon the Field of Battle; as also, their Wounded, Tents, Baggage, 6 Peices of Cannon, 44 Mortars, their Ammunition, Provisions, 150 Artillery Waggon, several Colours and Drums, with the Loss of 4000 Men upon the Spot, and 500 made Prisoners. But the Relation Monsieur *Slangenbourg* has given of the Battle, seems to be more Faithful and Authentick, than any that have been given in France, where generally a greater Regard is had to the Glory of the KING, than to the Truth of the FACT.

THE Allies, being willing to repair the Disadvantages they sustain'd in the Action at *Eckeren*, join'd all their Forces together, with a Design to come to an Engagement with Mareschal *Villeroy*, who encamping near St. Job, rang'd all his Forces in Order of Battle; and gave out, that he resolv'd to stay there for the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Duke, and General *Anverneyue*, hoping he would be as good as his Word, march'd with their Army under their Command, in several Columns to *Hoogstraat* (which was but half a League from the Enemies

Enemies Camp} who, to all outward Appearance, made *ANNO* great Preparation for a Vigorous Action. General *Slangenbourg*, decamping from *Lillo*, march'd all Night, and arriv'd early in the Morning, between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, to attack them on that side : And, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Army, advanc'd in a great Plain over against the Enemy, and caus'd four Peices of Cannon to be discharg'd for a Signal to General *Slangenbourg*, in order for him to begin the Attack. But as he advanc'd, the Marechal *Villeroy* declin'd the Engagement ; and, having set Fire to his Camp, order'd his Army to retire within their LINES. The Duke of *Marlborough*, thus finding it impossible to bring the French to an Engagement, (*July 27th, N.S.*) march'd with a considerable Guard to View the Enemies LINES. In which Motion, a Detachment of the English Royal Regiment of Dragoons, happen'd to fall in with one of the Enemies Out-Guards of Forty Horse ; who, after one Discharge retir'd, and were chas'd by the English, to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments ; which afforded a very seasonable Opportunity to the Confederate-Generals, to have a perfect View of the Enemies Lines.

ON the 16th of *August*, a great Detachment of the *HUY* ^{*HUY Inv&g.*} _{*ed.*} Confederate Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, came before (*a*) *HUY* ; upon whose Approach, the Governour of the Place broke down the Bridge, and retir'd with his Garrison into the Castle and Forts. The Trenches were Open'd on the 17th in the Night ; the Prince of *Anhalt*, commanded the Attack against Fort St. *Joseph*, and Colonel *Frederick Hamilton*, that against Fort *Picard*. The Approaches were carried on with all possible Diligence, and some of the Besiegers Batteries being ready the 21st, began to throw several Bombs into the Enemies Works, and the next Morning, to Fire with Cannon and Mortars ; whereupon, the Garrison

(a) *HUY*, is a considerable Town, in the Low-Countries, with 4 Churches, and a Castle. It was Garrison'd by the French in 1702, and taken by the Confederate Army under the Duke of Marlborough this *CAMPAGN*. It was re-taken by the French in 1703, and again Re-possess'd by the Confederates that same Year, in whose Hands it now continues. It stands on the River *Mae*, 14 Miles almost South of *Liege*, and 17 almost North-East of *Namur*. Longitude 24. 25. Latitude 50. 56.

ANNO Garrison quitted the Forts, of which the Besiegers took Possession : As also, of Fort *Rouge*, which is in a manner commanded by the other Two. On the 23d, the Besiegers began to Play upon the Castle ; and on the 25th, all things being ready for a General Storm, the Batteries Fir'd without Intermission the whole Afternoon : And, several Ladders being fix'd to the Foot of the Castle, the Besieg'd thought fit to beat a Parly, and offer'd to Surrender, provided that the Garrison should be allow'd to March to Namur, with the usual Marks of Honour. This Proposition was rejected by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; who sent word to the Governor, That notwithstanding the Advantages he had over him) if the Garrison would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd to the Officers and Soldiers should be allow'd them, and they should be exchang'd for a like Number of the Confederates Men, whenever Mareschal *Villeroy* should require it. These Conditions not being at first allow'd of, Orders were given for renewing the Assault : But, the Soldiers refusing to defend the Place any longer, Monsieur *Millon* (the Governor) was forc'd to accept the Terms offer'd him by the Duke of *Marlborough* ; and, the Garrison (amounting to 900 Men) were made Prisoners of WAR, and to remain till the two Regiments taken some time before in *Tongeren* by the French, were releas'd. There was found in the Castle, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions ; And during the whole Siege, the Confederates had not above 20 Men Kill'd, and 35 Wounded : Whereas the Loss of the Enemy was above double the Number. In pursuance of the Articles agreed on, the Garrison march'd out of the Citadel the 27th in the Morning, and were all disarm'd except the Officers, who had the Favour granted them of keeping their Swords.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* (as I have intimated before) having with great Care and Diligence, inform'd himself of the Condition of the Enemies LINES, and taken the best Advice where they might be forc'd with greatest Probability of Success ; occasion'd a Grand Council of WAR, which was held in the Confederate Camp, at *Val-Notre-Dame*, a few Days before *Huy* was surrender'd. The Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the States-General, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, Monsieur *Slangenburgh*, and several Lieutenant and Major-Generals were present, where the Question in Debate was,

of the Present W A R.

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was, What would be most proper to be put in Execution, after *Huy* should be in their Possession. And, the Siege of *Limbourg* being Propos'd, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and some other Generals, were of Opinion, that Attacking the Enemies *LINIES* between the *Mohaigne* and the *Lesse*, might be an Enterprise, that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Confederate Arms. But, this Proposal (tho' back'd with very cogent Arguments) was Oppos'd by the Deputies of the States, and the Dutch Generals; who would not consent to hazard their Troops in an Action so very Precarious; and in which, if the French should gain the Victory, the United-Provinces would remain expos'd to their Incursions. So that, the Project of attacking their Lines was laid aside, and a Resolution taken to Besiege (*a*) **LIMBOURG**, which was accordingly Invested (on September 19th) by Lieutenant-General *Brulau*, with 24 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons. The next Day the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to *Liege*, the Duke of *Marlborough* came the Morning following, with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, and a farther Detachment of 15 Squadrons, and 24 Battalions. The Besiegers, having march'd to their several Posts, and all the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up; a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, was order'd to Attack the Lower Town, from whence the Enemy retir'd upon the first Assault, and the Besiegers took Possession of it. On the 25th, and 26th, the Confederates play'd upon the Upper Town with their Cannon Night and Day, with such Success, that having made a very wide Breach, they were preparing for a General Storm the next Day; which the Enemy perceiving, beat a Parly, and Surrender'd to the Allies: The Garrison, to the Number of 1400 Men, being made Prisoners of War. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the *Baron of Rechteren* to be Governor of the Place.

*Limbourg
Invested by
the Confederates.*

G

THERE

(a) **LIMBOURG**, is a strong, but no very large City of the Low-Countries, the Marquise of the Dukedom and Territory of *Limbourg*, subject to the King of Spain, but taken by the Confederates this *CAMPAGN*, on the behalf of King Charles III. It is situated upon a Rock, among shady Woods on the River *Wesdret*, 16 Miles South-West of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, 19 almost East of *Liege*, 43 almost South-West of *Cologne*, 54 North of *Luxembourg*, and 70 almost East of *Brussels*. Longitude 25. 30° Latitude 50. 38.

ANNO

1703.

*Gelderland
surrender'd
to the Allies
decreas'd.*

THEIR is nothing more, very remarkable this Campaign, in the Netherlands, but that the City of GULDERS (which had several Months been block'd up by the Prussian Forces) surrender'd on the 17th of December, to Count De Lassum upon Articles; and on the 21st, march'd out with two Peaces of Cannon, to be conducted to Mechlin, leaving behind them a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions: By the Taking of which Place, the Allies became entire Masters of the Spanish Gelderland. The Loss of so many important Places, was no small Disadvantage to the French, and the Duke of Marlborough held daily Consultations, and us'd all possible Stratagems to bring them to a decisive Battle; but, they were contented to stand upon the Defensive.

*Proceedings
in Germany.*

HAVING already mention'd the Junction of the French Army under the Maréchal De Villars, with that of the Elector of Bavaria, which had so far elevated his Highness, that his Minister at Ratisbonne, triumph'd over the Dyer there, as if they had been his Master's Captives; and the Elector not being satisfied with that, Publish'd a MANIFESTO, wherein he Villified and Calumniated both the Emperor, and his Allies, "Accusing them of Exorbitant Plundering, Extorting Contributions, Burning his Country, Murder and Outrages committed even in the Churches: And thence Insinuating, that he took up Lawful Arms in his own Defence. So having concerted Measures to invade the Country of TIROL on one Side, while the Duke of Vendome, with part of the French Army in Italy, was to force his Way thro' the Trentine, and to make an Irruption into GERMANY on the Other; his Highness (on June 13th) advanc'd with the main Body of his Forces from Rosenheim towards KUFSTYN (a strong Town, and a very Important Post, on the Borders of Tyrol) that fell into his Hands by an Accidental Fire, which seizing on two Towers full of Gun-Powder, and these blowing up part of a Bastion along with them, gave the Elector a favourable Opportunity of Storming the Place: So that (on the 19th) the Governor, and part of the Garrison, betook themselves to a speedy Retreat, and the rest were made Prisoners. On the 22d, he march'd to ROTENBURG (a very strong Fort on the River Inn) the Trenches being

being Open'd the same Evening, the Garrison surren-
der'd the next Day. On the 25th, his Highness pro-
ceeded to *HALL*; and afterwards, made a Trium-
phant Entry into *INSPRUCK* (the Capital City of
Tirol) where the Chancellors of the Regency, made
their Submission to him, and, at his Desire, order'd the
Inhabitants of that Place to lay down their Arms.
During his continuance there, he took upon him to Re-
gulate the Government of that part of *Tirol*, from
which, he demanded Homage, and a Monthly Contri-
bution of 120000 Florins, besides a great Quantity of
Ammunition and Provisions. He also sent out several
Detachments, in order to make himself Master of the
remaining Posts upon those Frontiers; One of which,
took Possession of *EGERENBURG* (a Place well
Fortified both by Nature and Art) where they found
considerable Stores of all sorts of Provision, design'd
for the Imperial Army in *Italy*.

ANNO
1703.

HIS Electoral Highness, flush'd with these Advan-
tages, thought his Conquests would never be at an ^{And after} ~~several Con-~~
End; but, the Tide turn'd, and his Fortune changing ~~is Dr.~~
on a sudden, put a Stop to his Career. For, a very
formidable Number of Hunts-men and Boors in a Val-
ley upon the *Ibn* (leading towards the Vale of *Ennadi-
na*) having put themselves in a Posture of Defence, de-
feated a *Bavarian* Detachment at *Brutz*: About 1000
of them were Kill'd upon the Spot, and the Comman-
ding Officer was taken, with 50 Soldiers, 60 Horses,
and a considerable Quantity of Baggage. This unex-
pected Action of the Boors, set an Example to several
Hundreds of the Inhabitants of those Parts, who got
together under the Command of the Baron of *Heindel*
(Major of General *Geschwind's* Regiment) who had with
him a few Hunts-men, and about 400 Regular Troops.
With this Body, he march'd along the *Ibn*, and (on
July 21st) surrounded a Party of 140 *Bavarian* Foot
and Dragoons near *Inspruck*; who were all cut off,
except the Officers, and 24 Private Men, who had
Quarter given them. After this Victory, the Major
advanc'd towards *Scharnitz* (the most Important Pass
between *Tirol* and *Bavaria*) of which he took Possession
the same Day, with inconsiderable Loss; and found
there 22 Peices of Cannon, of which 4 were Adorn'd
with the Elector's Coat of Arms. On the 22d, another
Party of Soldiers and Peasants, Re-took the Town and
Castles

ANNO Castle of *Rosenburg*, where the Governor was made
1703. Prisoner ; and soon after, they Possess'd themselves of
the strong Castles of *Ebenburg* and *Clausen* : The first
of which Places, was provided with Ammunition and
Provisions for a whole Year, and the Loss of it was so
great a Mortification to the Elector, that it cost the
Governor (Major *Heydam*) his Head, for delivering it
up so soon to the Imperialists.

DURING these Transactions, his Electoral Highness mov'd another Way, having March'd from *Innspruck* (on July 20th) with the best part of his Troops, intending to force his Way to *Brixen*, and so proceed to *Italy*, thro' the *Lugg* Pass, or over Mount *Brenner*. On the 23d, he began to Intrench himself near the Top of that Mountain, upon Notice that two Imperial Generals (the Counts of *Guttenstein* and *Solari*) were in Motion towards *Stertzing*, with about 6000 Regular Troops, designing to give him Battle. The next Day, they Advanc'd near to his Camp, and having Examini'd the Scituacion of it, they made all the proper Dispositions for an Attack the next Morning : But, the Elector not thinking fit to run the Hazard of an Engagement, ^{He abandons} retir'd in great Disorder, leaving behind him most of **TIROL.** his Tents, with his Plate, and several other Things to a considerable Value, which were distributed among the Imperial Troops, and the Peasants who accompanied them. Upon this, his Electoral Highness was pursu'd as far as *Matray*, by Count *Guttenstein*, and after that, he fell back to *Innspruck* : But, not thinking himself secure there, he decamp'd the 27th, in the Morning, which gave an Opportunity to General *Guttenstein* to Possess himself of that Capital City. The *Bavarian* Troops in their Retreat from *Innspruck*, were closely follow'd by the Imperial Forces and Country People, who skirmish'd frequently with their Rear-Guard, and (on the 29th) posted themselves on a Hill near *Seafeld*. This gave an Opportunity for a good turn of Fortune to the Elector, who finding himself so hardly press'd upon by his Adversaries, sent out Major-General *Luxembourg* (with a Detachment of Foot and Dragoons) to Attack them ; which he perform'd so successfully, that he Kill'd near 400 of the Disciplin'd Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and pursu'd the rest to *Cxieri*, near which Place, they got over the *Iba*, and broke down the Bridge behind them : General *Wotzel* also, with another

ther Body of Bavarian Troops, near *Kuffstein*, fell upon *ANNO 1703.* the Peasants, who were drawing together, to besiege that Fortress, and oblig'd them to Retire, with the Losses of about 500 Men Kill'd, or taken Prisoners. But, these small Advantages, did not make the Elector amends for the Losses he had sustain'd before ; for, having been forc'd to quit all his Acquisitions in *Tirol* (except *Kuffstein*) he retir'd into his own Country, upon Information, that Major-General *Raventlaw* had enter'd it by the Way of *Passaw*. These Disgraces so far irritated his Electoral Highness, that (on *August 28th*) he sent Orders to General *Santini*, to make himself absolute Master of *Ratisbonne*, which Place, was in a great Measure in his Possession before. After this, the Elector (hoping to make some Reparation for his ill Success in *Tirol*) resolv'd to seize and take the Episcopal and Imperial City of (a) *A U S B O U R G* : But, Prince *Louis of Baden*, having seasonable Information of the Elector's Designs, (who had already demanded one of the Gates to be put into his Hands) march'd with the greatest Expedition, and having sent some Officers before to encourage the Inhabitants, on the 5th of *September*, he came in sight of the Place, and that Evening, encamp'd close by it : Upon which, the Magistrates admitted two Battalions of the Imperialists into the Town to strengthen the Garrison, and, at the Prince's Request, fir'd their Cannon upon the Enemy. Whereupon, the *Bavarians* (who stood upon a Rising-Ground between *Wellemburg* and *Hailbofen*) divided themselves in two Bodies, the Elector, and the Mareschal *De Villars*, marching towards *Donswerte* ; and, Count *D'Arco* (General of the Elector's Forces) retreating over the *Lech* to *Friedburg* : Which Place, was soon after surrend'r'd to the Imperialists.

*And fails in
his Design on
Augsburg.*

G 3

WHILE

(a) *A U S B O U R G*, is a Large, and one of the most Celebrated Cities of Germany, adorn'd with Magnificent Churches, Palaces, Magazines admirably well Provided, and several excellent Hospitals. 'Tis Famous for several Imperial D I E T S that are usually held in it ; and it was here, that the present King of the Romans was Chosen and Crown'd, Anno 1689. The Elector of Bavaria in vain attempted the taking of it in *August 1703.* But made himself Master of it the latter end of the same Year. Tho' he was forc'd to abandon it, after the Glorious Battle of *HockRer* in *August 1704.* It stands on the River *Lech*, by the Borders of Bavaria.

ANNO

1703.

WHILE these things were in Agitation, the Prince of Baden order'd Count *Stirum* to pass the *Danube*, and endeavour to Oblige the Elector to quit an Advancious Post which he Possess'd upon the *Loeb*. Whereupon, the Elector and the Mareschal, having Intelligence of Count *Stirum's* Motion, resolv'd to Attack him; and, in Order thereto, sent to the Marquis *D'Usson* (who was left in the Camp at *Lavingon*) to come forth on a certain Signal, and fall upon the Imperialists in the Rear, whilst THE Y charg'd them both in Front and Flank. The Preliminaries to the Action being thus Adjusted, the Elector and the Mareschal pass'd the *Danube* at *Donawer*, and discharging Six Guns, were answer'd with Two from the Marquis. Thereupon Count *Stirum* (who knew the Meaning of the Signal) March'd and Attack'd the Marquis (having with him 15 Battalions, and as many Squadrons) before the Elector and Mareschal could come up: And Observing, that General *D'Usson's* Horse were separated from his Foot, he Advanc'd with some Select Squadrons, and charg'd the Enemy so well, that they were entirely Broken and Routed, having lost 20 Standards, and several Hundreds Slain. Monsieur *D'Usson*, finding his Cavalry totally defeated, march'd with his Foot, with great Precipitation to his Camp at *Lavingon*, so that all his Men were in Danger of being either Kill'd or taken Prisoners, had not the Elector and Mareschal come up seasonably, and charg'd the Imperialists at the same time. General *Schuylenburg* (Commander of the *Saxons*) Stood the first Shock, with admirable Bravery and Resolution; but, a Regiment of *Bavaria* giving Ground, and the Enemy being much Superior in Number, Count *Stirum* retreated in good Order to *Nordlingen*. The Fight continued from Six in the Morning, 'till Four in the Afternoon, when the French and Bavarians, being no less weary of an Obstinate Resistance, gave over the Combat, and let the Imperialists march off without much Molestation, having lost in the Battle (besides their Cannon and Baggage) above 12000 Men.

*But at last,
it oblig'd to
Retreat.*

THE Imperialists being all employ'd in driving the Elector of *Bavaria* out of his Dominions, and Watching the Motions of the Mareschal *De Villars*; Count *Tallard*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, projected the

the Siege of (a) Old BRISAC, wherein Monsieur De ANNO Vauban (the famous French Engineer) assisted. Upon 1703. the 22d at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being finish'd, the Trenches were Open'd, and the Besiege'd made a very Vigorous Defence, tho' with the Loss of a considerable Number of Men. But, the Besiegers being provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Mortars, with plenty of all other Materials, and, the Confederates not having a sufficient Number of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, the Governor thought fit to surrender it, after a Siege of 14 or 15 Days. For which slender Defence, the Governor, ^{And Surrend.} was condemn'd by a Council of War, to be Beheaded, and all the other Officers that sign'd the Capitulation, were Punish'd.

THE Duke of Burgundy, having left a numerous Garrison to secure this Conquest, return'd Triumphantly to Versailles; and the Emperor's Affairs being in a declining Condition, since Count Stirum's Defeat, Mareschal Tallard was order'd to Besiege (b) LANDAU, ^{LANDAU} which he Invested on the 7th of October (N. S.) The ^{Besiege'd by} Confederates, knowing of what Importance the Preservation of that Place would be to the common Cause, order'd the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel to attempt the raising of the SIEGE. He set forwards from the Netherlands, with 12 Battalions, and 29 Squadrons, and having on the 13th, joyn'd the Count of Nassau Weilburg (General of the Palatine Forces, near SPIRES, within 4 Leagues of Landau) they concer-
ted Measures for Relieving the Place. The French having Intelligence of their Proceedings, Order'd Monsieur Praonval (with a Body of 10000 Men) to follow the Prince with all possible Expedition, who was so diligent in his March, that he joyn'd Mareschal Tallard, before the Confederates had any Notice of it. On the 14th, all things were prepar'd to Attack the Enemy in
G 4 their

(a) BRISAC, is a very considerable City and Castle of Germany, and esteem'd one of the Strongest Places in Europe; whether its Situation upon a high Hill be consider'd, or what Art has contributed to render it Regular. The Fortification is a French League in Compass, the Bastions are fill'd with Earth, fac'd with Brick, and secur'd by a large broad Ditch full of Water: And, it will require (in time of WAR) 8 or 10000 Men to defend it. It stands on the River Rhine, 26 Miles North of Basil, and 30 South of Strasburg.

(b) LANDAU. Vide Page 35 of this HISTORY.

ANNO their Lines on the 16th ensuing ; but on the 15th, when
 1703. his Highness thought to have been Re-inforc'd by some
 other Battalions, Count *Nassau* came Riding to the
 Princes Quarters, and told him that the Enemy was at
 Hand, marching directly to Attack him, and desir'd
 him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms. This
 was very surprizing News to the Prince, because the
 Count had constantly assur'd him, that Mareschal *Tallard*
 was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. How-
 ever, he mounted immediately, and observing, that
 the Palasine Quarter-Master-General had rang'd the
 Army in a very disadvantageous Place (where they lay
 expos'd in Flank to the Enemy) he dispatch'd his *Aid-*
de-Camp to the Count, to desire him to March slowly,
 that he might joyn him with his Right-Wing. But,
 before the Messenger could return, Count *Nassau* had
 engag'd the Enemy, and at first, had the Advantage :
 But, the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with so
 much Fury upon the Foot, that they were forc'd to Re-
 tire in great Disorder, before the Right-Wing (Com-
 manded by the Prince of *Hesse*) could come up to their
 Relief. By this means, the Left-Wing being in great
 Confusion, the Enemy pour'd all their Force upon the
 Right-Wing, which was defended for some time, with
 a great deal of Bravery : But, the Defeat of the Left,
 having open'd a Way for the Enemy to Attack the
Hessian Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to
 Retreat, after an Obstinate and Bloody Resistance,
 which continu'd from One in the Afternoon till Night.
 The Prince of *Hesse* (during the whole Action) per-
 form'd all that could be expected from a Brave and Ex-
 perienc'd Commander, having 3 Horses Kill'd under
 him, and slew a *French* Officer with his own Hand. In
 this Action several Persons of Distinction fell on both
 sides (particularly, Monsieur *Prasent* who commanded
 the *French*) besides some Thousands of Private Men.
 But that, which was the greatest Consequence of this
 Victory, was the Enemy returning to the Camp before
 LANDAU, where the Count *De Frize* (Governor of
 the Place) despairing of any farther Relief, surrender'd
LANDAU, that Important Fortress, upon the same Conditions that
 were granted the Year before to Monsieur *De Melac*,
 the *French* Governor. The Enemy Valu'd themselves
 very much upon the Success both of the Battle and the
 Siege ; and Count *Tallard* could not have concluded
 the CAMPAIGN with more Glory on the *French*
 Side,

Battle of
Spirebach.

Side, and with greater Disgrace to the Allies, whose *ANNO*
Officers were many of them Drinking, and Celebrating *1703.*
the Feast of St. *Leopold*, in Honour to the Emperor, *when*
when the Enemy unexpectedly surpriz'd them, which
unfortunately Occasion'd the Loss of the BATTLE,
and Surrender of the TOWN.

THE R E was nothing more very remarkable this *Ausburg*
Year in *Germany*, but the taking of *Ausburg* by the ^{besieg'd by}
Elector of *Bavaria*, which was Invested the 6th of ^{the Letter of} *De-*
Bavaria. *ember*, and the Trenches being Open'd, and the Batte-
ries finish'd, he began to Fire upon the Place with 120
Peices of Cannon and 40 Mortars, and continu'd to
Batter it till the 13th, when a Letter directed to Gen-
eral *Brihra* (the Governor) was Intercepred. His Electro-
ral Highness, finding by the Contents of it, that the
Governor was advis'd to take such Measures as he
should think most Expedient for the Preservation of the
Garrison, and the City from being destroy'd, but that
there was no Probability of his being Reliev'd : That
Prince sent in the Letter by the same Messenger that he
had taken it from, and order'd him to let the Governor
know, that if he did not immediately deliver up the
Place, he would lay it in Ashes, and put all the Garri-
son to the Sword. Whereupon, a Capitulation was ^{And Surren-}
agreed on the 14th, and they were allow'd to March ^{der'd.}
out, with Four Peices of Cannon, and other Marks of
Honour, to be Conducted to *Nordlingen*.

THE French Army in *ITALY*, being this Year ^{Proceedings} *in ITALY.*
far superior in Number to the Germans, the Duke of *Vendome*, with a considerable Number of Troops (on *May 14th*) pass'd over the *Mincio*, and, having ad-
vanc'd near *PONTE MOLINO*, Order'd a De-
tachment to Attack that Post : But, the *Imperialists*
receiv'd them with so much Bravery, that they were
glad to give over the Enterprise. After this (on *June 5th*) the Duke pass'd the *Tarparo*, in order to Besiege
OSTIGLIA, but the Confederates advancing along
the *Po*, with a Powerful Number of Troops, the En-
emy retir'd with Precipitation towards *Ponte Molino*, and
the River *Secchia*. At this time, Monsieur *Albergotti*
(with another Body of French Troops, consisting of
8000 Men) was Attack'd by Count *Guido Staremberg* ;
who with 11 Battalions of Foot, 10 Companies of Gre-
nadiers, 1200 Horse, and 12 Peices of Cannon, arriv'd
in

MANNO in the Neighbourhood of *Mirandola*, where they fell
 1703. upon the Enemy with such Vigour, that they entirely
 Routed them, and oblig'd them to march off in great
 Confusion, with the Loss of above 1000 Men Kill'd,
 and 100 taken Prisoners, besides the Abandoning *Fins de Madena*, of which the *Imperialists* took Possession.
 But the *French* made themselves Reparation for this
 Disadvantage, by the Surrender of the Strong and Im-
 portant Fortress of *B E R S E L L O*, which after a long
^{The French} ~~July Bersello~~ Resistance, was (on July 27th) Oblig'd to Capitulate.

IN the *Interim*, the Duke of *Vendôme* was pre-
 paring to Invade the *Trentine*, and thereby, endeavour
 to Open a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*.
 In Order hereto, he broke up with his Army (on July
 20th) from *Due Castelli*, and March'd to *San Pietro* (near
Villa Franca) and from thence to *Rivoli*. On the 26th,
 the *Germans* quitted *Monte Baldo*; and, on the 30th,
 General *Medavi* (with a Body of 6000 Men) forc'd the
^{The Duke of}
^{Vendôme}
^{Invades the}
^{Trentine.}
 German Lines in the Vale of *Leder*: After which, he
 march'd to *Riva*, which the *Germans* abandon'd at his
 Approach. From *August* the 21st, to the 26th, *Torbole*,
 the Villages of *Nago* and *Mori*, *Castelbarco*, the Town
 of *Arco*, and the Castles of *Brena*, *Madruzzo*, and *To-
 blino*, all submitted to the Enemy. The latter end of
August, having pass'd the River *Sarca*, the Duke of
Vendôme march'd towards *T R E N T*, and sent a Trump-
 eter to summon the Town to pay Contributions; but,
 the Inhabitants not complying with his Demands, he
 Bombar'd the Place, which doing but little Damage,
 he drew off from before it, and march'd back towards
Riva, having fail'd in his Design of Opening a Com-
 munication with the Elector of *Bavaria*.

TH E *French* King, having discover'd the Duke of
Savoy's Inclinations to the Confederacy, by an Intercep-
 ted Letter, sent Orders to the Duke of *Vendôme*, to
^{He disarms}
^{the Troops of}
^{September.}
 Disarm his Troops, which he perform'd the 29th of
September, being in all 2200 Men, and the Marquis
Palavicini who Commanded them; He also sent 20000
 Men to *Piémont*, to seize such Towns and Fortresses,
 as were in subjection to the Duke. This occasion'd a
 great Consternation at *Turin*, and so much Insens'd his
 Royal Highness, that as soon as he had made the best
 Preparations he could to Oppose the *French* Army, he
 resolv'd to strengthen himself by proper Alliances, that
 he

he might render himself Capable to Oppose the Enemy. ANNO To this End, he sent Letters to the Emperor, England, 1703. and Holland, to inform them of the French King's unwarrantable Proceedings, and of his hearty Inclinations to Join with the Allies, in Order to reduce the exorbitant Power of France.

COUNT *Staremberg*, being sensible of the Disadvantages the Duke of Savoy must necessarily be under ^{cont'd defeat} at that time, sent him a Detachment of 1500 Horse (Commanded by Major-General *Hannibal Visconti*) who, notwithstanding all the Diligence and Secrecy he could Use in his March, was Attack'd by a Body of 4000 French (under the Duke of *Vendome*) in the Mountains of St. *Sebastien*: And, after a Sharp Engagement, escap'd with the Loss of his Baggage, about 150 Men, and several Horses. Soon after, General *Staremberg* himself (according to the Positive Orders he had receiv'd from the Imperial Court, to Attempt a Junction with the Duke of Savoy) began his March for *Piedmont* on December the 23d, with an Army of 15000 Men, from the *Secchia*, thro' the Enemy's Countrey. And after abundance of Fatigue and Trouble, they at last advanc'd to *Canelli*, where he join'd the Duke of Savoy, and encamp'd within a Mile of each Other. Matters thus dispos'd, and the French King perceiving that the Breach between Him and the Duke of Savoy was Irreconcileable, Resolv'd to Declare W A R against Him, which was accordingly Publish'd on the 4th of December.

THE Campaign of 1703 being ended, the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, having given necessary Directions for the Disposition of the Troops, proceeded (with several other Generals) to the *Hague*, in order to Embark for ENGLAND, being Saluted in the Places thro' which he pass'd, with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and Respect. The chief Generals of the FRANCE Army, likewise, return'd to Court, where it was thought fit not only to Honour the Count of *Marfin* with M. *Villars*'s Post, but they advanc'd him to the Dignity of a Marechal of France, to give more Respect and Lustre to his Command. Several other Generals also receiv'd great Marks of Esteem: The Elector of Bavaria was Congratulated upon the Victory he Obtain'd over Count *Stirrup* at *Schemingen*. Count *Tallard* was particularly

*The CAMPAIGN
ended, in 1703.*

ANNO 1703. ticularly Respected for his Acquisitions in the Battle of Spirebach, and taking of Landau. Mareschal Villars, was highly Applauded for having so well Conducted the Army, as to Preserve the Lines, and avoid coming to a General Battle with the Duke of Marlborough, (who endeavour'd all he could to engage him to it;) And, Mareschal Boufflers was look'd upon as a Heroe of the Campaign in Flanders; and (according to the Talk at Court) had done Wonders at the Battle of Ekeren. But, all these Advantages were Eclips'd by the King of Portugal, and the Duke of Savoy, having declar'd themselves in Favour of the Allies; and did not make the French King amends, for the Loss of so many Towns, that the Confederates had made themselves Masters of the Preceeding C A M P A I G N.





A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1704.



ALTHO' the Affairs of the Empire, ANNO
were in a very declining Condition,
the Preceding Year, yet the Operations
of the Present CAMPAIGN were
exceeding Glorious to the Confederates.
And, in Order to make those Prepara-
tions which were absolutely Necessary

1704.

The Imperial Envoy's
Memorial to
the Emperor

to Repair the Disadvantages that the Emperor had
sustain'd, Count Wachtaw, the Imperial Envoy (on
the 2d of April) Presented a Memorial to the QUEEN,
Importing, " That he had several Times, Verbally Re-
presented to Her Majesty's Ministers, the extraordina-
ry Calamity, and imminent Danger, the EMPIRE
was expos'd to, since the Elector of Bavaria had re-
celv'd a Numerous Army of FRANCE into his
Country; which (together with the Insurrections in
Hungary, had Reduc'd the Imperial Hereditary Coun-
ties,

A Compleat HISTORY

XNNO " tries, into the utmost Confusion and Uneasiness : So
 1704. " that, there was great Reason to believe, that there
 would be a General Revolution, and Desolation in
 Germany, unless a seasonable Provision was made, Pro-
 portionable to the Greatness of the Impending Dan-
 ger. H B Intimated, that he was entirely Satisfied
 with the Zeal that Her Majesty's Ministers had Ex-
 pres'd for the Common Cause, and with the Regard
 they had to the Representation he had made to them.
 But, nothing being as yet resolv'd on, tho' the Season
 was far Advanc'd, and the final Resolutions on the
 several Schemes that had been presented, being de-
 ferr'd till the Arrival of the Duke of Marlborough at
 the Hague, He thereupon thought himself Oblig'd
 before his Grace's Departure, to do his utmost Endeav-
 our, by Declaring in Writing, the Danger wherein
 the EMPEROR, and the EMPIRE, were at
 present Involv'd. That Her Majesty, out of the
 same Zeal for Preserving the Liberties of EUROPE
 (for which she was so much Celebrated among the
 Potentates in Alliance with her) would be pleas'd to
 Order the Duke of Marlborough (Her Captain-Gene-
 ral) seriously to consult with the States-General,
 about the most Expedient Method for Assisting the
 EMPIRE ; Or, at least, to conduct part of the
 Troops in Her Majesty's Pay beyond - Sea, to pre-
 serve Germany from a total Subversion : It not being
 just in it self, nor any ways Advantageous to the
 Common Cause, that Her Majesty's Troops should
 continue on the Frontiers of Holland, which were not
 in the least threarn'd by the Enemy, and were defen-
 ded by Great Rivers, and Strong Places ; whilst the
 EMPIRE was Destroy'd by the French Troops with
 Fire and Sword. In the Conclusion, Count Wrasi-
 slaw declar'd, " That the Representations he had made,
 were Grounded on the Alliance, concluded, between
 the EMPEROR, ENGLAND, and HOL-
 LAND : Pursuant to which, he hop'd, Her Majesty
 would give such Orders as were necessary for the
 Assistance of Germany ; by the want of which, he
 foresaw the Mischief that would ensue to the Com-
 mon Cause : Especially, if the Orders of the State-
 General to Re-call their Troops from the Empire
 should take Place, at a Time, when France endea-
 vour'd to send a Powerful Assistance to their Army in
 Bavaria." Horagon, Her MAJESTY was
 pleas'd

pleas'd to return an Answer, Importing, " That she ANNO
 " had given Directions to the Duke of Marlborough, to 1704.
 " take the most effectual Methods with the States-Ge-
 " neral of the United Provinces (Her Good Allies and
 " Confederates) to send a speedy Relief to his Imperial
 " Majesty, and the Empire : And to pres' the States, to
 " take the necessary Measures to rescue Germany, from
 " the Imminent Danger it was Expos'd to.

A F T E R this Memorial was Presented, About the Middle of April, the Duke of Marlborough (with General Churchill His Brother, Lieutenant General Lumley, and other General Officers) Embark'd for HOLLAND ; and, on the 21st, Arriv'd at the Hague, where he was Complimented by the Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction. And, having had several Conferences with the States-General (or their Deputies) about the Operations of the ensuing CAMPAIGN ; His Grace propos'd to March directly into Germany, as being most conducive to the Advantage of the Confederacy, and the Disturbance of the Common Enemy. He made a lively Representation of the Imminent Danger that threatened the whole Empire, and indeed all Europe, if an immediate Check was not given to the Progress that the French and Bavarians had made ; Moreover, as the Confederates were entire Masters of the Maese, and all the Spanish Guelderland, he was of Opinion, that a lesser Number of Troops would be sufficient, to secure their Frontiers : So, he hop'd, that the States-General would readily concur with him, and join their Forces, with Her Majesty's of Great-Britain, in so Glorious a Cause. Their High-Mightinesses after mature Deliberation, at last consented to the Duke of Marlborough's Proposals, and all things were happily Determin'd and Adjusted. About the same time, they Regulated the Posts of their General-Officers : Monsieur D'Auverquerque (their Field-Mareschal) was appointed to Command their Forces on the Maese (having under him, the Counts De Tilly, and Noyelles, as Generals :) General Slangenbourg those on the Moselle : Lieutenant-General Saliich in Brabant : Lieutenant-General Spaar, and Lieutenant-General Fagel in Flanders ; and, Major-General Belcastle in Savoy. The Duke of Marlborough, on the 5th of May, set out from Holland, and having receiv'd the Complements of the Magistrates of those Places ^{And Proceeds in his Journey to Germany to Gen-} _{many, thru'}

ANNO thro' which he pass'd, he Arriv'd at *Maastricht* on the 10th, where part of the Army were encamp'd. On the 16th, he Proceeded in his Journey towards *Germany*, and was join'd on the 18th at *Bedburg* by the English Forces. He march'd from thence to *Kaiserswerth*, where he arriv'd the 21st, and there took the Resolution of Advancing with the Horse, for the greater Expedition (leaving the Foot, with the Cannon and Baggage, to march under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-General *Churchill*) and on June 3d, pass'd the *Nekar*, near *Ladenbourg*, where he Rested till the 6th, and then continued his March to *Mondelshaim*, and there encamp'd. Upon this, the Mareschal *Villeroy*, march'd with all possible Speed towards the Upper *Rhine*: And, at the same time, a Detachment of 7 Battalions, and 21 Squadrons from the Confederate Army in *Flanders* (under the Duke of *Wurtemburg*) follow'd the Duke of *Marlborough*. The 10th in the Morning, his Grace had Information, that Prince *EUGENE* of *Savoy*, and Count *WILLISLAU* were upon the Road, intending to pay him a Visit; and accordingly, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, they arriv'd at the Duke's Quarters. Prince *Eugene* was extreemly pleas'd to see the Duke of *Marlborough* (for whom he had entertain'd a very particular Esteem) and, my Lord Duke on his side, receiv'd him with all the Marks of Honour and Civility due to his Rank and Quality: These two Generals, contracted in this Interview, such a mutual Friendship, as very much contributed to the Glorious Success of the Allies in *Bavaria*. Their Consultations lasted several Hours, and it was agreed upon, that the two Armies should join, and that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, should Command each Day alternately; and that Prince *Eugene* should go upon the *Rhine*, to Command a separate Army. The 12th, in the Morning, the Troops being drawn up in Order of Battle, his Grace accompanied Prince *Eugene* to a Review of them, and his Highness seem'd wonderfully pleas'd, to find them in such excellent Order, after so hard a March. On the 13th, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* Arriv'd in the Camp, at great *Heppach*, where a Conference was held in the Evening. The Day following, the Troops march'd from Great *Heppach*, and Prince *Lewis*, went to his Army on the *Danube*, Prince *Eugene* went Post for *Philipsbourg*, (to Command the Army on the *Rhine*,) and his Grace joyn'd his Troops

in the Evening at *Ebenbach*. On the 22d, the latter ANNO
join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* at *Westerstet*. The 24th,
the Army march'd from thence to *Elchingen*, and the
25th to *Gingen*. The 27th, the English Foot and Artillery,
(under the Command of General *Churchill*,) who
had been join'd in their March, by a Battalion of the
King of Prussia's Forces, arriv'd in the Camp at *Gin-*
gen; so that all the Forces the Duke of *Marlborough*
expected had join'd him, except the *Danish* Horse,
which were detach'd after him from the *Netherlands*.
The 30th, the Army march'd from *Gingen* to *Land-*
thaußen on the Right, and *Balmertskoffen* on the Left.
They pass'd so near the Enemies Camp, that Lieute-
nant-General *Bulau*, was sent out the Night before,
with a Detachment of 2000 Horse and Dragoons, to
secure the Avenues, by which they might have disturb'd
the March of the Allies, who by these means proceed-
ed without any Opposition. On the 1st of *July*, they
continued their March in sight of the Enemy's En-
trenchments at *Dillingen*, and Encamp'd the Right at
Amerdingen, and the Left at *Onderingen*.

WHILE they lay in this Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice, that the Elector of *Bava-*
ria had sent the best of his Infantry to Re-inforce Count *D'Arco*, who was Posted at (a) *S C H E L L E N B E R G*
near *Donawert*; where, for several Days, he had caus'd
some Thousands of Men to work upon Intrenchments,
as being a Post of great Importance. Hereupon, his
Grace resolv'd to March and Attack the Enemy; and,
the necessary Directions being given to the Army, on
July 2d, early in the Morning, he advanc'd with a De-
tachment of 30 Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch*, a con-
siderable Number of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-
General *Goor*, Three Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers,
under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the rest of the Army
follow'd with all possible Diligence: But, the March
being long, and the Ways very bad, they could not
reach the River *Wermitz* (which runs by *Donawert*) till
about Noon, and it was 3 Hours before the Bridges
were finish'd for the Troops and Cannon to pass over.

H

About

(a) *S C H E L L E N B E R G*, is an Eminence on the North-side of
Donawert, upon the *Danube*, with a Fort and strong Intrenchments; in
forcing which, the Duke of *Marlborough* obtain'd a Glorious Victory over
the French and Bavarians.

ANNO 1704. " being very long and bad, we could nor get to the
 " River till Noon, and it was o'th' Clock, before
 " we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to
 " pass over ; so that all things being ready, We attack'd
 " them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted
 " above an Hour : The Enemy defended themselves
 " very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench'd : But
 " at last, were oblig'd to give Way to the Valour of
 " our Men, and G O D has given Us a Compleat Vi-
 " ctory.

" W R have taken 13 Pieces of Cannon, with all
 " their Tents and Baggage. The Count D'Alva, and
 " the other Generals that Commanded them, were
 " oblig'd to save themselves, by swimming over the
 " Danube. I heartily wish your High-Mightinesses
 " good Success from this Happy Beginning ; which
 " is so Glorious for the Arms of the A.J.L.F.B.S. and
 " from which, I hope (by the Assistance of Heaven) we
 " may reap many Advantages.

" W R have lost many Brave OFFICERS ; and
 " we cannot enough bewail the Loss of the Sieurs de
 " and Beinhaim, who were Kill'd in this Action. The
 " Prince of Baden, and General Thungen, are slightly
 " Wounded. Count Sestrus has receiv'd a Wound in
 " his Body, but 'tis hop'd he will Recover. The He-
 " reditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, the Count De Ha-
 " lieutenant-General Sted, and M. Palaire, are al-
 " so Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Mighty-
 " ness a more A ample Account, but I will not fail
 " send it you the first Opportunity.

" A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Sieur
 " De Molenberg (Prince Eugene's Adjutant-General)
 " came to inform Us from his Highness, that the Mi-
 " rechals Villery and Tallard were march'd to S.
 " burg, having Promis'd a great Re-inforcement to the
 " Elector, by the BLACK-FOURTH ; and
 " have Advice from other Hands, that they design had
 " a Body of 30 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of the
 " best Troops. Since I was witness, how much the
 " Sieur Morengue, distinguish'd himself in the whole
 " Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to make
 " up to him the Loss of his General : Wherefore,
 " I have

and exposing his Person to the greatest Danger. Prince *Louis of Baden* was Wounded, who perform'd the Part of a brave Experience'd General, as was also the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, who, thro'out the whole Action, gave signal Proofs of an undaunted Courage. The Heroick Count *Stirum* was mortally Wounded. General *Thungen*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, Major-General *Paland*, and several other Officers of Distinction, were likewise Wounded. The next Day the *Bavarian* Garrison quitted (a) *DONAUERT*, upon the Approach of the Confederates, and broke down the Bridges; but, had not time to destroy their Ammunition and Provisions, as they had intended. The Elector of *Bavaria*, hearing of the Defeat of his Troops, repas'd the *Danube* with the utmost Precipitation, and march'd towards the *Lech*.

*Donauert
abandon'd
by the Bavarians.*

THE aforesaid Relation may be depended upon as Authentick, but to give a more Circumstantial Account of this Bloody Action (which was the Prelude of the Misfortunes which attended the Elector of *Bavaria's* Arms) it will not be improper to insert the Duke of *Marlborough's*, and General *Hampesch's* Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"**U**PO N our Arrival at *Onderingen* on *Tuesday*, I ^{The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States-General.} understood that the Elector of *Bavaria* had detach'd the best of his Foot to guard the Post of *SCHELLENBERG*, where he had been casting up Intrenchments for some Days, because it was a Post of great Importance. Therefore, I resolv'd to Attack him there; and march'd Yesterday Morning, by 3 o'th' Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of 6000 Foot, 30 Squadrons of Y.O U.R. Troops, and 3 Battalions of Imperial Grenadiers. Whereupon, the Army began their March to follow us; but, the Way

H 2

" being

(a) *DONAUERT*, is a City of Germany, in the Confines of *Swabia*, *Neubourg*, and *Bavaria*. It was taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*, after the memorable Victory above-mention'd. It stands on the *River Danube*, 25 Miles North of *Ausbourg*, 17 West of *Neubourg*, and 14 North-East of *Ulm*. Longitude, 30. 48. Latitude 48. 48.

ANNO " being very long and bad, we could not get to the
 1704. " Wormitz till Noon, and it was 3 o'th' Clock, before
 " we could lay Bridges for our Troops and Cannon to
 " pass over ; so that all things being ready, We attack'd
 " them about 6 in the Evening. The Attack lasted
 " above an Hour : The Enemy defended themselves
 " very Vigorously, and were strongly Intrench'd : But,
 " at last, were Oblig'd to give Way to the Valour of
 " our Men, and GOD has given Us a Compleat Vi-
 " ctory.

" WE have taken 15 Pieces of Cannon, with all
 " their Tents and Baggage. The Count D'Arco, and
 " the other Generals that Commanded them, were
 " Oblig'd to save themselves, by swimming over the
 " Danube. I heartily wish your High - Mightinesses
 " good Success from this Happy Beginning ; which
 " is so Glorious for the Arms of the ALLIES, and
 " from which, I hope (by the Assistance of Heaven) we
 " may reap many Advantages.

" WE have lost many Brave OFFICERS ; and
 " we cannot enough bewail the Loss of the Sieurs Goo
 " and Beinsheim, who were Kill'd in this Action. The
 " Prince of Baden, and General Thungen, are slightly
 " Wounded. Count Sturum has receiv'd a Wound cross
 " his Body ; but 'tis hop'd he will Recover. The He
 " reditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, the Count De Horn
 " Lieutenant-General Wood, and M. Pallant, are also
 " Wounded. I cannot yet give your High-Mighti
 " nesses a more Ample Account, but I will not fail to
 " send it you the first Opportunity.

" A LITTLE before the Attack began, the Baron
 " De Moltenberg (Prince Eugene's Adjutant - General,
 " came to inform Us from his Highness, that the Ma
 " rquis de Villars and Tallard were march'd to Stras
 " burg, having Promis'd a great Re-inforcement to the
 " Elector, by the BLACK - FOREST ; and, I
 " have Advice from other Hands, that they design him
 " a Body of 50 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons, of their
 " best Troops. Since I was Witness, how much the
 " Sieur Mortagne, distinguish'd himself in the whole
 " Action, I cannot omit doing him the Justice, to re
 " commend him to your High-Mightinesses, to make
 " up to him the Loss of his General : Wherefore, I
 " have

of the Present W A R.

101

"have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your High-Mightinesses, and to inform you of the Particulars.

*From the Camp at
Übermargen, July 3d.*

The D U K E of
MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I CANNOT Omit giving you an Account of the General Advantage we have gain'd, by the Blessing of Hompeitz's G O D, over our Enemies at *Donawerf*; and sending Letter to the States-General. the *Aid de Camp*, who was with me upon this Occasion, to give Your High-Mightinesses a more satisfactory Relation of the Particulars.

"OUR Army march'd Yesterday from *Hemerdin-gen* (which lies Six Miles from *Donawerf*) and, altho' we had march'd Two or Three Days successively, and had not time before, to clear the Roads, nevertheless, by the Diligence and Care of the Duke of Marlborough, the Army made the same Day the intended March, and pass'd it Yesterday at *Übermargen*, by the River *Wermitz*. The Cavalry and Dragoons pass'd upon a Bridge, and by a Ford, and we made Use of Pantons, which we brought with Us, to make another Bridge, upon which the Infantry pass'd with all possible Expedition. The Avant Guard (where my Lord Duke was in Person, with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, my Self, Generals *Bonifan* and *Wood*, the Prince of *Hombourg*, the Count *D'Arbach* and *Schulemborg*) was compos'd of 32 Squadrons.

"THE Infantry consisting of 5850 Men, were led (according to my Lord Duke's Order) by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and 30 Battalions under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Horn*, who had with him the Major - Generals *Wisthers*, *Luyck*, *Palland*, and *Beinhaim*, with Orders to Support them.

"THE Cavalry having pass'd the River, the Duke of Marlborough took them with him, to View, as near as possible, the Enemies Camp and Intrenchments. The Infantry being arriv'd on the other Side of the

H 3 "River,

ANNO " River, and ready for the Attack, march'd before the
 1704. " Cavalry ; and was led to the Attack by Lieutenant-
 General *Goor*, supported by the rest of the Foot,
 " which the Duke of *Marlborough* had Order'd to Re-
 " inforce him, under the Command of Lieutenant-
 General *Horn*. The whole was follow'd and suppor-
 " ted by the aforesaid 32 Squadrons.

" THE Attack being thus dispos'd, the English and
 " Dutch Troops drew nearer the Intrenchments, having
 " on one side, the Town, and on the other, a Wood.
 " They, and the Enemy, Cannonaded each other about
 " an Hour, whilst they waited the coming up of the
 " Imperialists. As soon as they Arriv'd, the English and
 " Dutch began the Attack with great Vigour, and the
 " Enemy defended themselves with abundance of Bra-
 " very. The Imperialists advanc'd as Expediently as
 " they could in good Order ; and the Prince of *Baden*
 " having also attack'd them, the Intrenchments were
 " forc'd, after a very Stubborn Fight, of about an
 " Hour and an Half. The Dragoons were at the Head
 " to sustain the Infantry, under the Command of the
 " Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and he continued expos'd
 " to their Fire, 'till he was Wounded in the Side.
 " Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, and my Self, with Ge-
 " neral *Wood*, the Prince of *Homburg*, Count *Erbach*,
 " and M. *Schulenberg*, commanded the Cavalry. Lieu-
 " tenant-General *Goor* (who commanded the Infantry)
 " was Kill'd, and also Major-General *Bosabeim*.

" THOSE that are Wounded among the Infantry,
 " are, Lieutenant-General *Horn* in the Leg, Major-
 " General *Palland* in the Groin (without Danger) and
 " Brigadier *Tobias* in the Belly.----- Those that are
 " Wounded amongst the Cavalry, are, the Hereditary
 " Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, and General *Wood*: The
 " Count *D'Erbach* had one Horse Kill'd, and another
 " Wounded : The Prince of *Saxony* is Wounded in the
 " Arm (without Danger) and Brigadier *Badmar*. Of
 " the Imperialists, the Prince of *Baden* is Wounded in
 " the Foot ; he had also a Horse Kill'd. Count *Ses-
 " ram*, has had a Shot cross his Body. Velt-Mareschal
 " *Thungen* is Wounded in the Hand ; Prince *Alexan-
 " der* of *Weitemberg* is Wounded in the Leg : And, the
 " Prince of *Beveren* (a Major-General) is Kill'd.

" AS soon as we have a List of the Officers and *ANNO*
 " Soldiers Kill'd and Wounded, I shall not fail to give *1704.*
 " your High-Mightinesses an Account thereof. I con-
 " jecture we have about 6 or 700 Men Kill'd, and 1000
 " dangerously Wounded. The Duke of *Marlborough*
 " gave Orders thro'out the whole Action, with the
 " greatest Prudence and Presence of Mind. The Prince
 " of *Baden* every Body must own, has done all that
 " could be expected from a Great and Brave General;
 " so far, that we owe him, upon this Occasion, all
 " possible Praise and Honour.

I am with Profound Respect, &c.

R. V. Baron VAN HOMPESCH.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Fifth of *July*,
 pass'd the *Danube* near *Donawerth*; and, on the
 Seventh, the Count *De Frise*, with a Detachment of
 4000 Men, and 12 Pieces of Cannon, march'd over
 the River *Lech*, and took Post in the Country of *Bava-*
ria. The whole Army march'd at the same time, and
 Encamp'd with the Right at *Hamler*, and the Left at
Ginderkingen. Upon the first Notice of the Allies ha-
 ving begun to pass the *Lech*, the Garrison of *NEW-*
BOURG march'd out, and retir'd to *Ingolstadt*; *The Confe-*
derates take
 Whereupon, a Detachment of Dragoons was immedi-*Possession of*
ately sent out by the Duke of Marlborough to take Post-
Newbourg.
 fession of that Place: And Prince *Lewin of Baden* or-
 der'd General *Herberville* (who commanded a separate
 Body of between 3 or 4000 Men on the other side of
 the *Danube*) to remain there, for the Security of that
 Important Place; and for the drawing of Provisions
 out of *Franconia*, for the Subsistance of the Confederate
 Troops, while they continued in *Bavaria*. The 10th,
 the whole Army pass'd the *Lech*: And, on the 13th,
 Count *Vecklen* (General of the *Palatino Horse*) arriv'd
 from Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, with an Account that the
 Mareschals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, had pass'd the *Rhine*,
 above Fort *Kehl*, in Order to succour the Elector of
Bavaria; for which Reason, he desir'd a Re-inforce-
 ment of Horse, to enable him the better to Observe the
 Enemy's Motions. Whereupon, Prince *Maximilian of*
Hannover, was detach'd with 30 Squadrons of Imperial

A Compleat H I S T O R Y

ANNO 1704. rial Horse, with Orders to join Prince Eugene with all possible Diligence.

*Rain surren.
der'd to the
Allies.*

THE Enemy having left a Garrison at (a) RAIN, the Confederate Generals resolv'd to Attack it; and in Order thereto, the Army decamp'd from Gindorffingen, pass'd the Lech, and came with the Right to Steauds, and the Left to Berchtesgaden. On the 14th at Night, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place. The Garrison at first seem'd resolv'd to defend it to the last Extremity; but, the Besiegers playing upon the Town with 27 Pieces of Cannon, and their Approaches were carried on so successfully, that, on the 16th, in the Morning, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate: And, the Articles being agreed on, the Garrison march'd out the next Day, to the Number of about 400 Foot, commanded by the Count De Mercy (Brigadier General) and, were conducted by a Party of Horse, to the Elector of Bavaria's Camp, near Ausburg. There was found in the Place, 24 Brass Cannon, a considerable Quantity of Provisions, and some Ammunition. The Allies (encourag'd by the Prosperity of their Arms) were willing to push forward their Conquests; and, on the 18th, march'd to Attack the Post of AICHA, which had a Garrison of 8 or 900 Bavarians; who, refusing to submit, were part of them put to the Sword, the rest made Prisoners of War, and the Town permitted to be plunder'd by the Soldiers.

and Aicha.

THE Confederate Army having refresh'd themselves two Days at Aicha, march'd from thence on the 21st, and the next Day, possess'd themselves of FRI-BURG. The Elector of Bavaria (notwithstanding the great Extremities he was reduc'd to, by the Loss of so many Important Places, whereby, he had Reason to detest the fatal Day, whereon he had enter'd into an Engagement with the two Crowns) refus'd to come to an Accommodation with the Confederates; altho' they took no other Advantage of their late Successes, and great Superiority, than to make such Proposals to him, as (considering his present Circumstances) he could not have expected. This Refusal of the Elector, was highly

(a) RAIN, is a little Town in Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, near the Danube, and Lech, 6 Miles East of Donawert, and 9 West of Newbourg.

highly resented by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*; who presently sent out the Count *De la Tour* (General of the Imperial Horse) and, the Count *D'Oost Frise* (Lieutenant-General in the Dutch Service) with 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to Plunder and Burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital City: Hoping, that either a Generous Compassion for his Desolate Subjects, or the want of Subsistence, would conquer the Elector's Obstinacy. In the mean time, the Inhabitants of those Parts were in the greatest Consternation, and sent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution: But, his Grace reply'd, "That the Forces of the QUEEN OF "E N G L A N D, were not come into *Bavaria* to get "Money, but to bring their PRINCE to Reason. So that the aforesaid Generals put their Commission in Executions, with the utmost Severity, while the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Mareschal *De Marfin* (having evacuated *RATISBONNE*,) were forc'd to keep close within their strong Camp and Intrenchments at *Ausbourg*, in Expectation of another Army from *France*, under Mareschal *Tallard*, which (notwithstanding all the Vigilance and Precaution of Prince *Eugene*) arriv'd before the End of July at *Biberach* near *Ulm*, to the Number of about 22000 Men: Whereupon his Electoral Highness march'd with his Army from *Ausbourg*, and took that Opportunity to join the French.

T H E Confederate Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, having Intelligence of these Proceedings, decamp'd (on *August* the 4th) from *Fribourg*, and march'd that Night to *Kippach*. The next Morning they decamp'd from thence, and march'd to *Hohenwerth*, where they continued the 6th and 7th. During that time, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*, held a Council of W A R; wherein it was agreed, that the latter should besiege *Ingoldstadt*, whilst the other two were to observe the Elector of *Bavaria*. On the 8th, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd from *Hohenwerth*, to *St. Sanditzel*; and, on the 9th, from thence to *Axheim*: And, at the same time, Prince *Lewis* went another Way, and bent his March directly to *Newbourg*, in order to Invest *INGOLDSTADT*. The same Day, the Duke of *Marl-*

The Confederates take Possession of Ratiboone.

ANNO 1704 Marlborough receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had pass'd part of their Army over the Danube at Lawingen ; whereupon, his Grace Order'd General Chrychil, to march with a strong Detachment over that River at Schoneveld, to Re-inforce Prince Eugene, who lay Encamp'd near Donawert. The 10th, they march'd to Schoneveld ; And, on the 11th, Intelligence was brought, that the Enemy's Troops had all got over the Danube : So that the Duke of Marlborough immediately order'd his Army to March by break of Day, and pass that River likewise, which was perform'd accordingly, and at Night, the whole Army being Rejoin'd, encamp'd at Munster. On the 12th, very early in the Morning, our Generals went to View the Enemy's Army, taking with them all the Piquet-Guard, which consisted of 28 Squadrons. The Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene went up to the Top of a Tower call'd Thiffingen, that they might better Observe the Posture of the Enemy ; and, they took Notice, that their Advanc'd Squadrons (which were in Motion towards us) stopp'd short, after they had perceiv'd Ours. They were posses'd of a very Advantageous Post on a Hill near (a) HOCHSTETT ; their Right Flank being cover'd, by the Danube, and the Village of (b) BLEINHEIM, and the Left by the Village of Lutzenzen : And, they had a Rivulet before them, whose Banks were very high, and the Bottom Marshy. However, after some Consultation, it was thought proper to fall upon the Enemy, before they had time to fortifie themselves in that Post ; and, in order thereto, that very Night, all the Necessary Dispositions were made for the Attack, and

(a) HOCHSTETT, is a pretty large Town in Germany, in the Circle of Suabia : A Place render'd Famous to all Posterity, by the Glorious VICTORY (mention'd in the proceeding Page) obtain'd in its Neighbourhood, over the Joint Forces of France and Bavaria, by the English, Dutch and Imperial Arms, under the Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy. It lies upon the Danube on the North-side, 29 Miles South-West of Ulm, and 10 Miles West-by-South of Donawert. Longitude 32. 39. Latitude 48.

(b) BLEINHEIM (alias PLENTHEYM) a Village in Germany, in the Circle of Bavaria, upon the Confines of Suabia. It stands on the North-side of the Danube, and has on the North-east side of it, a very small Rivulet call'd the Neul-Weyer. It is 3 Miles almost East from HOCHSTETT, 9 West South-West from Donawert, 30 North-East from Ulm, and 31 North-West from Ausburg. Longitude 32. 30. Latitude 48. 44.

and the Baggage was forthwith sent to *Rietlingen*, a *Village between Munster and Donawerth*.

1704.

Battle of
HOCHSTET

ON the 13th of August (a DAY, which decided the Elector's Destiny, by the Loss of all his Country) early in the Morning, the whole Confederate Army march'd from *Munster*, leaving their Tents standing; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having posted themselves on a Rising Ground, summon'd all the General Officers, to give them the necessary Directions, in order to Attack the Enemy; upon which, the Army advanc'd to the Plain, and were drawn up in Order of Battle. About 9 o'th' Clock, the Enemy fir'd some Cannon upon our Troops, as they were marching to form the Line, who were answer'd from our Batteries with good Success; and, both Armies continued Cannonading each other, till near One: During which time, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a little Rivulet and Morass in the Front of the Enemy to be sounded; and, where it was found Impassible, Orders were given to the Horse of our second Line, to Provide themselves, each Squadron with 20 Fasernes, to facilitate our getting over.

THESE Preparations being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for a General Attack, which was begun about One o'th' Clock. Prince *Eugene*, and the Imperial General Officers, were on the Right: General *Churchill*, the Lord *Custis*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, the Lord *Orkney*, and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, with the rest of the *English* and *Dutch* Generals, were on the Left: And, the Duke of *Marlborough* (in the Centre) Commanded the Whole. The Dispute was wonderfully Sharp and Obstinate, and continued near 4 Hours; at which time, the Troops under Prince *Eugene*, being hard Press'd by the *Bavarians*, began to give Way; Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* went in Person thither, and Order'd the *Corps De Reserves* to Advance, who having pas'd the Rivulet, stopp'd the Enemy from any farther Progress. In the mean time, the *English* and *Dutch* Troops gain'd Ground upon the *French*; and soon after, oblig'd their Horse to retire in great Confusion, leaving their Foot behind them, which were for the most part cut in Pieces. The Battle was exceeding Bloody and Obstinate, and lasted 'till Sun-set; when it pleas'd G O D to give the Allies a Com-
plete

ANNO pleat and Glorious Victory : Great Numbers of the
 . 1704. Enemy having been cut off in the Action, as well as in
 the Retreat, besides, above 30 Squadrons of the French
 Horse, which the Duke pusl'd into the Danube, where
 he saw the greatest part Perish ; Mareschal TALLARD
 (with several of his General-Officers) being at the
 same time taken Prisoners. Those who fled towards
 HOCHSTET rallied once, making a shew of defend-
 ing the rest ; but the Regiment of Bushmar fac'd them,
 and kept them in awe for some time, and being soon
 join'd by other Regiments, the Enemy Gallop'd full
 speed towards Hochstet. The French Horse being en-
 tirely defeated, and our Troops Masters of all the
 Ground, which was between the Enemy's Left, and
 the Village of Bleinheim ; 28 Battalions, and 12 Squa-
 drons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, find-
 ing themselves cut off from the rest of their Army, and
 despairing of making their Escape, laid down their
 Arms, deliver'd their Colours and Standards, and fur-
 render'd themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

I T must be acknowledg'd, that this Memorable
 Battle, was one of the most Stupendious that has been
 Recorded in History ; and at the same time, it must
 be allow'd, that the two Confederate Generals, (the
 Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene) deserve the
 Highest Encomium : BOTH giving their Commands
 with all imaginable Sedateness, and Presence of Mind ;
 and exposing their Persons (where-ever their Presence
 was necessary) with unparalleld Courage and Resolu-
 tion. The Duke very narrowly escap'd being shot by
 a Cannon-Ball, which graz'd under his Horse's Belly,
 and cover'd him all over with Dirt ; insomuch, that
 he was thought to have been dash'd in Peices : The
 Prince was also in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire,
 but, had the good Fortune to escape unhurt. The o-
 ther Generals of the Confederate Army, discharg'd
 their respective Commands with great Conduct and
 Valour : And, among the rest, the Hereditary Prince
 of Hesse Cassel, and the Prince of Hannover (Generals)
 Lumley, Hompesch, and Bulow (Lieutnants-General)
 Wood and Villers (Major-Generals of Horse) the Lord
 Cutts, the Lord Orkney, and Ingoldsby (Lieutnants-Ge-
 neral) The Prince of Holstein-Beck, Wilkins, and Sr.
 Paul (Majors-General) and Row, Ferguson, and Beron-
 dorf, deserve particularly to be Recorded.

THE

ANNO

1704.



Loss of the
French and
Bavarians.

T H E Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include 4 or 5000 they lost in their Precipitate Retreat to the Black-Forest, either by Desertion, or by the Pursuit of *Hussars* and *Peasants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not seem improbable, considering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Peices 10 French Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the *Danube* above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drowned: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at *Hochstet*, *Dillingen* and *Lauingen*; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from *Ulm*, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included several OFFICERS of considerable Distinction. The Count *De Verne* (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur *De Busin*, and the Count *De Clerambaut* (Lieutenants-General) were drown'd in the *Danube*: Messieurs *De Blainville*, and *Surlaube* (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur *De Marillac* (Brigadier, only Son to the Councillor of State of that Name) the Duke *De Humiers* (Brother of the Duke *D'AU MONT*) the Marquises *De Arpajou*, *De Hautefond*, and *De Beringhen*, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquis *De La Baulme* (only Son to Mareschal *TALLARD*) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISONERS of Note (besides Mareschal *Tallard*) WERE, the Marquis *De Monporosy* (General of the Horse) The Marquis *De Hautefroulle* (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis *De Marivaux*, and the Count *De Blanxao* (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis *De Valsene*, the Marquis *De Sepperville*, the Marquis *De Silly*, the Marquis *De La Valiere*, the Chevalier *De Croiffy* (Mareschaux *De Camp*) Monsieur *De La Meilliere* (Brigadier-General of the *Gens D'Arms*) Monsieur *De St. Second*, Monsieur *Desnonville*, Monsieur *D'Amigny*, Monsieur *Signey*, and Monsieur *De Montfort* (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur *De Jolly*, (Brigadier of Dragoons) The Marquis *De Saffonage* (*Aid-de-Camp*, and Son in Law to Mareschal *Tallard*) The Chevalier *De Ligondas*, the Marquis

ANNO Marquis De St. Polange, the Baron De Heyder (Colonels of Horse) The Marquis De Vassoy, the Marquis D'Aurival, Monsieur De Prie (Colonels of Dragoons) Monsieur De Nonan, Monsieur De St. Maurice, the Count De Lissone, the Marquise De Lessy, the Baron D'Elt, Monsieur De Balincours, Monsieur De Soubresouf, Monsieur De Moncenay, the Count De Gallard, Monsieur De Cressy, the Count De Tavernes, and the Count De Scherz (Colonels of Foot) The Prince Mansoq of Lorrain (Captain of Horse) The Marquise D'Arves (Captain of the Gens D'Arms) The Marquise De Garman (under Lieutenant of the Gens D'Arms) and the Sieurs Du Brouil, and La Morelaine (Commissaries of Artillery) Besides the KILL'D and WOUNDED, The Confederates got above 100 Pieces of Cannon, 24 Mortars, 129 Colours, 17 Standards, 17 Pair of kettle-Drums, 3600 Tents, 34 Coaches, 300 laden Mules, 2 Bridges of Boats, 15 Pontons, 24 Barrels, and 8 Casks of Silver. This Success cost the ALLIES, 4483 Men Kill'd, 7323 Wounded, and 273 made Prisoners. We lost also some Persons of Distinction; particularly, the Prince of Holstein Beck, and Brigadier Row (who both Died of their Wounds) And Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Dormer of the English Guards, Major-General Cornwallis, Lieutenant-Colonel Dally, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferbersteinaugh, Major Creed, Colonel John White, Lord Forbes, and Major Chenoix, who were Kill'd in the Action.--- The Principal Persons among our WOUNDED, were, the Lord North and Grey (who lost his Right-Hand) The Lord Mordaunt (who had his Left-Arm shatter'd) Colonel Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel Lexington, Lieutenant-Colonel Peyton, Major Granville, Major George Morgan, Lieutenant-Colonel Britton, Major Armstrong, and Major Herley.

*Loss of the
Confede-
rates.*

THIS is the best Account, I could procure, and I hope may prove tolerably Perfect: But, to give the most satisfactory Relation of the Principal Events, of this Glorious and Memorable BATTLE; I thought it would be very acceptable to incert here 3 Letters: The First, from the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Harley (now Earl of Oxford) The Second, from his Grace to the States-General: And the Third, from Baron Hompesch to the States: All which may be depended on as Authentick.

SIR,

ANNO

1704.

THE Enemy's Loss (according to their own Confession in several Intercepted Letters) amounted to near 40000 Men; in which Number they include, or 5000 ^{Loss of the French and} ~~French and~~ they lost in their precipitate Retreat to the Black-For-est, either by Defection, or by the Perist of Horses and Peasants, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. This Computation does not seem improbable, considering the Number of Prisoners we made exceeded 13000 Men, of which above 1200 were Officers: That we cut in Peices 10 French Battalions on their Right, and overthrew into the Danube above 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, most of whom were Drowned: That their Left-Wing did also suffer very much, (especially the Foot) That besides 95 Officers that were found at Hochstet, Dillingen and Lauterburg; the Number of the Wounded that they brought off from Ulm, were above 7000 Men. Besides, in the great Loss which they sustain'd, there were included several OFFICERS of considerable Distinction. The Count De Verne (General of the Horse) was Kill'd: Monsieur De Buoy, and the Count De Cleverbach (Lieutenants-General) were drown'd in the Danube: Messieurs De Blaissville, and Surlaude (Lieutenants-General) Died of their Wounds: Monsieur De Marillac (Brigadier, only Son to the Counsellor of State of that Name) the Duke De Hamiers (Brother of the Duke D'AUMONT) the Marquises De Arpeyau, De Hauteford, and De Beringsen, were either Kill'd or Drown'd: The Marquis De La Baudre (only Son to Marechal TALLARD) was Mortally Wounded, and Died a few Days after the Action. The PRISONERS of Note (besides Marechal Tallard, WERE, the Marquis De Mespouys (General of the Horse) The Marquis De Hautefeuille (General of the Dragoons) The Marquis De Marivaux, and the Count De Blenzac (Lieutenants-General) The Marquis De Valsence, the Marquis De Sepperville, the Marquis De Sily, the Marquis De La Valiere, the Chevalier De Croix, (Marechall De Camp) Monsieur De La Meffliere (Brigadier-General of the Gens D'Arms, Monsieur De St. Second, Monsieur Desfauville, Monsieur D'Amigny, Monsieur Signey, and Monsieur De Mansfort (Brigadiers of Foot) Monsieur De Joly, (Brigadier of Dragoons, The Marquis De Saffraigne (Aide-de-Camp, and Son to Marechal Tallard) The Chevalier De Ligondan, the Marquis De

ANNO 1704. "ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners at
 "the same time. And, in the Village of *B L E I N - H E I M* (which the Enemy had Intrench'd and For-
 "tified, and where they made the greatest Opposition)
 "I Oblig'd 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of
 "Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Dis-
 "cretion. We took likewise, all their Tents standing,
 "with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also, a great
 "Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours,
 "in the Action : So that, I reckon, the greatest part
 "of Monsieur *Tallard's* Army is Taken or Destroy'd.
 "The Bravery of all our Troops upon this Occasion,
 "cannot be express'd ; the Generals, as well as the
 "Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the
 "greatest Courage and Resolution : The Horse and
 "Dragoons, having been Oblig'd to charge 4 or 5
 "several times. The Elector, and Monsieur *De Marfin*,
 "were so Advantageously Posted, that Prince *Eugene*
 "could make no Impression on them till the Third At-
 "tack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great
 "Slaughter of them : But being near a Wood side, a
 "good Body of *Bavarians* retir'd into it, and the rest
 "of that Army retreated towards *Lawingen*, it being
 "too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to pursue
 "them far. I cannot say enough in the Praise of the
 "Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his
 "Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay
 "this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to
 "whom I send the Lord *Tunbridge* with the good
 "News. I pray you will likewise inform your self,
 "and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well re-
 "lating to Mareschal *Tallard* as the other General-Offi-
 "cers ; as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers,
 "and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who be-
 "ing all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are
 "entirely at her Disposal : But, as the Charge of Sub-
 "sisting these Officers and Men must be very great,
 "I presume Her Majesty will be enclin'd that they be
 "Exchang'd for any other Prisoners that offer.

"I S H O U L D likewise be glad to receive Her
 "Majesty's Directions, for the Disposal of the Stan-
 "dards and Colours, wherof, I have not yet the
 "Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100,
 "which is more than has been taken in any Battle
 "these many Years.

"YOU

of the Present W A R.

III

ANNO

1704.

The Duke of
Marlbo-
rough's Let-
ter to Mr. Sec-
retary Hat-
ley.

S I R,

" I GAVE you an Account, on Sunday, of the
" Situation we were then in, and that we expect-
" ed to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at La-
" wingen, in order to Attack Prince Eugene. At Ele-
" ven that Night, we had an Express from Him, that
" the Enemy were come over, and desiring that he
" might be Re-inforc'd as soon as possible; Where-
" upon, I order'd my Brother Churchill to Advance at
" One o'th' Clock in the Morning, with his 20 Batta-
" lions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Mo-
" tion. For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of
" the Troops to pass over the Danube, and follow the
" March of the 20 Battalions, and, with most of the
" Horse, and the Foot of the First Line, I pass'd the
" Lech at Rain, and came over the Danube at Donauwörth,
" so that we all joï'd the Prince that Night, intending
" to Advance, and take the Camp of HOCHSTET.
" In Order whet'lo, we went out on Tuesday early in
" the Morning, with 40 Squadrons, to View the
" Ground, but, foud the Enemy had already Poffess'd
" themselves of it. Whereupon, we resolv'd to Attack
" them, and accordingly, we March'd between 3 and
" 4 Yesterday Morning, from the Camp at Münster,
" leaving all our Tents standing; and, about Six, we
" came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did
" not expect so early a Visit. The Cannon began to
" Play, about half an Hour after Eight, and form'd
" themselves in two Bodies; the Elector, with Mon-
" sieur Marfin, and their Troops on our Right, and
" Mareschal Tallard, with all his own, on his Left,
" which last fell to my Share. They had two little Ri-
" vulets, besides a Morass before them, which we were
" Oblig'd to pass over in their View; and, Prince Eu-
" gene was forc'd to take a great Compas to come to
" the Enemy: So that it was One o'th' Clock, before
" the Batle began. It lasted with great Vigour 'till
" Sun-sett; when the Enemy were oblig'd to Retire,
" and by the Blessing of G O D, we obtain'd a Com-
" pleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of
" them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat; be-
" sides above 30 Squadrons of the French, which I
" push'd into the Danube, where we saw the greatest
" part of them Perish; Mareschal Tallard (with seve-
" ral

ANNO 1704. "ral of his General Officers) being taken Prisoners at
 "the same time. And, in the Village of *B L E I N-*
 "HEIM (which the Enemy had Intrench'd and For-
 "tified, and where they made the greatest Opposition)
 "I Oblig'd 26 entire Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of
 "Dragoons, to surrender themselves Prisoners at Dis-
 "cretion. We took likewise, all their Tents standing,
 "with their Cannon and Ammunition, as also, a great
 "Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours,
 "in the Action: So that, I reckon, the greatest part
 "of Monsieur Tallard's Army is Taken or Destroy'd.
 "The Bravery of all our Troops upon this Occasion,
 "cannot be express'd; the Generals, as well as the
 "Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the
 "greatest Courage and Resolution: The Horse and
 "Dragoons, having been Oblig'd to charge 4 or 5
 "several times. The Elector, and Monsieur De Marfin,
 "were so Advantageously Posted, that Prince Eugene
 "could make no Impression on them till the Third At-
 "tack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great
 "Slaughter of them: But being near a Wood side, a
 "good Body of *Bavarians* retir'd into it, and the rest
 "of that Army retreated towards *Lewingen*, it being
 "too late, and the Troops too much tir'd, to pursue
 "them far. I cannot say enough in the Praise of the
 "Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his
 "Troops, upon this Occasion. You will please to lay
 "this before her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to
 "whom I send the Lord *Tunbridge* with the good
 "News. I pray you will likewise inform your self,
 "and let me know Her Majesty's Pleasure, as well re-
 "lating to Mareschal *Tallard* as the other General-Offi-
 "cers; as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers;
 "and between 8 and 9000 Common Soldiers, who be-
 "ing all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops, are
 "entirely at her Disposal: But, as the Charge of Sub-
 "sisting these Officers and Men must be very great,
 "I presume Her Majesty will be enclin'd that they be
 "Exchang'd for any other Prisoners that offer.

"I SHOULD likewise be glad to receive Her
 "Majesty's Directions, for the Disposal of the Stan-
 "dards and Colours, whereof, I have not yet the
 "Number, but guess there cannot be less than 100,
 "which is more than has been taken in any Battle
 "these many Years.

"YOU

" You will easily believe, that in so Long and Vigorous an Action, the English (who had so great a Share in it) must have suffer'd as well in Officers as Private Men; but, I have not yet the Particulars.

I am, S I R,

Your most Obedient Servant;

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" I HAD the Honour to write to your High-Mighty ^{The Duke of} Ternes on Sunday last, to inform you of our Re-solution to Besiege INGOLDSTADT, and of ^{rough's Letter to the} the Scituatiōn of the Enemy. The same Day in the STATES, Evening, we understood that they had pass'd the Danube at Lawingen; upon which, at Midnight, I order'd General Churchill with 20 Battalions, which had pass'd the Danube that Day, to Re-inforce Prince Eugene; and, at Three in the Morning, I began to March with the rest of the Army: Part of which, (that we might make as much haste as possible) took the same Way with General Churchill; and, the Horse, with the first Line of the Foot, pass'd the Lech at Rain, and the Danube at Donawert.

" WE join'd Prince Eugene the same Night, and encamp'd with our Right at Apperhoeven, and the Left at Munster, with a Design next Morning, to take Possession of the Camp at HOCHEST: But, when Prince Eugene, and I, came to view the Ground with 40 Squadrons, we found the Enemy had already posseſſ'd it: Upon which, we resolv'd to march towards them, which we did Yesterday, the Army being in Motion by Two in the Morning, which the Enemy did not expect. We came in sight of them by Six; and between Eight and Nine, we Cannonaded each other: But, the Enemy having two Rivulets (or Brooks) before them, and a sort of a Morass, the Horse were oblig'd to file off, and Prince Eugene having a great Turn to take, it was One o'th' Clock, before we could come to EN- GAGE. The Enemy form'd themselves in two Bodies; The Elector and Mareschal Marcin, com- I mand'd

ANNO " ded on the Left, and Mareschal Tallard on the Right :
1704. " And, it fell to my Lot to engage the Latter. The
 Action was indeed very Hot, and continu'd till Sun-
 set ; when it pleas'd GOD to give the High A L-
 LIE S, one of the Greatest, and most Compleat
 Victories that has been known.

" I T is impossible to express the Bravery of our
 Troops (as well General-Officers, as Soldiers) who
 deserve the highest Praise. Our Cavalry charg'd
 Four or Five Times, and the Enemy's whole Army
 was put to the Rout. We have made a great Slaugh-
 ter of them, and taken their Camp, with their Can-
 non and Ammunition. On my side, we push'd a-
 bove 30 Squadrons into the Danube, where most of
 Them were Drown'd ; and, we have taken Mares-
 chal Tallard, with many of their General-Officers.
 In the Village of BLE NHEIM (which the En-
 my had Fortified) I have made 26 Battalions, and 12
 Squadrons Prisoners at Discretion : Besides which,
 we have taken a great Number of Standards and
 Colours.

" I KNOW not yet all Circumstances that pass'd
 on the Right ; but, Prince Eugene's good Conduct,
 and the Bravery of his Troops, have very remark-
 ably signaliz'd themselves in this Glorious Action :
 For which, I will delay no longer, to congratulate
 your High-Mightinesses, referring you for the Parti-
 culars, to Colonel Panton (one of my Adjutant-Gene-
 rals) Who having been in the Action, will tell you
 the Particulars by Word of Mouth.

I am, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

Baton Hom. " WE MARCH'D this Morning, by break of
 pitch's Let. " *letter to the* Day from our Camp at Munster, to Attack the
 STATES. " Enemy, and came within a League and a half of
 HOCHSTET ; and, because we had the Danne
 " on one side, and an impracticable Wood on the
 other, we had no Way to march, but thro' a Plain,
 " that had a River running thro' the midst of it, over
 " which

" which, the Duke of *Marlborough* had caus'd Bridges *ANNO*
 " to be made the Day before. Notwithstanding this *1704.*
 " Precaution, we could not march but in Eight Co-
 " lumns ; and during two Thirds of the Way, it was
 " impossible for us to draw up in Order of Battle ; and
 " we were oblig'd to Attack the Enemy, under all these
 " Disadvantages. They had before them a Rivulet,
 " which was in most Places unpassable for the Cavalry,
 " the Ground being Marshy : So that our Wing, and
 " the Imperialists under Prince *Eugene*, were a long
 " time before we could form our Lines, and Attack the
 " Enemy. The Fight began at One o'th' Clock, and
 " continu'd till Five. The Troops of our Wing, ha-
 " ving pass'd the Rivulet and Morass aforesaid, At-
 " tack'd the Enemy, who having on their Right the
 " Castle of *H O C H S T E T* on the *Danube*, had Post-
 " ed near it their Infantry, which made a great Re-
 " sistance against the *English* and *Dutch* Foot. Our
 " Cavalry charg'd the Enemy several times, and we
 " mingled one amongst the other : They repuls'd us,
 " and we in our turn, beat them back again ; so that
 " the Success for some time was sharply disputed : But,
 " at last, we put their whole Cavalry to flight, and cut
 " off several of their Battalions. While the Cavalry
 " was thus Engag'd, the Infantry in the Centre main-
 " tain'd a sharp Dispute with the Enemy ; and the
 " Victory was doubtful for some time. Several of our
 " Battalions (and among Others, THOSE of *Goor*
 " and *Beinheim*) suffer'd very much. Prince *Eugene*,
 " with the Imperial Troops, the *Prussians* and *Danish*
 " Foot, attack'd on his side, the Elector of *Bavaria*,
 " and found so great Resistance, that the *French* were
 " Routed, and the Elector retir'd with better Order,
 " but not without great Loss. That Prince, and the
 " French being thus defeated, 20 Battalions of the
 " French retir'd into *H O C H S T E T* ; where, being
 " cover'd by a Castle, they could not be forc'd without
 " Cannon : They defended themselves till towards
 " Night, against the *English* and *Dutch*, but were then
 " Oblig'd to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion,
 " with all their Generals. Mareschal *Tallard* was driven
 " to the Banks of the *Danube* with several Squadrons,
 " and being press'd on by our Cavalry, surrender'd
 " himself Prisoner to the Sieur *De Beynenbourg* (Adju-
 " tant-General to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*)
 " having not thought fit to run the Hazard of being

ANNO " Drown'd, as were most of his Cavalry and Infantry,
 1704. " which our Horse drove into the Danube. The Mar-
 quis De Montperon (General of the French Cavalry)
 " The Marquis of Marguen, Monsieur De Prusang
 " Lieutenant-General of the Cavalry) Monsieur Clarem-
 " beau, and Monsieur De Blansac (Lieutenant-Generals
 " Brigadier Jollie (Mareschal De Camp) The Chevalier
 " De Legorde (Colonel of Horse) The Marquis De La Va-
 " liere (Brigadier) have been made Prisoners. We have
 " taken a great deal of Cannon, but, I cannot ye-
 " learn the Number of Pieces, and other Particulars.
 " The Prince of Holstein-Beck (Major-General) who
 " arriv'd in our Camp but the Day before, was danger-
 " ously Wounded, taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and
 " put upon a Waggon to be carried away; but, the
 " Cavalry being defeated, we found him on the said
 " Waggon, having 3 or 4 dangerous Wounds: Major
 " general Natzmar (in the Prussian Troops) was also
 " dangerously Wounded. We have likewise lost a
 " mongt our Cavalry some Officers; and, of the Re-
 " giment of the Count De Erpach, we had his Brother
 " (a Man of Merit) Kill'd, with Captain Wittenrod
 " and another: But, I shall send a List of the Officers
 " Kill'd and Wounded with all possible Speed. The
 " Fight was very Bloody and Obstinate in the Begin-
 " ning, because we Attack'd the Enemy with great
 " Disadvantage, and besides, they were considerab-
 " stronger than Us.

" THE Enemy (according to the Report of Dece-
 " hers) earnestly wish'd that we would Attack them in
 " their Advantageous Posts; but, thro' G O D's Ble-
 " sing, the very Disadvantage that we lay under, has
 " been the Occasion of such a compleat Victory, that
 " none can sufficiently return Thanks for the same.
 " The Duke of Marlborough gave Orders with great
 " Prudence and Conduct, and expos'd himself in the
 " most dangerous Places during the whole Action, giv-
 " ing Directions with a great Presence of Mind, and
 " midst the hottest Fire. Prince Eugene, on his part,
 " has done as much as possible: And, the Hereditary
 " Prince of Hesse-Cassel, was in the midst of the Action,
 " and has very much distinguish'd himself.

I am, &c.

R. V. Baron De HOMPESCH

I SHAL

I SHALL add to the Relations which these General-Officers have given of the Battle of *HOCHSTET*,
a Letter from a French General, to Monsieur *De Chamillard* (Minister of State in France) which seems to give a very particular Account of this Memorable Action.

S I R,

THE Army march'd the 12th from *Dillingen* and *Lewingen*, to go and Encamp at *BLEINHAIM*^{from a} along a Rivulet, which edg'd the Front of our Camp, ^{French Ge-} and was said to be Moorish, but was not so; our ^{eral to} *Monsieur De Chamillard*. Right reaching to the *Danube*, and our Left to a Hill cover'd by a thin Wood. The Elector having pres'd to march forward, upon a Belief that the Enemy were not join'd, *Monsieur De Tallard* consented to it, and rely'd upon People who had serv'd a Year and half in that Country, to post himself as I told you. The Camp was hardly marking, when Information was brought to the Mareschal, that the Enemy appear'd on the other side of the Rivulet, that border'd the Front of our Camp. He went that way immediately, and, having caus'd some Troops to go over, the Enemy retir'd to their Camp. Several People pres'd the Elector to march up to them, assuring him that they were not join'd. The Marechals dissuaded him from it; representing to him, that, before they advanc'd, they ought to be throughly Inform'd. In order to that, a great Detachment was made to approach them nearer; and we made some Prisoners, who assur'd us, that they were join'd: Whereupon we return'd back, and had no other Thoughts than to Encamp. About Five of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their turn, to view us, with the great *Piques*, with whom they advanc'd as far as *Sweiningen*, and then retir'd. The next Day, at two of the Clock in the Morning, the Enemy beat the *General*, and march'd in order to Attack us. We were still ignorant of their Design at Six of the Clock in the Morning; but seeing them advance towards us in Four great Columns, we began to believe that they had a mind to fight us. We beat the *General* in our Camp, and soon after, sounded to Horse: And in that Interval, the Resolution was taken, how we should Post our selves. To make you

ANNO " comprehend it without a *Plan*, and at this Distance;
 1704. " I must resume the Scituation of our Camp. Our
 Right reach'd to the *Danube*, having the Village of
Bleinheim in our Front, where was Monsieur *De Tal-*
lard's Quarters ; and the Village of *Luxingen* to the
Left of our Camp, where was the Elector's Quar-
ters. All the first Line of Foot of Monsieur *De Tal-*
lard had its Right to the *Danube*, that it might be at
Hand, to be Posted in the Village of *Bleinheim*,
which was before it. That first Line was of Nine-
teen Battalions, on the Left of which we had Posted
all our first Line of Horse ; so that they join'd the
Horse of Monsieur *Marcin*. Next to this was the
rest of his Army, which reach'd as far as the Hill,
and of which I shall not give you the Particulars,
because I was not there, having been sufficiently em-
ploy'd in our Right. The Second Line was drawn
up as usual ; that is to say, the Infantry in the Cen-
tre : The two Armies having Communication one
with another, and making together 80 Battalions,
and 140 Squadrons. In the Centre of both our Ar-
mies there was a Hill, which Commanded all the
Plain, and whose gentle declivity reach'd as far as
the Rivulet that ran along the Front of our Camp ;
and over against that Hill, was a Village call'd *On-*
derklaw, which we caus'd to be set on Fire, as well
as two Mills, that were on the Rivulet, in the Way
down to *Bleinheim* ; so that it was resolv'd to defend
only the Passage of the Rivulet, and the Morass,
the Generals being order'd to Charge the Enemy as
they pass'd, and *to take heed not to let too many of*
them pass. This Resolution being taken, we Posted
in the Village of *Bleinheim*, the 19 Battalions of
our First Line, and Seven of the Second. We plac'd
there also, our Four Regiments of Dragoons, on
Foot, to the Right, along the *Danube* ; and, from
the Village of *Bleinheim* to that of *Overklaw*, we
Posted on Two Lines, 48 Squadrons of Monsieur
De Tallard's Army, and 32 of that of Monsieur *De*
Martin, and 9 Battalions in the Centre ; and the
Brigades of *Champagne* and *Bourbonnois*, to the Right
of Monsieur *De Martin's* Village, that might be at
Hand, to sustain either his Village, or the Right of
his Cavalry. We placed Batteries in all the Front,
and both Armies Cannonaded one another, till 10 or
11 a Clock in the Morning, when the first Attack
began.

" began. During this Cannonading, Advice was ANNO
" brought to Monsieur *De Tallard*, that the Enemy 1704.
" march'd a great Number of Infantry to the Right,
" but that their Design was to Attack the Left of Mon-
" sieur *De Marfin*, as the weakest Side, by reason of
" the thin Wood, to which it reach'd. He went with
" speed to the Right, which the Enemy did really de-
" sign to Attack, being advanc'd to pass the Rivulet, in
" the whole Front of the Hill I have mention'd before,
" where all their Horse were posted, over against the
" Right of Monsieur *De Marfin*. Monsieur *De Silly*,
" and one ^{+ He who} of his Friends, were upon that Hill, and seeing that our Men were drawing off our Battery, ^{writes this}
" they went thither and stopp'd them; and seeing the
" English preparing themselves to Attack the Village of
" Bleinheim, they resolv'd to cause the first and second
" Line of Horse to March, as if the Mareschal (*De
Tallard*) had been there present. He rode up to them
" full Gallop, and made them, indeed, Advance:
" But unfortranately the Brigades of the two Rights
" did only March, nor did the *Gendarmerie* move,
" which gave the Enemy Time to form, without Di-
" sturbance, several Lines of Horse, in all the Space of
" Ground, whither the Troops did not March, till a-
" bove Three Quarters of an Hour after that first
" Charge. All the Men the Enemy had in the Bottom
" of the Valley were repuls'd, as well as those who
" happen'd to be in the Way of the *Gendarmerie*, who
" march'd at last intoxicated with Conceit, upon that
" little Advantage. We prepar'd our selves to receive
" the Enemy a Second time, and neglected the great
" double Lines, which were forming at the foot of that
" fatal Hill. Monsieur *De Silly* had his Horse kill'd un-
" der him, and was thinking how to get another, when
" his Friend, seeing the Mareschal *De Tallard*, join'd
" him, and gave him an Account of the Attack of the
" Village. Monsieur *De Tallard* resolv'd to go thither,
" and so the Hill was neglected, not being able to per-
" ceive what pass'd at the Foot of it. Thus they en-
" tered the Village, and Monsieur *De Tallard* redoubled
" his Care to secure that Post. At last he went out of
" that Village, and return'd to the Cavalry. As he
" came to the Right, the Enemy began a fresh Attack:
" They advanc'd to the Village of Bleinheim, to the
" very Muzzels of our Muskets, but were repuls'd.
" The *Gendarmerie*, who, with Sword in Hand, thought

ANNO "to have repuls'd the Enemy that were before them;
 1704. " were expos'd to the Fire of some Infantry well posted,
 and were charg'd by some English Squadrons, which
 made them give Way, and drove them beyond a
 Rivulet they had behind them. In this Charge,
 Messieurs De Surlaube, and D'Imecourt, had their
 Horses kill'd under them, and, the first receiv'd Six
 or Seven Wounds. The Brigade of Silly (thro' the
 Intervals of which the Gendarmerie pass'd to rally
 themselves, charg'd the English, and made them re-
 pais the Rivulet with Precipitation. During this
 brisk Attack, the Generals of our Left, and of Mon-
 sieur Marcin's Right, awak'd out of their Fatal Drou-
 finess; and caus'd some Brigades to march to the
 Enemy, whom they saw almost advanc'd to the Top
 of the Hill. All our Brigades charg'd briskly, and
 made all the Squadrons they Attack'd, give Way ;
 but these Squadrons being sustain'd by several Lines
 of Horse and Foot, our Men were forc'd to shrink
 back, and throw themselves on our Second Line,
 which being at some Distance, gave the Enemy time
 to gain Ground, which they maintain'd by their
 Numbers, and their slow and close March. We ral-
 lied the Squadrons of our First Line, and they
 Charg'd again with the same Succes, but were still
 over-power'd, as were also the said Brigades, and at
 last, the Second Line. Monsieur De Tallard inter-
 lac'd our Battalions with our Cavalry, with Design
 to make a last Effort, to break the Double Lines of
 the Enemy. Our Men March'd up to them Gallant-
 ly, and the Enemy's First Line threw themselves on
 their Second. We gain'd some Ground, and ad-
 vanc'd to Charge the Second Line ; but this being
 sustain'd by a Third and Fourth, our Troopers fled,
 and our poor Battalions were cut in Piecess. We
 rallied still, the third time, that broken Cavalry,
 which diminish'd by the Charges, and form'd now
 but one Line. Things being in this Condition,
 Monsieur De Tallard consider'd that it was high time
 to draw off the Dragoons and Infantry out of the
 Village of Blenheim, and resolv'd upon it, exhorting
 his Cavalry to stand their Ground. He sent a trusty
 Man to Monsieur De Marcin, to desire him to Face
 the Enemy with some Troops on the Right of his
 Village, to keep them in Play, to favour the Retreat
 of our Infantry : But Monsieur De Marcin represent-

"ed

ANNO
1704.

“ ed to that crusty Man, that he had too much Business “ in the Front of his Village, and the rest of the Line, “ to spare any Troops, he not being Victorious, but “ only maintaining his Ground. During this Discourse “ our Horse had faced the Enemy, but on a sudden, “ they were order’d to wheel about, which was done “ with all the Disorder you may imagine. In short, “ this was so precipitate a Flight, that many cast them- “ selves into the *Danube*, and the Enemy let loose “ Three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monsieur “ *De Tallard* was envelop’d with the Run-aways, and “ taken in that Rout. Messieurs *De Mauperoux*, *De la* “ *Valliere*, *Silly*, *Seppeville*, *Messeliere*, *St. Pouage* *Li-* “ *gonde*, and several others, were also made Prisoners. “ The Taking of Monsieur *De Tallard* is a great Mis- “ fortune for the King : For ’tis certain, that with his “ Infantry he might have made a very Honourable Re- “ treat ; whereas, that Infantry is now the Laughing- “ stock of Nations, and useleſs to the King for a long “ time, in a War so violent as this is. In short, to “ give you an Account of all that happen’d, on that “ fatal Day, Part of our Cavalry, and all the *Gendar-* “ *merie*, having thrown themselves towards the *Danube*, “ into a narrow Nook, which form’d a Demi-Island, “ they found themselves cut off from the rest of the “ Army, which forc’d many brave Men to throw them- “ selves into the *Danube* to save themselves. The “ News of this being brought to *Grignan’s* Brigade, “ which were retir’d more to the Left, to pass the Mo- “ rass at *Hochster*, they Rally’d and march’d to the Ene- “ my, and made them abandon the Defile in which “ they were ; and so disengag’d all those who were nor- “ either kill’d or taken : And then forming themselves “ on the Height of *Hochster*, march’d on, facing the “ Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Woun- “ ded from that Place. This was the sad Fate of a “ brisk and good Cavalry, which might have been used “ to better Purpose ; but which we give over lament- “ ing, as soon as we consider the wretched Destiny of “ our Regiments of Foot. ’Twas Messieurs *De Cleram-* “ *baut* and *Blanze*, who commanded the Dragoons “ and Infantry in the Village of *Bleinheim*, and all “ that we learn from some Officers, who were made “ Prisoners, and are come to our Camp, is, that Mon- “ sieur *De Clarembaut*, without taking a Resolution “ worthy of his Name, with a Powerful Body, which “ was

ANNO " was yet intire, as soon as he saw the Rout of our C₃.
 1704. " valry, caus'd his Postillion to sound the *Danube*, and
 " throwing himself into it, was drown'd. The En-
 " my having surrounded the Village of *Bleinheim* by
 " several Lines, advanc'd to streighten it, close on the
 " Left Flank, where our Right of Horse was before
 " Posted. Our Men were soon alarm'd, and the Colo-
 " nel of the Royal Regiment bethought himself of sa-
 " ving his Life, and that of his Soldiers ; whom he
 " caus'd to lay down their Arms, and surrender'd him-
 " self the Colours. The Soldiers of *Surlaub*, who
 " were also in the Left Flank, put themselves into dis-
 " order, and enter'd the Centre of the Village in Con-
 " fusion. Monsieur *De Siviere* being inform'd of this
 " Disorder, call'd the Regiments of *Provence* and *Artois*,
 " and all that were Resolute, to him, and with Sword
 " in Hand, drove the Enemy to the very Head of their
 " Cavalry, and return'd to the Village leisurely. Mon-
 " seur *De Siviere* had his Wrist broken. My Lord
 " Marlborough judging rightly, that there were Old
 " Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which
 " would cost him dear, made use of Monsieur *Desmon-*
 " *wille* his Prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their
 " Lives. Monsieur *De Blanxac* consented to it, and did
 " his best to get the Consent of *Nesarre*, who buried
 " their Colours. All yielded, Monsieur *De Blanxac*
 " Sign'd the Articles : But *Siviere* and *Gourry* refused to
 " set their Hands to it. They were all Disarm'd, and
 " had their Colours taken from them : Grief will not
 " suffer me to carry this Recital any further. You may
 " well imagine what a sad Spectacle it is to see 26 Bat-
 " talions, and Four Regiments of Dragoons, Prisoners.
 " I leave that Black Idea, and return to the Village of
 " Overklaue, the Quarters of Monsieur *De Marcin*.
 " When he saw the Horse of his Right, and ours,
 " routed, he bethought himself of Retreating with his
 " Left ; who, thro' the Care of Count *De Bourg*, had
 " always Repuls'd the Enemy, having charg'd them as
 " they were half pass'd. He drew off all his Infantry,
 " and march'd leisurely as far as the Morass of *HOCH-*
STET, which he repass'd in good Order, and came
 " to Dillingen, where the Resolution was taken to send
 " the Horse to Ulm, by *Goldengingen*, and to cause all
 " the Baggage to pass the *Danube* that Night. In the
 " Morning, we drew off all the Infantry, and came to
 " Encamp at Lippen, leaving 1000 Men at *Lawingen*,
 " with

" with orders to Retreat as soon as the Enemy should approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done. 1704.
 " And, marching since with Precipitation, we bring to the King the poor Remains of an Army grieved to Dear ; and which is no otherwise Guilty, than thro' the Non-performance of the Positive Order which had been given, not to let the Enemy pass the River ; and to Charge them as they pass'd, altogether, and not in Brigades ; as we did against a Body Form'd, and Formidable, which at last penetrated into our Centre, and surrounded the Infantry, &c.

TH E Success of this Battle, having entirely chang'd the Face of Affairs in the Empire, and sav'd the House of *Austria* from Ruin ; the Duke of *Marlborough* (being willing to loose no Time, and judging it more Advantageous for the Common Cause, to join all the Confederate Forces together, to freighten the Enemy as much as possible, and Oblige them to quit GERMANY, and re-pass the Rhine) sent an Express to Prince *Louis of Baden*, to give over the Siege of INGOLSTADT, and re-join the Army with the Forces under his Command ; considering, that not only THAT Place, but the whole Country of *Bavaria*, must fall of Course into the Emperor's Hands. The Duke's, and Prince *Eugene's* Opinion was confirm'd by the Example of the City of AUSBURG, which the French quitted the 16th of August, carrying with them Four Hostages, as a Security for 2000 Sick and Wounded Men they left in that Place. The Magistrates being assembled immediately after, sent Four Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to desire his Protection. His Grace inform'd them, that they had nothing to Fear from the Troops of Her Britanick Majesty, and the States-General, who were only sent against the Enemies of the Empire, and their Allies ; and thereupon, his Grace Order'd a Detachment to March, and take Possession of that Important Place. Soon after, Mareschal *Tallard*, with the Prisoners of Distinction, were sent towards *Hanau* and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of Dragoons ; and, the other Prisoners were sent into the Adjacent Places.

ON August 21st, the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Sefellingen* (within half a League of *Ulm*) The 22d, the Governor of *Ulm* (who apprehended a Siege) sent out

The Bavarians quit Ausburg.

ANNO out of the Town 430 Prisoners, which the Enemy had
 1704. taken at *Hochstet, Dillingen*, and other Places; with a
 Compliment to his Grace, that he would be pleas'd to
 take a proper Opportunity to return an equal Number,
 and those Prisoners being *Germans*, the Duke sent them
 to Prince *Eugene*. On the 25th, the Duke of *Marlbo-*
rrough, Prince *Eugene*, and Prince *Louis of Baden*, had
 a long Conference, wherein they concerted the further
 Operations of the CAMPAIGN; and it was Re-
 solv'd, That seeing the Enemy were returning towards
 the *Rhine*, all the Confederate Forces should likewise
 march that Way, except 23 Battalions, and some Squa-
 drons, which should be left under the Command of
 General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*. In
 pursuance whereof, the Confederate Troops, began
 their March from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm*, on Au-
 gust the 26th, by different Roads, to the general Ren-
 devour of the Army, which was appointed to be at
Bruchsal near *Philippsburg*. From that Day, the Con-
 federate Army was in Motion, till September the 9th;
 when a Party of Imperial Horse, having met some
 Squadrons of the Enemy, Commanded by the Duke
De Monsefort (a Major-General) who had been conduct-
 ing 4 Battalions, and a Sum of Money into *Landau*,
 fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the
 Rout; Killing above 100 upon the Spot, taking sev-
 eral Prisoners, and Mortally Wounding their Com-
 mander. On the 12th, Prince *Louis* march'd towards
L A N D A U, with the Troops appointed to besiege
Invaded. that Place; and, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince
Eugene, came to the Camp of *Cron Weyssenbourg*, in
 Order to cover the Seige. The same Night, the For-
 mer receiv'd an Express from General *Thungen*, Im-
 porting, That having form'd the Siege of *Ulm*, and
 receiv'd his great Artillery the 8th of September, the
 Garrison beat a Parly. the 10th, and on the 11th, sur-
 render'd that Place upon Honourable Terms; which
 he was willing to Grant, that no Time might be lost
 for the further Execution of the Projects of this CAM-
 PAIGN. The Imperialists found in *Ulm*, 222 Brads
 Pieces of Cannon, 25 Brads Mortars, 1200 Barrels of
 Powder, with a considerable Quantity of Provisions;
 which was seasonably apply'd to the carrying on the
 Siege of *Landau*.

U L M Sur-
render'd.

I T will be very necessary to insert here, General ^{1704.} *HOMPE SCH*'s Second Letter to the States-General, dated *August 17th*, which not only finishes the Account of the Battle of *HOCHSTET*, but gives a further Light into the Designs of the Confederates.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" **T**HE Enemies Loss, and particularly that of Ma-
" reschal *Tallard's* Army, does rather Increase than
" Diminish. Instead of 26 Battalions, I mention'd to ^{General Hompesch's Second Letter to the} *STATES*
" your High-Mightinesses to be made Prisoners, there
" are 27, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons ; and, I can
" Assure your Lordships, that the Six Battalions, which
" were in the Lines, and overthrown by our Cavalry,
" were almost all Kill'd, and the few that were left,
" are taken Prisoners. I am also inform'd, that 3 Bat-
" talions of *French* on their Right Wing, were entirely
" Ruin'd. Of their Cavalry, there were a great ma-
" ny Squadrons drown'd in the *Danube*, Kill'd, or ta-
" ken Prisoners. Abundance of their other Horse,
" were also Kill'd, in the Battle and Pursuit ; so that
" we may reckon all Mareschal *Tallard's* Army quite
" Ruin'd. On our Wing, We took 35 Pieces of Can-
" non, and, I am inform'd, we took 10 on our Right.
" The *French* had 50 Cannon planted against our
" Wing, of which they could hardly withdraw any :
" But, we have not yet found the rest, which makes
" Us think they have thrown them into the *Danube*,
" when they saw the Battle lost. The Number of
" Prisoners, according to the last Enquiry, amounts to
" 10500.

" **YESTERDAY** four Deputies arriv'd here from
" *Ausburg*, to desire the Duke of *Marlborough's* Pro-
" tection. His Grace answer'd, that they had nothing
" to fear from the Troops of the Queen, or the States,
" since they were sent against the Enemies of the Em-
" pire, and their Allies. In the mean time, some
" Troops were Order'd to take Possession of the Cita-
" del of *Ausburg*. This plainly discovers the Enemy's
" Weakness and Conternation, to abandon a Place of
" that Importance, situated upon a considerable River
" covering *Bavaria* ; and, which the Elector was in a
" Con-

ANNO " Condition to maintain, without Mareschal Tallard's
1704. " Re-inforcement.

" THE Duke of Marlborough, and Prince *Eugene*,
" are of Opinion (which is certainly the best for bring-
" ing the Matter to an Issue) to Abandon the Siege of
" Ingoldstadt ; upon which, an Express is sent to the
" Prince of Baden, and we shall march straight to *Ulm*.
" The Enemy have retreated from *Lawingen*, since their
" Defeat ; so that we have the Danube free as far as
" that Place : And, if *Ulm* falls into our Hands, we
" may reckon the WAR finish'd on this Side.

" IF the Enemy Post themselves before that Place,
" we shall endeavour to Attack them, or Surround
" them ; so that their Cavalry shall not be able to Sub-
" sist for Want of Forrage. If they march from that
" Place, they cannot Subsist, and we hope to be able to
" Oblige them to return towards the Rhine : And, if
" they leave a strong Garrison in *Ulm*, those Troops
" will be soon lost to them. GOD has given Us such
" an Evident Testimony of his Blessing and Assistance
" against our Enemies (tho' they were Advantageously
" Posted, and, had several Battalions more than We)
" that we have Ground to hope for a Happy Issue of
" this War. This Day, we return'd Thanks for the
" Great and Signal Victory, which the Almighty has
" been pleas'd to give Us over our Enemies, in Hopes
" that they will be accepted by him, and that he will
" continue to bless the Designs of our Principals : And,
" this Evening, we shall discharge our Cannon, and
" make other Rejoicings. According to what I have
" seen and heard, both General-Officers and Soldiers,
" have done all that could be expected from Men of
" Conduct and Bravery. Altho' I have already com-
" mended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of
" Marlborough ; I must again repeat, that none can suf-
" ficiently Praise him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he
" shew'd in this Action. The same may be said of
" Prince *Eugene* ; and after the Example of these two
" Generals (who are Persons of singular Goodness and
" Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony,
" so that we have a Prospect of very Glorious Conse-
" quences. I have order'd Monsieur *Meurs* (the Bearer
" hereof) to acquaint your High-Mightinesses with the
" Impor-

" Important Conquest of *Ausburg*, and to make a Ver-
bal Report to You of what has occur'd here.

1704.

I am,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your High-Mightinesses most

Humble and Obedient Servant.

R. V. Baron *D E HOMPESSCH.*

THE Siege of *LANDAU* (which I mention'd before) was carried on with all possible Application : But, notwithstanding the great Conduct and Vigilance of the King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*, the Place was bravely defended for above two Months, by Monsieur *De Laubinié* the Governor. However, on November the 23d, the Besiegers having lodg'd themselves on the Counterguards both on the Right and Left, and sufficient Breaches being made ; the next Morning, the necessary Dispositions were made for a General Assault, and 5000 Men were commanded to go upon that Service. So that, the Besieg'd being drove to the last Extremity, were oblig'd to beat a Parley between 10 and 11 o'Clock : Whereupon, Ho-
Landau fav-
stages were Exchang'd, and the Capitulation was sign'd
renders to
the Confederates.
the same Day, which consisted of 28 Articles, which
were in Effect, much the same as those granted by the
Imperialists to Monsieur *De Melac* two Years ago, and
by the *French* to the Count *De Frixé* the Preceding
CAMPAGN. On the 26th, the Besieg'd march'd out of *Landau*, to the Number of 3400, which surviv'd out of 7000 Men, of which the Garrison confis-
ted at the beginning of the Siege. The King of the
Romans having enter'd the Place, found it reduc'd to a
Heap of Rubbish, and having given the Command of it to the Count *De Frixé* (who had before maintain'd that Post with great Courage and Ability) his Majesty set out for *Vienna*, having Order'd Prince *Eugene* to settle the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and left to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Disposition of the Forces on the Rhine.

THE Confederates omitting nothing that might advance the Glory they had already acquir'd in *Bava-
ria*,

ANNO ria, resolv'd to prosecute the Siege of TRAEBACH.
 1704.

Trærbach
Bœy'd.

And Surrender'd to the Confederates.

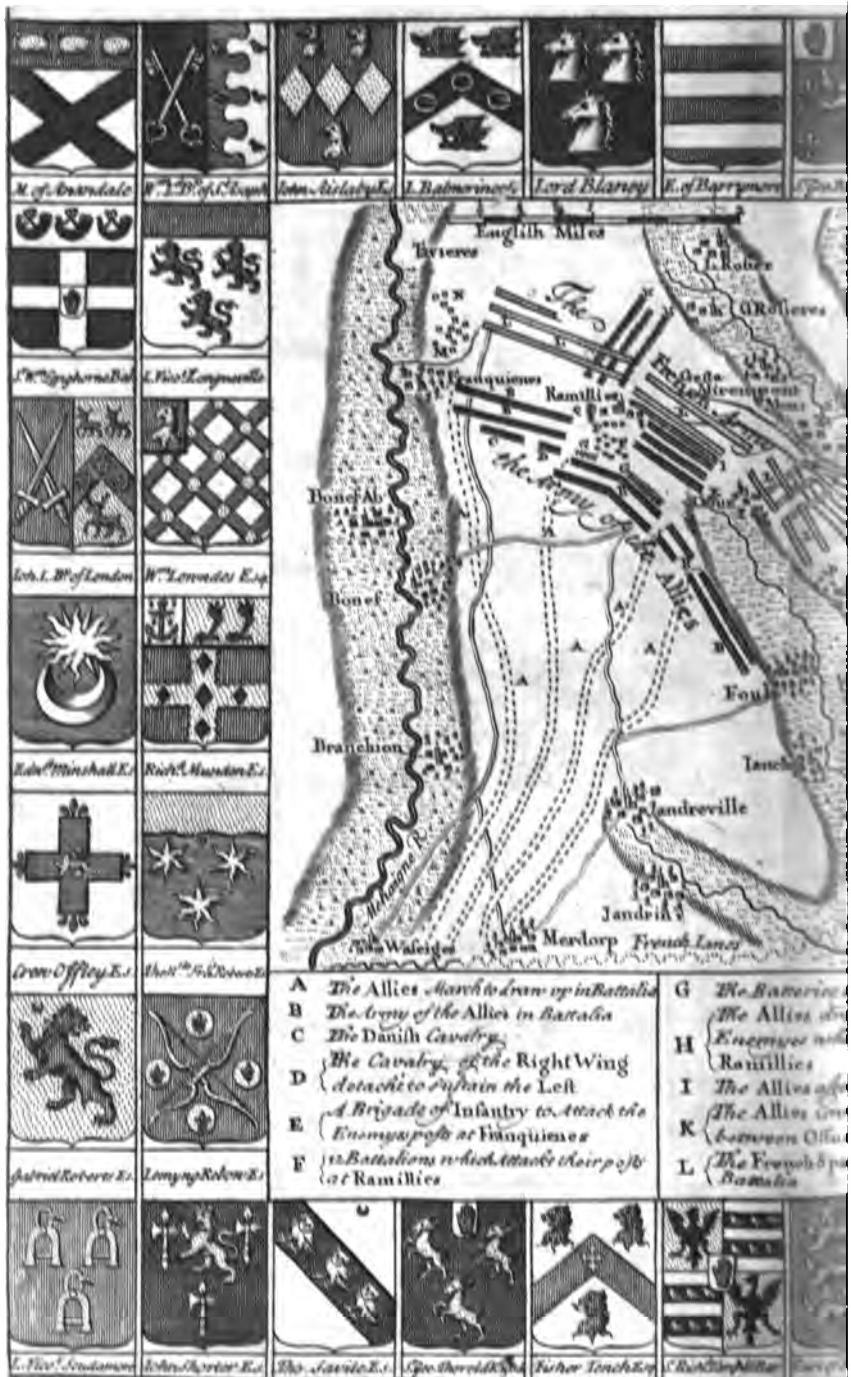
To which end, the Duke of Marlborough march'd towards the *Moselle* with a considerable Army, which he left under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, as also the Direction of the Attacks of that Place. The Castle was Invested the Beginning of November, and the Approaches were carried on with so much Success, that on the 21st, the Besiegers attempted to Storm it : But, as they were climbing up the Eminencies (the Rock on which that Fortress is built, proving very steep, and the Weather being exceeding Stormy) the Garrison made so vigorous a Defence, that the Assailants were Olig'd to retire with considerable Loss. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, the Prince of *Hesse* was resolv'd to carry on the Siege with the utmost Vigour, and, on December 20th, oblig'd the Garrison to Surrender on Honourable Conditions. The Confederates met with a great deal of Difficulty and Opposition in all the Attacks ; and the Baron *De Troyne* (the States chief Inginer) was shot by the Prince of *Hesse*'s Side, as he was giving the necessary Directions. Moreover, we had above 1000 Men Kill'd or Wounded.

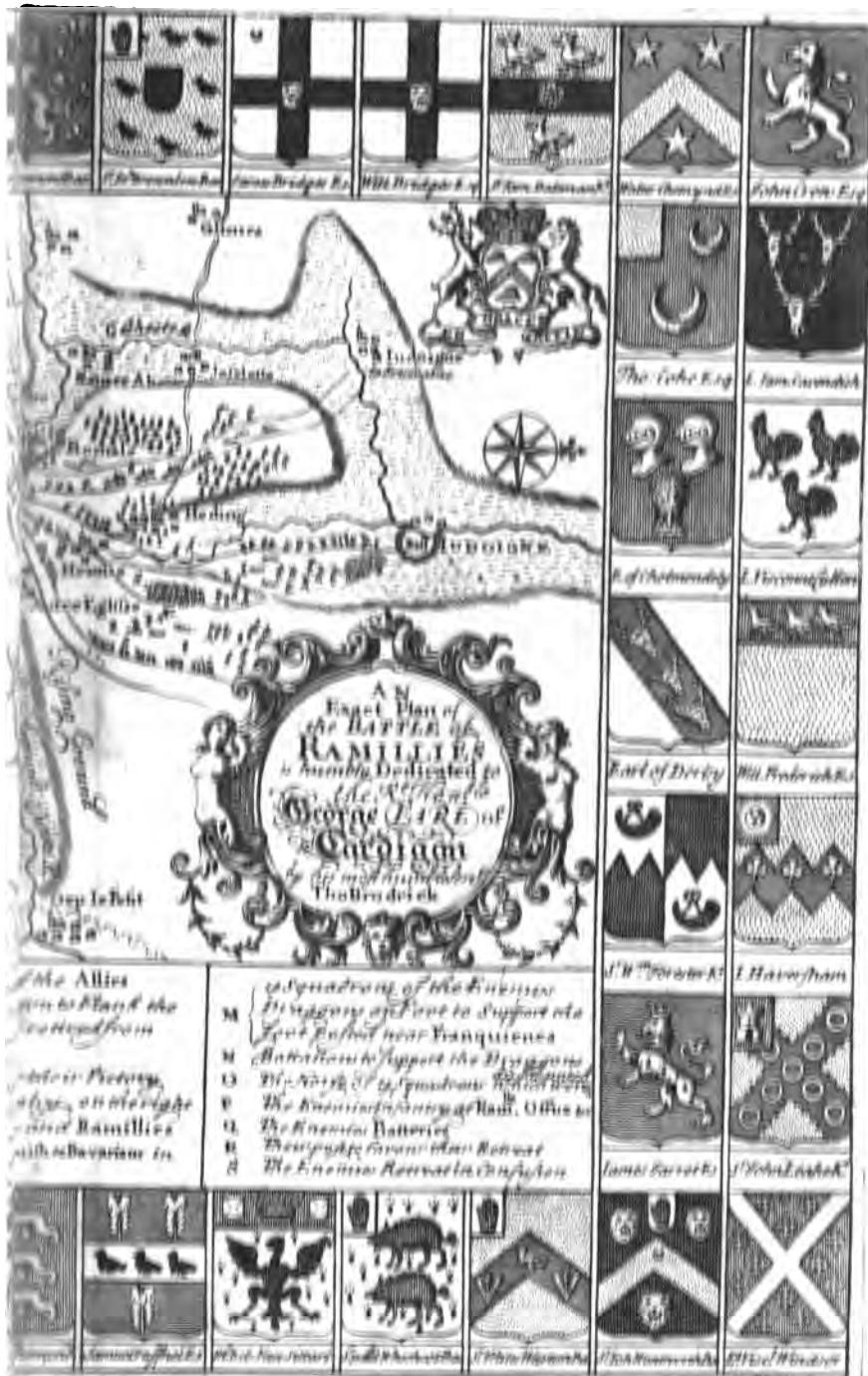
The Duke of Marlborough makes a Tour to Berlin, Hanover, &c.

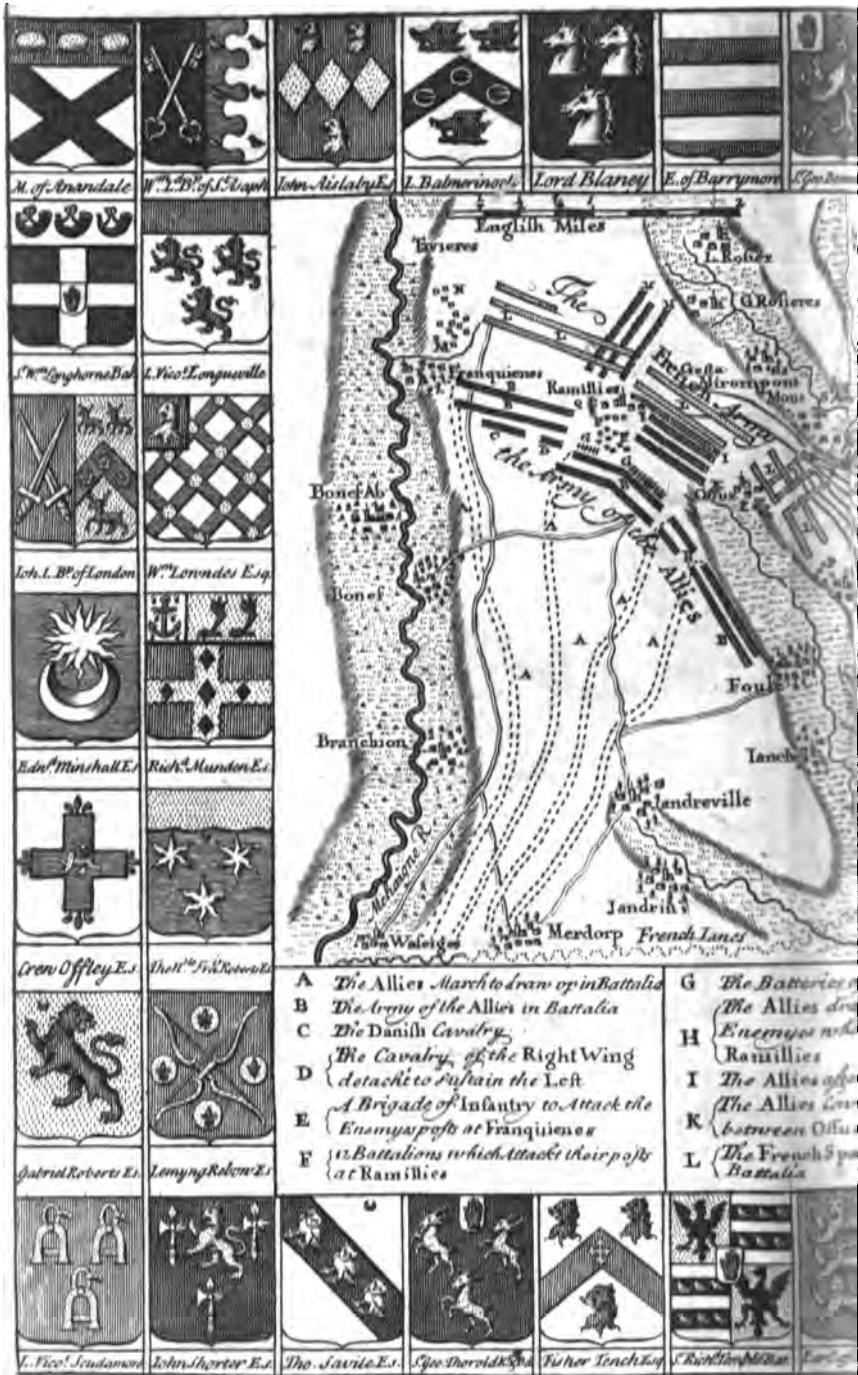
DURING the Siege of *Traebach*, the Duke of Marlborough (whom the Emperor, for his signal Services done to the House of *Austria*, had made a Prince of the Empire) went to the Court of *Prussia*, to negotiate that 8000 of the *Prussian* Troops might be sent to *Italy* the next CAMPAGN, to serve there for the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*. He was receiv'd at *Berlin*, and all other Places thro' which he pass'd, with the highest Testimonials of Respect ; Persons of the greatest Distinction, endeavouring in a particular Manner, to express their Sense of his Personal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the Empire had receiv'd by his Conduct and Courage. His *Prussian* Majesty presented him with a Hat, having a Button, Loop, and Hat-band all of Diamonds, valu'd at 30000 Crowns, besides two fine Saddle-Horses, with very Rich Furniture. His Highness, having settled all Matters entirely to his Satisfaction, proceeded to the Court of *Hanover*, where he arriv'd the first of December, and was receiv'd by the Elector, the Princess *Sophia*, and all the Electoral Family, with particular Marks of Esteem.

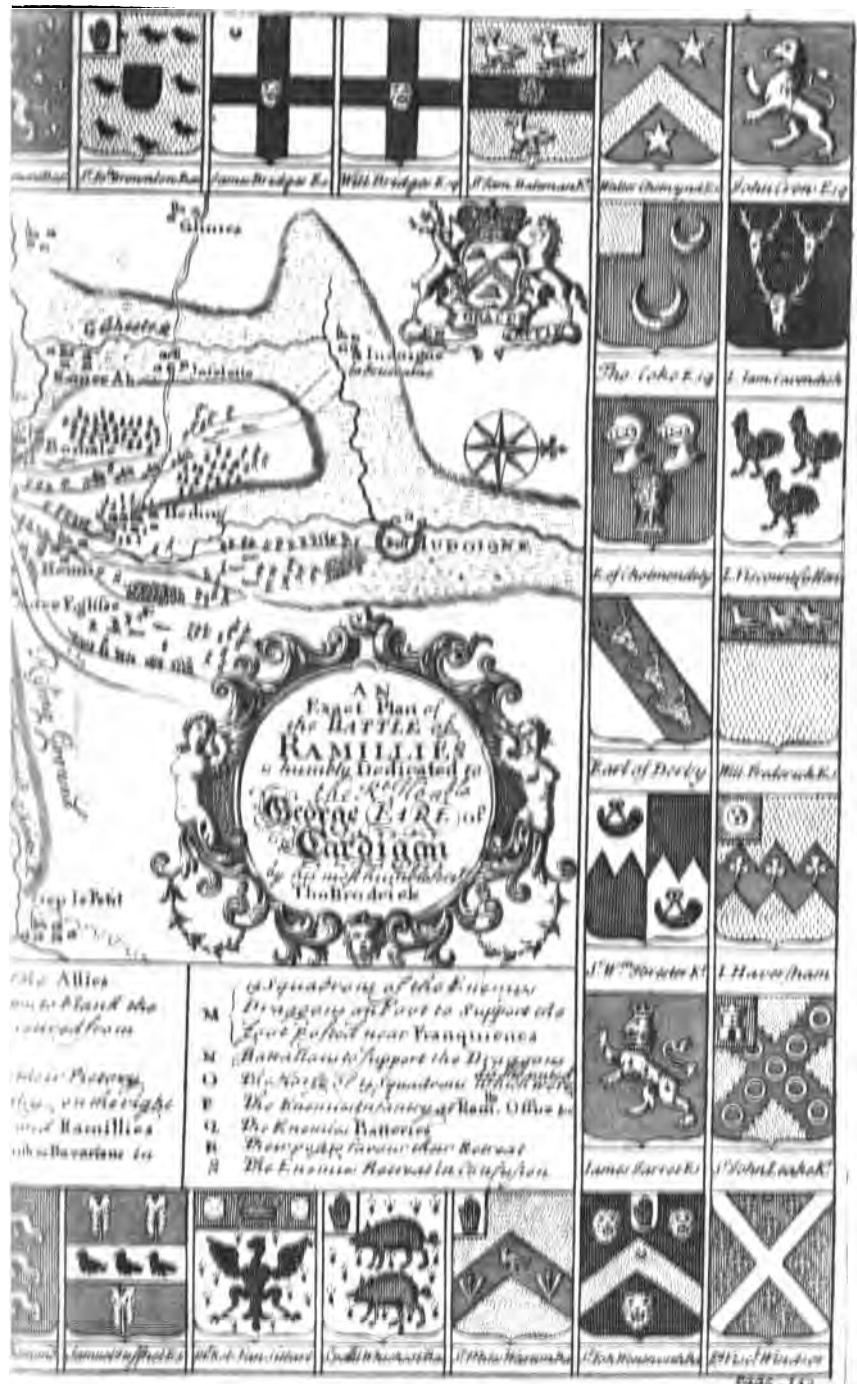
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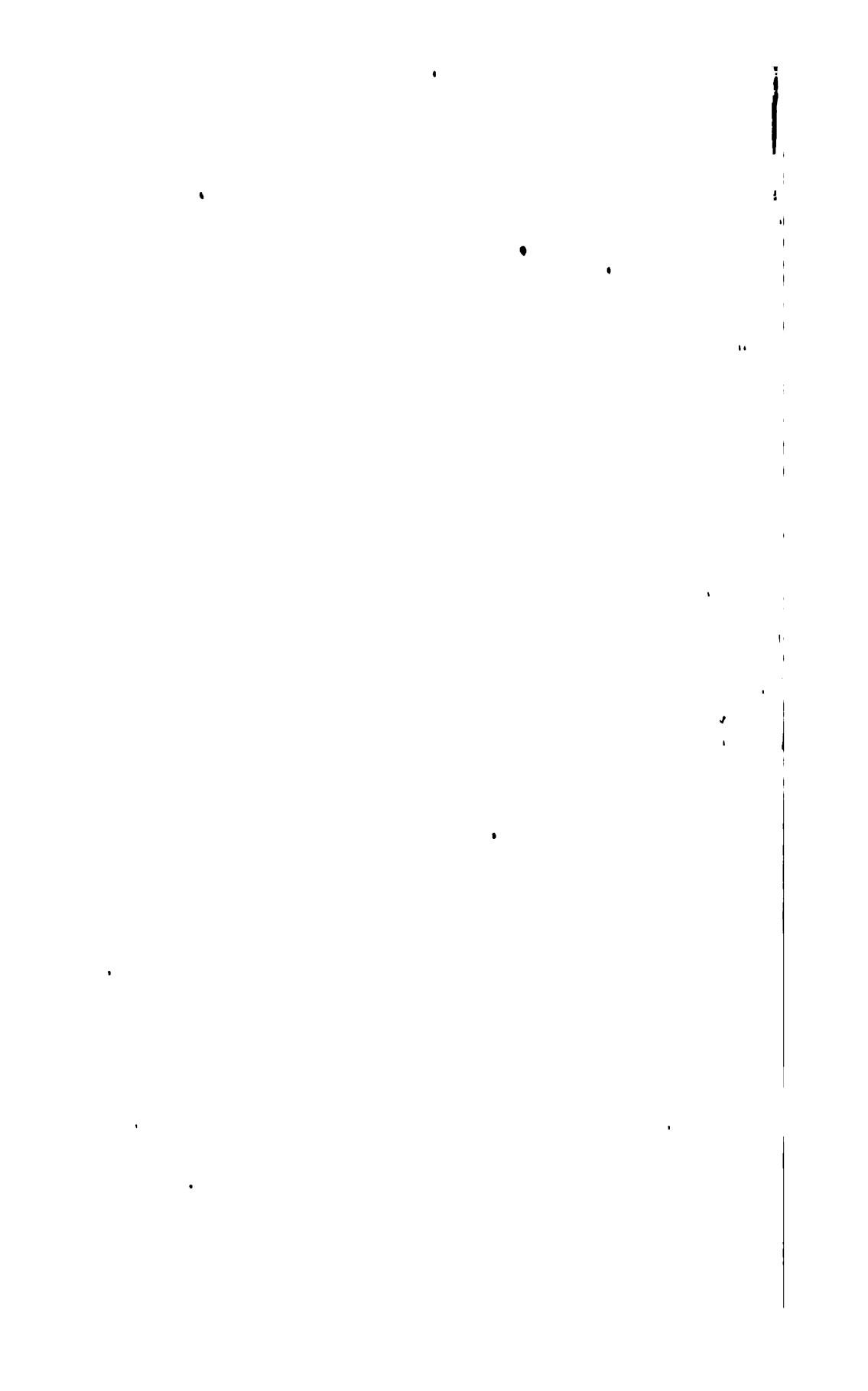










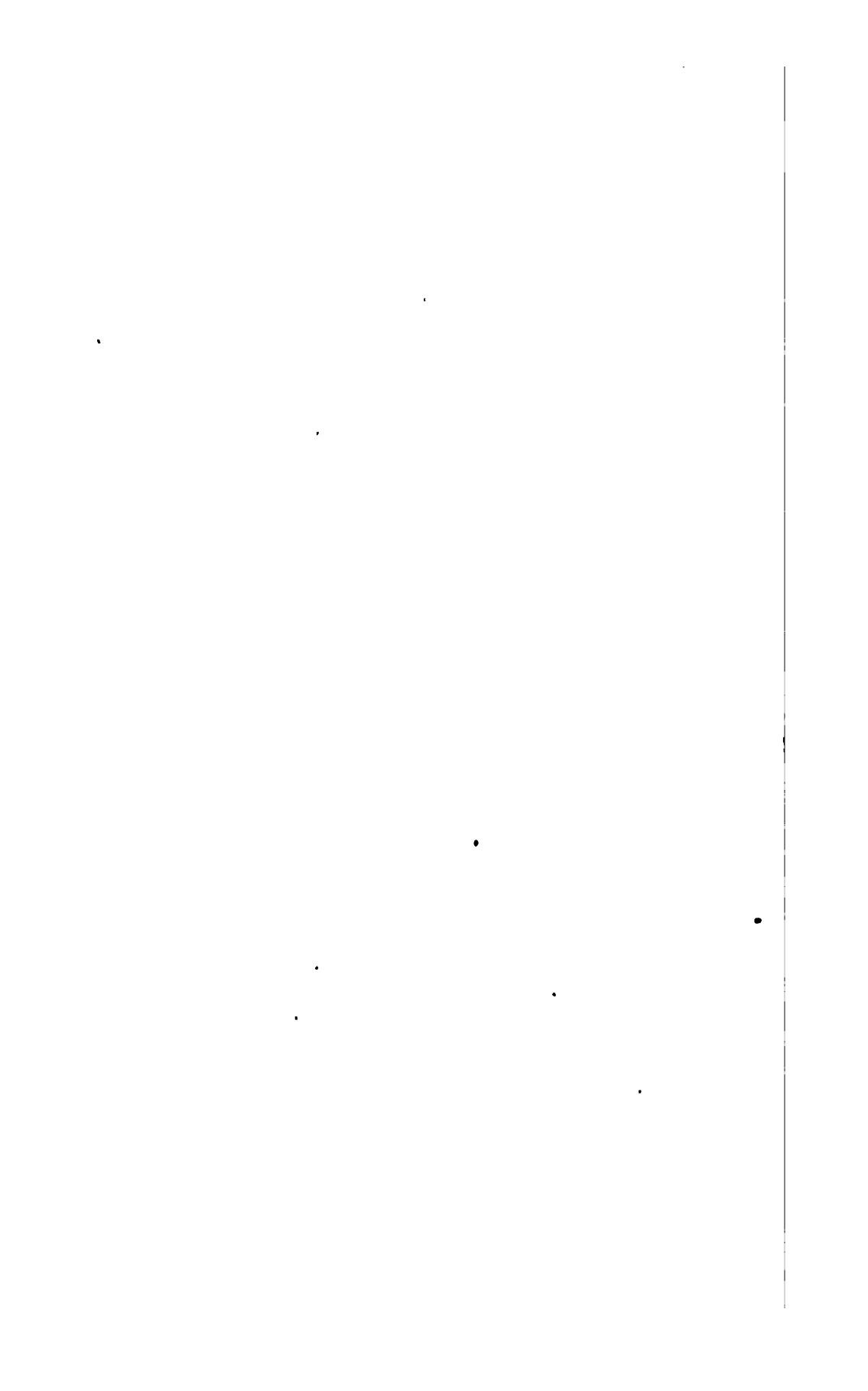


encourag'd by the Success of their Affairs in Germany, *A N N O* 170^o, and the ill Consequences, the Loss of a Battle would be attended with. The Elector (who was over-burthen'd with Disgraces) was bent upon nothing but Revenge, and insisted upon an Engagement. The Marechal, after a very warm Debate with him upon that Subject, told him, that he would not March, and to make an End of the Dispute, produc'd the King's Orders. His Electoral Highness, being thus frustrated in his Designes, and finding no Remedy sufficient to call Fortune querque. on his Side, return'd to Brussels, his former Seat of Pleasure and Gallantry.

To conclude my Relations of this CAMPAIGN, I shall only add, that the French King was so much Exasperated at the Loss of the Battle of Hochster, that he did not only highly blame his General Officers, but to give further Marks of his Resentment, He broke 2 Mareschals *De Camp*, 14 Brigadiers, and good part of the Squadrons and Battalions, which were surpris'd at the Village of Bleinheim. The Prisoners taken in that Famous Action, were divided between the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene : Some remain'd in Germany ; several were sent into Holland ; and others were brought over into England. The Standards and Colours taken in the said Battle, were brought over at the same time, and landed at the Tower ; from whence

they (by Her Majesty's Order) carried in Procession, thro' London to Westminster-Hall, by a Detachment of the Horse-Guards and Horse Grenadiers, and a Battalion of Foot Guards, and there put up, to the Number of 162, on each side of the Hall, to remain as Trophies of that Memorable and Glorious Victory.

A





A
COMPLEAT
HISTORY
OF THE
Campaign,
In the Year, 1705.

THE Duke of Marlborough having com- *ANNO*
municated to the Cabinet-Council, his 1705.
several Projects of Improving the Suc-
cesses of the last CAMPAIGN, on *The Duty of*
the 26th of March, took leave of Her *Marlbn-*
Majesty, and Embark'd on the 30th *rough Em-*
parks for Holland, where he safely arriv'd the Holland.

2d of April. Upon his coming to the Hague, his Grace
had several Conferences with the Pensionary, and other
Members of the States-General; wherein he laid be-
fore them, the great Advantages that would accrue to
the whole Confederacy, by attacking France on the
side of the MOSELLE; Which would deprive Her
of the Means, either of enlarging her Conquests in
Piedmont, or of protecting Spain, by putting her upon
a Necessity of defending herself at Home. The States
approv'd of the Duke of Marlborough's Design, and all
other

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO other Matters having been concert'd for opening the
 1703. Campaign ; he set out from the Hague, on the 4th of
 May, and on the 11th, his Grace and Monsieur D'An-
 verquerque review'd the Dutch Troops at Horcours, near
 Maestrichte. The English Troops being all arriv'd in
 the Neighbourhood, encamp'd near Vliss, pass'd the
 March to the Moselle, and continu'd their March towards the Moselle,
 under the Command of General Churchill ; his Grace
 leaving Maestrichte at the same time, and proceeding
 directly to Coblenz, to give the necessary Orders for
 the March of the Artillery to Tress. On the 19th,
 the Duke proceeded to Rastatt, to confer with Prince
 Louis of Baden, about the Operations of the Campaign :
 And, having concert'd with his Highness, that Part of
 the Imperial Troops should march from Lauterburg,
 and join the Army on the Moselle, by a certain time
 propos'd ; his Grace went from Rastatt the 22d, to view
 the Lines of Diehl and Stolhoffen, from whence he pro-
 ceeded to Maubelm, and then to Tress, where he ar-
 riv'd the 26th : The Duke having assembled all the
 Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the An-
 glish and Dutch Forces which were encamp'd near Igol,
 on the other side of the Moselle, pass'd that River on
 the 3d of June, over several Bridges, and from thence
 march'd to those prepar'd for them over the Saar, which
 River they also pass'd at Conzbruck : The Hessians,
 Danes, and Lunenburgers, pass'd the Saar at the same
 time ; and so all the Forces join'd. After a Difficult
 March of near Eight Hours, they at last advanc'd
 within a Quarter of a League of Sirk ; near which
 Place, M. Villars was encamp'd with a numerous Ar-
 my. This unexpected Motion, made that General
 think, that my Lord Duke was resolv'd to Attack him :
 He therefore left his Camp, and Posted himself in an
 other that was more Advantageous, where the Front
 of his Army was cover'd by Impracticable Defiles ;
 his Right by a Wood ; his Left by the Moselle ; and
 his Rear by a Rivulet. Hereupon, his Grace took
 Possession of their Camp, and made 300 Men (which
 the Mareschal had left behind) Prisoners of WAR.

*And encamp'd
in sight of
the French
Army.*

THE Design of the Duke of Marlborough in ad-
 vançeing to this Place, was not so much to Attack the
 Enemy, as to cover the Siege of Saar Louis, which was
 to be carried on by a Detachment of Imperial Troops,
 which Prince Louis of Baden had promis'd to bring
 from

from *Lauterbourg*, and by some Forces in the *English ANNO*
and *Dutch Pay*. But, that General not being so good
as his Word, and Forage being so very scarce, that the
Army could not long subsist between the *Moselle* and
the *Saar*; the Duke of *Marlborough* was very Impatient,
and sent frequent Expresses to quicken the March of
the *Imperialists*, and to exhort the Princes who had
Promis'd to furnish Artillery, Horses, and Waggons, to
send them with the utmost Expedition. In the mean
time (*May 28th*) The Enemy Invested *Huy*, with a <sup>The French
take Posses-</sup>
Detachment under the Command of the Count *De*
Gasse; and on the 10th of *June*, the Castle Surrender'd,
the Garrison being made Prisoners of W A R. After
this, the Elector and Mareschal *Villeroy*, being willing
to make the best Use of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Ab-
sence, march'd with their Army towards *LIEGE*,
and resolv'd to form the Siege of that Place. This ^{And Besiege}
Melancholy News had no sooner reach'd the Duke of *Liege*.
Marlborough's Army, but his Grace receiv'd a Letter
from the States, "wherein they represented to him tha
"Loss of *Huy*; the Siege of *Liege*, which was begun;
"the Threats which the Elector and *Villeroy* made, that
"they would recover the former Conquests of the
"Allies; the Necessity that there was to make a
"Powerful Diversion to Oppose their Enterprises: And,
"if that could not be done on the *Moselle*, the States
"desir'd his Grace to return with his Army towards
"the *Maeſe*. The Duke perceiving the Delay of the
German Troops, would render the Siege of *Saar Lewis* ^{The Duke}
Abortive; the Difficulty of Subsisting a Numerous ^{of Marlbo-}
Army in a ruin'd Country; and, the Impracticable-^{rough fails}
ness of Attacking Mareschal *Villars* (who besides his ^{in his Design}
Superiority of Troops, was Posted in an inaccessible
Camp) resolv'd at laſt to march to the Relief of *Liege*.
In order thereto, he decamp'd the 17th, and mov'd to-
wards *Tryers*, where it was Resolv'd in a Council of
War, that the Forces under his Command, should
march back to the *Maeſe*, except 7000 *Palatines* in the
Pay of England and *Holland*, who were left for the Se- ^{And marches}
curity of *Tryers*, and other Posts on that ſide, under ^{back to the}
the Command of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*. ^{Netherlands.}

I N pursuance of these Resolutions, the Duke march'd
for the *NETHERLANDS*, by the ſhorteft Way:
And, the *Imperial* Troops, the *Pruffians*, &c. march'd
for the Upper *Rhine*. Whereupon, Mareschal *Villars*

A N N O made a Detachment to Re-inforce the Elector of **Bavaria**.
 1703. ~~in~~; another to Re-inforce the Maréchal **De Marigny** in
~~Allem~~; and, advanc'd with the rest towards the **Saar**.
 Upon the first Notice of it, the Palatine-General, sent Orders to the Governor of **Saarbruck**, to quit the Castle and blow up the Fortifications, which he accordingly perform'd: After this (even before the Enemy appear'd in sight) he imprudently destroy'd all the Magazines, blew up the Fortifications, burnt the Boats design'd to make Bridges, and cowardly quitted that Important Post which had cost the Allies Prodigious Summs of Money. The Enemy presently took Possession of the Place, and Maréchal **Villars** march'd to join the Maréchal **De Marigny**; and in Conjunction, beat the Imperialists from the Lines of **Croon-Wyffenburgh**; and General **Thunberg** found it a great Difficulty to maintain himself in the Lines of **Laugherbourg**. These unpardonable Mismangements, oblig'd the Duke of **Marlborough** to send Colonel **Duret** (one of his *Aids De Camp*) to represent the whole Matter to the **Emperor**.

The French take **Feld**:
 Jun 1703.
 etc.

The H.R. Duke in his March from **Tryers**, having receiv'd Intelligence from M. **D'Auverquerque**, that the Enemy had not yet begun the Siege of the Citadel of **Liege**, he immediately detach'd all the Grenadiers of his Army, and 100 Men out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of **Orkney**, with Orders to march with all possible Speed, and to be at **Maastricht** by the 28th, where he would join them with the Cavalry, and either Recover **Liege**, or harrass the Enemy. This Expedition prov'd very Successful; for, the Elector and Maréchal **Villars**, being inform'd of my Lord Duke's Intentions, sent back their Artillery to **Namur**; abandon'd the Siege of **Liege**; recall'd the Marquis **D'Alegre**, with his Detachment, which he had led to the **Moselle**; retir'd within their Lines, and form'd a new Scheme for the rest of the Campaign.

The H.H. Enemy having secure'd themselves by their Precipitate Retreat within their Lines, the Duke of **Marlborough**, and Velt - Maréchal **D'Auverquerque**, thought fit to undertake the Siege of **Huy**, before they proceeded in any other Enterprise. To which purpose, they gave the Command of it to General **Seignac**, who invested the Place on the 6th of **July**, and made

made himself Master of it on the 11th, upon the same *ANNO*
 Conditions that the Elector and M. *Villeroy* had taken *1705.*
 it before : The Governor and Garrison being made ~~Prisoners of War.~~
 Prisoners of War. The Garrison consisted of 500 Men, *and Retake*
 Commanded by Monsieur *De St. Pierre* (a Brigadier-Huy.
 General in the French Service) besides whom, there
 was a Governor appointed by the Elector of *Calogn.*
 They march'd out of the Place on the 12th, to the
 Number of 450 Men, besides the Sick and Wounded,
 and were conducted to *Maastricht.* Huy being thus re-
 taken by the Confederates, the Duke of *Marlborough*
 was resolv'd (after having the Opinion of the States-
 General) to go upon a very remarkable Enterprise,
 which was, to Attack the Enemy's L I N E S. The
 Particulars of this Memorable Action is contain'd in
 the following Letter, written from the Camp at *Ulier-*
beck, near *Louvain*, July 20th.

" **G**E N E R A L *Hompesch* being return'd from the
 " *Hague* (where he had been to make some Propo-
 " sals to the States about Attacking the Enemy's <sup>The Confe-
 " dera-
 " dotes force</sup> *L I N E S*) The Duke of *Marlborough* held two Coun-
 " cils of War, wherein the General Officers of his Army,
 " and those of Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*'s were present.
 " The Forcing of the Enemy's Lines was the Subject
 " Matter in Debate; but nothing being resolv'd upon
 " the first Time, a Second Council was call'd. Some
 " Generals in the Service of the States, oppos'd the Pro-
 " ject of Attacking the Lines, and gave several strong
 " Arguments against it: But, his Excellency Monsieur
 " *D'Auverquerque*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*,
 " Count *Noyelles*, and several other Persons of Disting-
 " uction, declar'd, that it was their Opinion, that the
 " Attacking of the said Lines was neither Dangerous,
 " nor the Succes of it Improbable; if the Judicious
 " Measures propos'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* were
 " put in Execution; and therefore, it was resolv'd to
 " Attack them. The Enemy being posted along the
 " Lines, with 100 Battalions, and 146 Squadrons,
 " which made the two Armies near equal, according to
 " that Computation; the Allies being 95 Battalions,
 " and 152 Squadrons; it was resolv'd to make a Feint
 " to divide their Forces: And accordingly, the Army
 " under Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*, decamp'd from *Vig-*
 " *namont* the 17th, at 3 a Clock in the Morning, and
 " march'd towards *Burgdine* on the other side of the
 " *Mehaigne*,

ANNO " *Mobsigne*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* made a Mi-
1703. " *tion at the same Time, as if he intended to support*
" *Monsieur D' Auverquerque* in the Attack of the Lines
" *about Meffolen*, where they were not so strong as in
" other Parts. This Feint succeeded even beyond Ex-
" pectation, for the *French* mov'd that Way ; but the
" same Night, after the Signal was given to the Soldiers
" to repair to their Tents, the Army under his Grace
" was order'd to March ; and also that under Mareschal
" *D' Auverquerque*, which repas'd the *Mobsigne*, both
" advancing with all possible Expedition, to support the
" Detachment which was order'd to Attack the Enemy's
" Lines about *H E Y L I S H E M*. The Execution of
" the Design was kept so secret, that the Enemy knew
" nothing of it, and this being the strongest part of
" their Lines, was least suspected ; so that the Troops
" pass'd without any Opposition. However, 24 Squa-
" drons of *Bavarian* Horse, and 20 Battalions, ad-
" vanc'd to repulse our Troops, which occasion'd a very
" sharp Dispute : But, the Horse and Dragoons of the
" Right Wing Defeated them, and the Enemy fled in
" great Confusion, leaving their Standards, Colours,
" and 18 Pieces of Cannon behind them. All the
" Troops behav'd themselves to Admiration ; and a-
" mongst the Horse, Brigadier *Cadogan*'s Regiment par-
" ticularly distinguish'd themselves, having had the
" Honour to Charge first. They defeated 4 Squadrons
" of *Bavarian* Guards, and drove them thro' 2 Battal-
" lions of their own Foot, and took 4 Standards. In
" this Action, the Marquis *D' Alegre*, and Count *Horn*
" (Lieutenants-General) 3 *Bavarian* Colonels, and 74
" other Officers were made Prisoners. The Confede-
" rate Army march'd the same Day to *Tirlemont* ; the
" *French* decamping in our Sight, and pass'd the *Geest*,
" breaking down their Bridges with so much Precipita-
" tion, that they left 14 or 1500 Men on this side the
" River, who were taken Prisoners, together with the
" Battalion of *Montuc* in *Tirlemont* : We would have
" follow'd them, but found it impracticable, by reason
" of a Defile. Yesterday we came to this Camp, and
" the Enemy seem resolv'd to defend *Lowain*. The
" Regiments of *La Mark* and *Alſace*, were almost all
" cut in Pieces near *Heilesbem*. The Attack of the
" Lines, was commanded by Count *Noyelles* ; the Foot
" under him, by the Lieutenants-General *Ingoldsby* and
" *Scholten* ; and the Horse, by the Lieutenants-General
" *Ingoldsby*

" Ingoldsby and Hompesch. This ill Success has caus'd ANNO
 " great Divisions among the French and Bavarians, who accuse each other of Misbehaving themselves : But, they endeavour to palliate their Loss as well as they can, and to prevent a greater, they have posted themselves very advantageously at Park near Louvain, on the other side of the Dyle, to oppose the Passage of the Confederates, who are encamp'd over-against them. Notwithstanding this Precaution of the Enemy, the Confederates, on the 29th of July, attempted to pass that River in two Places, toward the Village of Neer-Ische and Corbeck, with a Detachment of 18 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, with some Artillery, follow'd by the whole Army, who join'd them the next Morning by break of Day ; and the Pontons being immediately laid upon the River, some Battalions pass'd over, and drove back those of the Enemy which offer'd to Oppose them : But, the Head of their Army appearing at the same time, it was not thought fit to push that Attempt too far ; and so the Allies who were got over, re-pass'd the River, with the Loss of a very few Men : And, the Duke of Marlborough (with his Army) march'd, and encamp'd at Meldert, and Mareschal D'Auverquerque (with the Army of the States) at Boffu.

I remain, &c.

SOON after the Forcing the Enemy's Lines, the Duke of Marlborough sent Lieutenant-General Hompesch to the States-General, with an Account of this great Success : And, Mareschal D'Auverquerque likewise wrote a Letter to Monsieur Fagel, to be communicated to their High-Mightinesses. Which Letters I incert here, as giving a more Circumstantial and Satisfactory Account of this Memorable Action.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" I CONGRATULATE your High-Mightinesses upon our happy Entry into the Enemy's Lines, and upon the Defeat of a great Body of the Enemy's Army which oppos'd Us there. We began our March Yesterday about 10 a Clock at Night ; and Count Noyelles who commanded a Detachment

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States.

" of

ANNO " of 32 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, whom I caus'd
 1703. " to advance, in order to surprise the Posts of Neerhys-
 gen and Hillesheim, has perfectly succeeded, and very
 " much distinguish'd himself; as also the Prince of
 " Hesse, and all the other Generals that were in that
 " Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-
 " yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls'd,
 " I caus'd the Army to advance towards this Place,
 " where I oblig'd the Battalion of Monuc which we
 " stand there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at
 " Discretion. I thought this good News requir'd me to
 " send a Person of Distinction to your High-Mighti-
 " ness, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-
 " fore chosen Lieutenant-General Hempesch (who had a
 " considerable Part in this Action) Personally to inform
 " you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first
 " Letter, to give your High - Mightinesses an exact
 " Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and
 " Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy:
 " Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I
 " design to morrow to march towards Louvain. I am
 " with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

*From the Camp at
TIRLEMONT
the 18th of July, 1703.*

MARLBOROUGH.

S I R,

*Marechal D'Avr-
querque's
Letter to
Monsieur Pa-
geot.*

" WE having resolv'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines
 " near Hillesheim this Morning, and force them
 " if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition,
 " viz. That in the Morning I should march from Vigne-
 " mont with the Army of the States, and Post my self
 " before their Lines on the other side the Mebaigne,
 " near Meffelen, to Alarm them, and try to draw them
 " that Way. That the Duke of Marlborough should
 " march in the Evening, after their Retreat, toward
 " Hillesheim, to execute our true Design; and, that I
 " on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the
 " Mebaigne to support the Duke. The Enemy really
 " thought that our Armies would undertake something
 " against them on the other side the Mebaigne; they
 " caus'd, therefore, all their Posts therabouts to be
 " Re-inforc'd, without taking the same Precaution in
 " the

of the Present W A R.

148.

ANNO
1703.

The Places where we design'd to Attack them. Whereupon, we became Masters of, and pass'd their Lines with all our Army. The Bavarian Cavalry, who oppord Us in the beginning, consisted of 24 Squadrions, and is almost entirely ruin'd; as also, the two Regiments of Alsace and La Mark, Besides those which are Kill'd (whose Number I cannot now exactly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Marquis D'Aligre, and the Count De Horn, Lieutenants-General: The Baron De Thauerkoren, Commander of the Elector of Bavaria's Carabineers; the Colonel of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of Walfranstorff, and several other Officers. We have also taken from the Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, besides 8 other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3 Twenty four Pounders. I do my self the Honour to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this Occasion.

I am,

From the Camp at
TIRLEMONT, Your High-Mightinesses, &c.
the 18th of July, 1703.

AUVERQUE.

ON the 3d of August, Baron Speer (who commanded a small Body of Dutch Troops in Flanders) march'd from Rijmen, with all his Grenadiers, and a sufficient Number of Fusiliers to support them, being follow'd by the rest of the Forces under his Command; and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops. He came in the Night to Rebeck, on the Canal that goes from Bruges to Ghent, where his Men made a Bridge, and pass'd over it, altho' the Enemy had a Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition. After this, he Attack'd their LINES (which were defended by several Forts) forc'd them Sword in Hand at Lovendegem, and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour, took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discretion. Then they march'd towards Bruges, but having Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn out of several Garrisons in the French and Spanish Flanders, they thought fit to retire, carrying away with them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment of

ANNO " of 38 Squadrons, and 20 Battalions, whom I caus'd
 1703. " to advance, in order to surprise the Posts of *Nerbyf-*
pen and *Hillesheim*, has perfectly succeeded, and very
 " much distinguis'd himself; as also the Prince of
 " *Hesse*, and all the other Generals that were in that
 " Action: The Troops also have shewn a Bravery be-
 " yond Expectation. After the Enemy was Repuls'd,
 " I caus'd the Army to advance towards this Place,
 " where I Oblig'd the Battalion of *Monsac* which we
 " found there, to surrender themselves Prisoners at
 " Discretion. I thought this good News requir'd me to
 " send a Person of Distinction to your High-Mighti-
 " ness, to give you an Account thereof. I have there-
 " fore chosen Lieutenant-General *Hampesch* (who had a
 " considerable Part in this Action) Personally to inform
 " you of the Particulars. I forbear in this my first
 " Letter, to give your High - Mightinesses an exact
 " Number of all the Prisoners, Cannon, Colours, and
 " Standards, which we have taken from the Enemy:
 " Time not permitting to make an exact Enquiry. I
 " design to morrow to march towards *Louvain*. I am
 " with Inviolable Respect and Obligation,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

From the Camp at
 TIRLEMONT
 the 18th of July, 1703.

MARLBOROUGH.

Marechal
 D'Aver-
 queque's
 Letter to
 Monsieur Pa-
 gel.

S I R,

" WE having resolv'd to Attack the Enemy's Lines
 " near *Hillesheim* this Morning, and force them
 " if it was found Practicable, we made this Disposition.
 " viz. That in the Morning I should march from *Vigne-*
 " *mout* with the Army of the States, and Post my self
 " before their Lines on the other side the *Mehaigne*,
 " near *Meffelen*, to Alarm them, and try to draw them
 " that Way. That the Duke of *Marlborough* should
 " march in the Evening, after their Retreat, toward
 " *Hillesheim*, to execute our true Design; and, that I
 " on my side, after their Retreat, should repass the
 " *Mehaigne* to support the Duke. The Enemy really
 " thought that our Armies would undertake something
 " against them on the other side the *Mehaigne*; they
 " caus'd, therefore, all their Posts thereabouts to be
 " Re-infore'd, without taking the same Precaution in

" etc

" the Places where we design'd to Attack them. Where-
 " upon, we became Masters of, and pass'd their Lines ANNO
 " with all our Army. The *Bavarian Cavalry*, who
 " oppos'd Us in the beginning, consisted of 24 Squa-
 " drons, and is almost entirely ruin'd ; as also, the two
 " Regiments of *Alsace* and *La Marck*. Besides those
 " which are Kill'd (whose Number I cannot now ex-
 " actly inform You) We have taken Prisoners, the Mar-
 " quis *D'Allegre*, and the Count *De Horn*, Lieutenants-
 " General : The Baron *De Thauferken*, Commander of
 " the Elector of *Bavaria's* Carabiniers ; the Colonel of
 " the Regiment of Cuirassiers of *Wolfraustoff*, and se-
 " veral other Officers. We have also taken from the
 " Enemy, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 3 Trumpets, be-
 " sides 8 other Pieces of Cannon, among which are 3
 " Twenty four Pounders. I do my self the Honour
 " to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this
 " Occasion.

I am,

From the Camp at
TIRLEMONT, Your High-Mightinesses, &c.
the 18th of July, 1705.

AUVERQUE.

ON the 3d of *August*, Baron *Spaar* (who coman-
 ded a small Body of *Dutch* Troops in *Flanders*)
 march'd from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a
 sufficient Number of Fusiliers to support them, being
 follow'd by the rest of the Forces under his Command ;
 and in his March, defeated a Party of French Troops.
 He came in the Night to *Rebost*, on the Canal that
 goes from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a
 Bridge, and pass'd over it, altho' the Enemy had a
 Guard there, who pretended to make some Opposition.
 After this, he Attack'd their LINES (which were de-
 fended by several Forts) forc'd them Sword in Hand at
Lovendegan ; and in less than 3 Quarters of an Hour,
 took Possession of 4 of those Forts, and made several
 Officers, with 300 Private Men, Prisoners at Discre-
 tion. Then they march'd towards *Bruges*, but having
 Intelligence, that the Enemy were advancing towards
 them with a Superior Force, which they had drawn
 out of several Garrisons in the *French* and *Spanish Fland-*
ders, they thought fit to retire ; carrying away with
 them several Hostages, for the Security of the Payment
 of Baron
 Spaar's Ex-
 pedition.

ANNO of Contributions ; and having burnt the Pallisadoes,
 1703. Houses, and Corps De Guard along the French Lines,
 thrown the Cannon they found there into the Canal,
 and destroy'd all the Ammunition.

*The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's De-
signs of At-
tacking the
French, op-
pos'd by the
Dutch.*

T H E Duke of *Marlborough* (who wish'd for an Opportunity of trying the Vigour of his Troops in a decisive Battle) made several Marches, and at last, advanc'd to *Corbas*, from thence to *Grenay*, and so to *Fibermont*; and having pass'd several Defiles, he arriv'd in a spacious Plain, and found the Enemy between *Over-Ische* and *Neer-Ische*, with the small River *Ische* before them. Hereupon, the whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle; whom the Duke of *Marlborough* and Mareschal *D'Auverquerque* having View'd, they were both of Opinion, that the Opportunity of Attacking the Enemy was too fair to let slip. But, General *Slangenbourg*, and the Deputies of the States Oppos'd their Designs, and absolutely refus'd to consent to it. His Grace at last submitted (tho' with a great deal of Reluctancy) as appears by the Letter he sent to the States-General upon that Occasion : Wherein he inform'd them, " That his Heart was so full, he could not forbear to represent to their High-Mightinesses, " that he found he had much less Authority here, than " when he had the Honour of Commanding their " Troops the last Year in *Germany*.

*Sont-Leuwe
bellig'd by the
Confederates*

T H E Duke of *Marlborough*'s Project thus proving Abortive, the Confederate Army march'd the 19th of August to *Lower-Wavre*; where having rested one Day, they return'd to *Corbas*, and Mareschal *D'Auverquerque*'s Army came at the same time to Mount St. *Hubert*. Four Days after, both Armies march'd and encamp'd together, with the Right near *La Ramee*, and the Left at *Pornix*. A few Days after, a Detachment was made

(under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*) to besiege (a) *SOUT-LEUWE*. The Train of Artillery from *Maastricht*, arriv'd before the Place on the

3d of

(a) *SOUT-LEUWE*, is a little strong Town and Castle of the Low-Countries, in the Dukedom of Brabant. It stands in a Morass almost inscissible, and was taken the present CAMPAIGN by the Confederates, after the Glorious Action of forcing the French LINES. It stands on the River *Gheet*, by the Borders of *Liege*, 16 Miles almost East of *Lovain*, 21 West of *Maastricht*, and 24 of *Namur* and *Liege*.

3d of September, and the same Night, the Besiegers attack'd a Redoubt, of which they soon possess'd themselves with little Opposition. After which, two Battalions began to break Ground, and carried the Trenches within 100 Yards of the Town ; and at the same time, the Batteries were carried on with great Expedition. But, on the 4th, the Governor desir'd to Capitulate, and sent out a Major to General *Dedem*, with Proposals upon which he was willing to surrender the Place. That General would admit of no other Terms, than the Garrison's being Prisoners of War, which was consented to, provided, that the Officers might march out with their Swords, and save their Baggage ; which being communicated to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Monsieur *D'Avverquerque*, and the Deputies of the States, it was allow'd : And, on the 5th, 200 of our Men took Possession of the Town and Citadel, without having fir'd one Gun. On the 7th, they March'd out, in order to be conducted to *Maastricht*, together with Brigadier-General *Ds Mons* (their Governor) and Monsieur *De Mers* (the Lieutenant *Ds Roy*) There was found in the Place, 10 Pieces of Brass, and 8 of Iron Cannon, and 2 Brass Mortars ; with a great Number of Bombs, 10000 Grenadoes, 200 Barrels of Powder, 6000 Tools of several Kinds, 2000 Muskets, 100 Barrels of Musket-Shot, 18000 Sacks of Meal, besides other Provisions and Necessaries.

T H E Confederate Army having taken *Sous-Lenne*, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the L I N E S of the Enemy to be Levell'd, and *TIRELEMONT* to be dismantled, and having pass'd the *Demer*, encamp'd at *Arschot*, where his Grace continued some Days, to give Directions for the beginning and carrying on the Fortifications of *Dieft*, *Hasselt*, *Tongeren*, and some other Places. The Army march'd afterwards towards *Herensals* and *Turnhout*, where Monsieur *Boys* (Pensionary of *Amsterdam*) waited upon his Grace on the Part of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, and had a long Conference with him. His Grace set out a few Days after for the *Hague*, and left the Army under the Command of Marechal *D'Avverquerque*. They continu'd at *Herensals* till the 20th of October, when the Duke of *Marlborough* being return'd from the *Hague* (where he had spent some Days to confer with the States upon the Orders he had receiv'd from *England* to go to *Vienna*) they

ANNO

1705.

ANNO they broke up, and remov'd to Oisnel, whence they
1703. continued their March the next Day to Brebe. During the March, 30 Squadrons of the Enemy came within Musker-shot of the Rear-Guard of Monsieur D'Auverquerque's Army; and they put Grenadiers into the Villages of Herentals, Brumel and Nyle, to support those Squadrons; but they did not think fit to Attack Us. They fell into Herentals, and plunder'd the Wagons of about 30 Sutlers, who staid behind contrary to Order; and when Mareschal D'Auverquerque's Troops were employ'd in Breaking down six Bridges, over which they had pass'd the Neere, they fir'd briskly upon them from the Ramparts, and either Kill'd or Wounded above 20 Men. On the 24th, the Count De Noyelles Invested (*a*) **S A N T V L I E T** with 15 Battalions and 8 Squadrons detach'd from the Duke of Marlborough's Army, and 6 Battalions drawn out of Bergen-Op-Zoom, and other Garrisons. The 26th in the Evening, the Trenches were Open'd before the Place, and carried on so successfully, that on the 29th, two large Breaches being made, Mareschal D'Auverquerque gave Orders that all the Grenadiers of the Army, supported by 3 Battalions of the Garrison of Bergen-Op-Zoom, should be ready to Attack the Fort the next Morning: But, that Evening, the Besieg'd beat a Parly, and the Count De Noyelles having sent Word to the Governor, that He with his Garrison must expect no other Terms than to be made Prisoners of War; after some Deliberation, he surrender'd upon those Conditions. Whereupon, Count Noyelles wrote the following Letter to Monsieur Fagel.

*Bantvliet
surrender'd
to the Allies.*

S I R,

*Count
Noyelles
Letter to M.
Fagel.*

"**I D O** my self the Honour to acquaint their High-Mightinesses, that I was detach'd the 24th Instant from the Grand Army to Besiege **S A N T V L I E T**.
 "The Trenches were open'd in the Night, between the 26th and 27th, and carried on the next Day into "the

(*a*) **S A N T V L I E T**, is a strong Fort in Brabant, in the Marquisate of Bergen, a Place of great Importance for its Situation and Strength, and was taken and dismantled by the Confederates this C A M P A I G N . It stands about a Miles to the East off the Scheld, 10 Miles N. North-East from Antwerp, 4 Miles direct North from Lillo, and 10 Miles direct South from Bergen-Op-Zoom.

" the very Counterscarp, which the Enemy abandon'd. *Z N N O*
 " The same Day, our Artillery began to Fire against *1705.*
 " the Place to make a Breach, and this Day at 5 a
 " Clock in the Evening they beat a Parley. Hostages
 " being exchang'd, they demanded to march out with
 " the usual Marks of Honour; but, upon my refu-
 " sing the same, they surrender'd at 11 at Night, Priso-
 " ners of W A R. The Baggage of the Officers is to
 " be conducted to *Antwerp*, and they are allow'd to
 " wear their Swords. The Sick and Wounded, who
 " are not in a Condition to be Transported, are to con-
 " tinue in the Place till they are cur'd, and then to re-
 " join the Prisoners. The Garrison consisted of the
 " Regiment of *Mally*, and 400 Grenadiers, without in-
 " cluding the Men belonging to the Artillery; and was
 " commanded by the Count *D'Entragues*.

I am, &c.

From the Camp before
S A N T V L I E T,
 October 29th, 1705.

Le Comte De NOTEILLE

WHILE the Allies were taken up with the Siege
 of *Sansvlic*, the Elector of *Bavaria* made a Det-
 achment the 24th of October to surprise *D I E S T*, under
 the Command of *Don Marcello De Grimaldi*, and at the
 same time, sent Word to the Count *D'Artagnan* (Gover-
 nor of *Louvain*) to join them on the March with his Gar-
 rison. Whereupon they unexpectedly appear'd before the
 Place; immediately secur'd all the Avenues on each
 side the *Demer*, and sent a Trumpeter to summons the
 Governor to surrender; which he refusing, about 11 à
 Clock the *Spanisb* Troops attack'd a small Fort on an
 Eminence, and carried it with the Loss of 30 Men
 Kill'd or Wounded. About two, all the *Spanisb*, *French* Dieftaken by
 and *Bavarian* Troops of the said Detachment, advanc'd the French.
 Sword in Hand, to make a general Storm; but the
 Garrison not thinking fit to stand it, beat a Parley, and
 surrender'd Prisoners of *W A R*, and about 5, the Troops
 of the Two Crowns took Possession of the Town.
 The Garrison consisted of 4 Battalions, and a Regi-
 ment of Dragoons, and was commanded by Brigadier
Gudecker, who being carried Prisoner to *Brussels*, sent
 a Relation of this Misfortune to the States, concluding,
 " That he was extreamly concern'd, that after 34 Years
 L " Service

ANNO "Service, perform'd without the least Disgrace or Stain
 1705. "to his Reputation, that he should be put into a Place,
 where a Man of Honour was not capable of defending himself. Thus ended the CAMPAIGN in
 "the Netherlands.

Proceedings on the Upper Rhine. HAVING observ'd what pass'd most remarkable this Year between the Armies of the Allies, and those of the two Crowns in the NETHERLANDS, I will take a short View of the Motions of the Confederates on the Upper Rhine, with which I will finish the Campaign. The Emperor having express'd to Colonel Durel his great Dissatisfaction on the fatal Causes which had broke the Duke of Marlborough's Measures on the Moselle, dispatch'd immediately General Gronsfelt and Count Wells, to Prince Lewis of Baden, to expostulate the Matter with him, in order to prevent the like Mismanagements for the Future. The Prince finding his Honour sully'd on that Account, publish'd a *Manifeso*, endeavouring to clear himself, which contain some Reflections upon a particular Person, and was industriously suppress'd. In the mean time, the Imperial Army continued at Lauterburgh, in which advantageous Post, Mareschal Villars did not think fit to Attack them. However, the beginning of July, he advanc'd to Croon-Wesenburg, took part of the Garrison Prisoners of WAR, and came in sight of the Imperial Army. They made some Attacks ; but found all the Posts so well Guarded, that after having consum'd the Forage between the Lauter and Landau, demolish'd the Walls of Croon-Wesenburg, and the Lines about that Place ; they retir'd towards Haguenau. Soon after, the French not only raz'd the Lines about Tryers, but besieg'd and took Homburgh ; the Palatines having surrendered that Place upon Articles.

The French take Homburgh.

MARESCHAL Villars having pass'd the Rhine at Strasburg on the 6th of August, oblig'd General Thungen to do the like with the Imperialists ; and on the 12th, Prince Lewis of Baden arriv'd in the Camp at Stolhoffen. His Highness having taken a Review of the Army the 14th, and held a Council of WAR the 16th, resolv'd to advance the Night following directly towards the Enemy, who were very advantageously encamp'd : But, Mareschal Villars had no sooner Notice of his Highness's Approach, but he retir'd under

the

of the Present W A R.

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the Cannon of Kob^t, and a few Days after, repaid the Rhine. On the 3d, the Prince of Baden repaid that River with his Army, leaving the Count de la Torre with 12000 Men to guard the Lines of Bellenfenn. The 8th, he advanc'd in order to Attack the I.N.S. at Naguenaw, altho' they were strongly Guarded. The French ^{the French} ^{Lines for'd} ^{at Naguenaw} ^{naw,} Enemy at first made some Resistance; but the Count de Meix (with the Horse) Attack'd them with such Vigour, that he soon made himself Master of the I.N.S. After this, he perceiv'd the Enemy's whole Army drawn up in Order of Battle; but, the Prince of Baden having Notice of it, immediately re-inform'd him with 3 Regiments of Horse, and advanc'd himself with part of the Army to support him, so that the French thought fit to retire. The Imperials lost no more than one Lieutenant, and 16 Soldiers in forcing the Lines, whereas the Enemy had near 400 Men kill'd or Taken.

THESE Imperial and French Armies having been several times within sight of one another, it was expected on both sides that an Engagement would have ensued. But, Prince Louis of Baden being re-inform'd by 10 Battalions and 30 Squadrons of the Prussian Troops Marechal Villars the 13th of September, thought fit to decamp in the Night with the utmost Privacy, and retire towards Strasburg. The same Day, Nine Squadrons, and Nine Battalions, with a Detachment of Grenadiers, under the Command of Count de Trige, were order'd to besiege (a) DRESDEN & ETALM. The French were open'd on the 10th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Vigour, that the Garrison (consisting of about 400 Men) surrendered the 13th. Prisoners of W A R. The Confederates found in the Place 400 Sacks of Meal, 4 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Muskets, 18 Barrels of Powder; and the taking of it, gave an Opportunity to the Imperials closely to block up ^{the French} ^{detain'd} ^{Prisoners} ^{of} ^{Dresden} [&] ^{Ettal}.

I. 3

(a) DRESDEN & ETALM, is a fortified Post in Alsace, stand which the Town of Naguenaw runs towards the Rhine. It was taken by Prince Louis of Baden as above-mention'd, but soon retaken by the French. It consists about a League West of the Rhine, 4 Miles South East of Naguenaw, 11 Miles almost North from Strasburg, and 6 Miles West of Bellenfenn.

ANNO Four-Less. On the 28th, (b) HAGUENAW was
1703. Invested by a strong Detachment, commanded by General Thungen, having under him the Generals Brüll and Arneim. The Polish Infantry of the King of Prussia, and that of Württemberg, were employ'd in the Siege, with 20 Squadrons: And, tho' the Place had a good Counterscarp, a large Ditch full of Water, and a Strong Wall, yet the Garrison made but a slender Resistance, offering to surrender the 5th of October, upon Articles; but none being allow'd, but to be made Prisoners of WAR, they resolv'd to quit the Place in the Night, and retire to Saverne. The Place not being And Hague-
now, Invested on that Side, they put their Designs in Execution, to the great Satisfaction of Prince Lewis of Baden. The taking of Dusenheim and Haguenaw, enabled the Germans to secure their Quarters on that Side of the Rhine, and very much Facilitated the Projects of the ensuing CAMPAIGN.

(b) HAGUE N A W, is a City of Germany, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, and Landgravedom of Alsatia, Once Imperial, but in an uncertain State since the taking of Landau by the Germans in 1702, for in 1703, the French Re-took it, and in 1704, drew Lines by it, which Prince Lewis of Baden fire'd the CAMPAIGN, and took the Town. It was re-taken by the French in 1706. It stands on the River Masebrun, 13 Miles almost North of Strasburg, and as many West of Baden.



A



A

C O M P L E A T
HISTORY
 O F T H E
Campaign,
 In the Year, 1706.



HE Court of *France* being sensible that *ANNO*
 a defensive War, would at last termi-

1706.



nate in her Irrecoverable Ruin, resolv'd
 to make an extraordinary Effort, and
 to act every where Offensively in the
 Year 1706. In Order thereto, a great

Council of War was held at *Versailles*,

where most of the Generals assisted, and form'd several
 Projects to raise the Glory of his Majesty's Arms, and
 recall Fortune, which had seem'd to abandon them in
 the Preceding Campaigns. The Elector of *Bavaria*,
 and Mareschal *Villeroy*, set out early for the *Netherlands*
 with a Body of 70000 Men. The Duke of *Marl-*
borough, who arriv'd at the *Hague* the 25th of *April*,
 continued there 'till the 9th of *May*; during which
 time, he had frequent Conferences with the Deputies
 of the States, upon the necessary Measures to be taken

L 3 for

ANNO for opening the Campaign. His Grace, with Monsieur
1706. *D'Auverquerque* came to *Maastricht* on the 12th, and
 the next Day they re-view'd the Army. On the 21st,
 the *English* Troops join'd the *Dutch* between *Borkloen*
 and *Goes Warens*; and the 22d, the *Danes* in the Con-
 federate Service, likewise came up. About the same
 time, the *French* having been join'd by the Horse of
 the Mareschal *De Marcin*'s Army, and confiding in
 their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines,
 and encamp'd between *Tirlemont* and *Jodoigne*. Where-
 upon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur *D'Au-
 verquerque*, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops,
 resolv'd to advance towards the Enemy; and accord-
 ingly, on *Sunday* the 23d (being *Whitsunday*) about 3
 in the Morning, the Army march'd in 8 Columns to-
 wards *RAMILLIES*, where they found the Enemy get-
 ting into the Camp of Mount *St. Andre*, and placing their
 Right to the *Mehaigne*, where they had posted a Bri-
 gade of Foot, and fill'd the Space between that and
Ramillies (which is about half a League) with near 100
 Squadrons (among which were the Troops of the *French*
 King's Household) they had also at *RAMILLIES*,
 above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about
 12 Pieces of Cannon.

*Battle of
Ramillies.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, judging by the Situation
 of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action
 would be on the Left, Order'd, that besides the Num-
 ber of Horse belonging to that Wing, the *Danish* Squa-
 drons (being 20 in Number) should also be posted
 there. It was about Two in the Afternoon before the
 Confederate Army could be form'd in Order of Battle,
 and then they began the Attack on our Left with 4 Bat-
 talions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-men-
 tion'd from their Post on the *Mehaigne*. Monsieur
D'Auverquerque at the same time, charg'd with the
 Horse of that Wing, and the Success was doubtful for
 about half an Hour; which the Duke of *Marlborough*
 perceiving, order'd the rest of the Horse of the Right
 (except the *English* who were 17 Squadrons) to
 support those on the Left. Here, while the Duke was
 rallying some, and giving his Orders to others to Charge,
 he was in very great Danger; for, being singled out by
 several of the resolutest of the Enemy, and having the
 Misfortune of falling from his Horse, he had either
 been Kill'd or taken Prisoner, if some of the Confede-
 rate

the Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very seasonably to his Assistance : After which, his Grace had still a greater Escape, a Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Collonel *Briendfield* (his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse) as he was holding the Stirrup for the Duke to Re-mount.

THE Village of (a) RAMILLIES was Attack'd by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant - General *Schultz*, which enter'd at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hasten'd the Line of Foot thither to support them ; which, tho' it was at a great Distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time, charg'd the rest of their Foot that were Posted behind the Gheet, ordering the English Horse to support them.

*The Village
of Ramillies
taken by the
Confede-
rates.*

BY this time, the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely Defeated, the Horse on our Left, fell upon the Foot on their Right, of whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to Pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke, tho' the Horse of their Left-Wing seem'd to make a stand, to gain time for their Foot to retire ; but were charg'd so quick, and with so much Bravery and Resolution by the English Horse, that they entirely abandon'd the Foot, and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. Those that took to the Left, were pursu'd by the Dutch and Danes, who kill'd several, and made abundance of Prisoners. Those that fled to the Right, were chas'd by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Rox*, which two last fell in with the Foot Regiment

*The French
Army de-
feated.*

L 4

Du

(a) RAMILLIES, is a Village (surrounded with a Ditch) in Brabant, in the District of Louvain, by the Skirts of the Province of Namur, subject to the King of Spain, render'd Famous to all Posterity by the Glorious Victory above-mention'd, obtain'd there by the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur D'Auverquerque, over the Elector of Bavaria, and Marechal Villeroi, which was follow'd by the Reduction of almost all the Netherlands in two Months time. It lies at the Head of the Gheet, about a Mile and a half North from the side of the Mehaigne, that Interval being the narrow Aperture where that Glorious Battle was Fought. It is 6 Miles almost South from Judoigne, 12 Miles South from Tirlemont, 14 Miles West-North-West from Huy, and 11 Miles North from Namur.

ANNO D^o Roy, who threw down their Arms and Colours, and
 1706. begg'd Quarter. The Regiments of *English* Horse
 that purſu'd the Enemy's Centre, were that of Lieutenant-General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a rising Ground, they eſpy'd ſeven Squadrons of the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the Elector in Person, and Mareschal *Villeroy*, who hop'd with those few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and ſave their Cannon. But General *Wood* came up, and charg'd them ſo Vigorouſly, that he broke them all in Pieces, Killing many of them, and taking the reſt Prisoners; among whom, were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, 4 Captains, and ſeveral Subaltern Officers. He took alſo the Standard of the Elector's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and Kill'd his Kettle-Drummer; The Elector himſelf, and Mareschal *Villeroy* very narrowly escaping. Major *Petry* (at the Head of *Windham's* Carabineers) fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskneſs and Reſolution; put many of them to the Sword, and took ſeveral Prisoners, particularly the Major of the *Spanish* Guards, beſides 4 Officers, and 46 Private Men of the Royal Bombar- diers, with their Colours. The Confederates purſu'd the Enemy all Night, by the Way of *Jodoigne*, as far as *Meldert* (being 5 Leagues from the Place of Battle, and 2 from *Louvain*) whither part of the *French* Army retir'd, and the reſt fled to *Waveren*. Upon which, the Army of the Allies paſt'd the *Gheet* in 3 diſtant Places at *Jodoigne*, and advanc'd the 24th near *Meldert*.

**The Allies
 gain a Com-
 plete Victo-
 ry.**

T H U S the Allies gain'd a compleat and entire Victory, which decided the Destiny of the Low-Countries, as the Battle of *Hochſteet* did that of *Bavaria*. The Duke of *Marlborough* (who was Personally present in the hot-test of the Action) gave his Orders with great Sedate- neſs and Preſence of Mind; and it muſt be acknowledg'd (eyen by his Enemies) that in this Action, his Grace's Conduſt and Bravery shin'd in a moſt conſpicuous Manner. His Excellency Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* (Velt-Mareschal of the *Dutch* Troops) acted with all the Prudence and Valour, becoming an experienc'd General. And indeed, all the Troops both Officers and Soldiers particularly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, and no way leſſen'd the Esteem and Reputation they had Acquir'd

of the Present W A R.

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Marlborough wrote the following Letter to the States. ANNO
General. 1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

VE L T - M A R E S C H A L D' A u v e r q u e r q u e having The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough's Let-
ter to the
States.
dispatch'd Monsieur Waffenaar to your High-Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory that the good G O D has given Us on Sunday last, over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congratulation till this Day, that I might at the same time, give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Success of our Design in passing over the *Dyle*, having resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day; but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left us the Country open by the Retreat which they have made towards *Brussels*: So that it is with a double Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this from *L O U V A I N*, where I have a long time wif'd to be for the Good of the common Caufe.

" A L L the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have certainly done as much as was Humanly possible in this Glorious Day; and I cannot sufficiently praise their Conduct and Bravery. I do not in the least doubt, but Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* have render'd that Justice to your own Troops; and that your High-Mightinesses will embrace all Occasions of Acknowledging and Recompencing so many brave Persons. I have chosen Colonel *C H A N C L O S* to carry this agreeable News to You, as well for his Merit in the laſt Campaign, as for the Services he has now done. He will inform your High-Mightinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the present Scituation of the Enemy, whom we have resolv'd to pursue. I ſhall always esteem it the greatest Pleasure, to teftify to your High-Mightinesses my Inviolable Application to your Interet, and that I am, with all poſſible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

*L O U V A I N, the
25th of May, 1706.*

M A R L B O R O U G H.

HIGH

A N N O of Horse) Messieurs Schimmelⁿpennigb, Beckman, De Oxel-
 1706. lier, and Clerk (Captains of Foot) Monsieur Winter-
 kamp (a Cornet) Messieurs Roer and Croenbrecker (En-
 signs) and Adjutant Piper. Among the Wounded were
 reckon'd, Colonel *Le Rocque Serviere*, Major *Grave-
 Vender-Nat*, Major *St. Pol* (who died of his Wounds)
 Major *Swerin* (who was taken Prisoner) Major *Larny*
 (Mortally Wounded) Major *Cunningham*, Monsieur *Van
 Bergen* (Captain of Horse) and Monsieur *Sutherland*
 (Captain of Foot) Monsieur *D'Avverquerue* (who pur-
 su'd the Enemy all Night) was like to have been
 stabb'd by a *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had gene-
 rously given Quarter, and suffer'd him to keep his
 Sword: But, he was prevented by one *Violette* (Groom
 to that General) who shot the *Bavarian* Dead upon the
 Spot.

The French
abandon
Louvain.

T H E R E was no List transmitted of the Officers in *English* Pay that were Kill'd or Wounded, but they were not many; for the *Dutch* Horse and Foot had the most difficult part of the Engagement, having the *French* King's Household, and other choice Troops to deal with, which compos'd the Enemy's Right Wing. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and Mareschal *Villeroy* with the greatest part of the broken Remains of their Army continu'd their Precipitate Flight, till they were got to (a) **L O U V A I N**, where having held a Council of War, they resolv'd to abandon that Place, and retire towards *Brussels*. On the other Hand, the Confederates having halted at *Beverheim*, the 24th of *May*, for the Refreshment of their Troops, dispos'd all things for their March early the next Morning, in order to force the Passage of the *Dyle*; but he receiv'd advice in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandon'd **L O U V A I N**: Whereupon Bridges being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men was sent to take Possession of the Place, and the whole Army pass'd the River the next Day about Noon, and encamp'd at *Bethlem*. The same Day, the Duke of

Marlbo-

(a) **L O U V A I N**, is a very Large and Pleasant City of the Low-Countries, the French abandon'd it May 24th, 1706, the next Day after the Memorable Battle of **R A M I L L I E S**, and the Duke of Marlborough took Possession of it on the 25th. It stands on the River *Dyle*, 11 Miles South-East of *Mechlin*, 15 North-East of *Brussels*, 27 North of *Namur*, and 38 North-East of *Mons*.

Marlborough wrote the following Letter to the States- ANNO
General.

1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" V E L T - M A R E S C H A L D' Auverquerque having The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States.
dispatch'd Monsieur Wassenar to your High-
Mightinesses, to give you an Account of the Victory
that the good G O D has given Us on Sunday last,
over the Enemy, I was willing to defer my Congra-
tulation till this Day, that I might at the same time,
give your High-Mightinesses an Account of the Suc-
cesses of our Design in passing over the *Dyle*, having
resolv'd to attempt it this Morning by break of Day ;
but the Enemy has spar'd us that Trouble, having left
us the Country open by the Retreat which they have
made towards *Brussels* : So that it is with a double
Joy, that I do my self the Honour to write you this
from *LOUVAIN*, where I have a long time wifh'd
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" A L L the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have
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C L O S to carry this agreeable News to You, as well
for his Merit in the last Campaign, as for the Services
he has now done. He will inform your High-Migh-
tinesses of every thing that has pass'd, and the pre-
sent Scituacion of the Enemy, whom we have re-
solv'd to pursue. I shall always esteem it the great-
est Pleasure, to testify to your High-Mightinesses my
Inviolable Application to your Interest, and that I
am, with all possible Respect,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

*LOUVAIN, the
25th of May, 1706.*

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH

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ANNO
1706.

Monsieur
D'Aver-
guerque,
Letter to the
States.

A Compleat HISTORY

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"IT has pleas'd Almighty GOD to grant your Army,
" and those of your Allies a compleat and perfect
" Victory over our Enemies the 23d of this Month (the
" 1st of Whitsunday) for which Goodness we ought to
" Praise and Thank Him. I do my self the Honour,
" most humbly to Congratulate your High-Mightinesses
" upon this signal Victory, by my Adjutant Montagu
" De Wassenar, who has been order'd to make you a
" Detail of the Particulars that have pass'd in this
" Action. We use all possible Diligence Vigorously to
" Prosecute this Happy Success against the Enemy, in
" Favour of the common Cause. This Morning, we
" pass'd the Dyle, and are encamp'd near Her-Neek.
" LOUVAIN being behind Us. The Enemy are
" retir'd upon our Approach, and are at present on the
" side of the Canal near Grimberg. I must testify to your
" High-Mightinesses the Bravery and Fidelity of the
" Troops, as well as your General and Subaltern Offi-
" cers, as they have deserv'd, and they have truly had
" a great Share in this Victory. The English, and
" Auxiliary Troops, have not acquit'd less Honour by
" their Bravery. The Duke of Marlborough (according
" to his laudable Custom) has done all that could be
" expected from a great Captain. The Enemy have
" sustain'd a vast Loss; but I cannot yet inform your
" High-Mightinesses of the exact Number of them
" slain, which is very considerable. They could only
" save 2 or 3 Pieces of their Cannon; the rest (to the
" Number of 50) being fall'n into our Hands. We
" have likewise taken 70 Standards and Colours, and
" made Prisoners 200 Officers, (Generals and Sub-
" alterns) besides those who have been taken by the Au-
" xiliary. I have sent back for 3 Months upon their Pa-
" role those who were with me, many of them being
" much Wounded, and others Stripp'd and Rifled, ac-
" cording to the Fortune of War. The Soldiers that
" we have taken, are above 3000, whom I have sent
" by the Way of Liege to Maestricht, to be disperced
" into other Places. We have likewise lost several
" Officers of Distinction, and among the rest, Prince
" Lewis of Hesse, Colonel of Foot. I shall order an
" exact List to be made of the Officers and Soldiers
" that have been Kill'd and Wounded in this Action,
" which

" which I shall do my self the Honour to transmit to ANNO
 " your High-Mightinesses. I Hope, and Pray that the 1706.
 " Almighty will continue his Blessing upon your Arms,
 " and those of your Allies, in order to attain the desir'd
 " End. I believe we ought at this time to Re-inforce
 " the Army as much as possible, to maintain and push
 " forward our Advantages; and to this End, it is ne-
 " cessary to draw more Troops out of the Garrisons,
 " since they are now sufficiently out of Danger. The
 " Enemy will do all that is in their Power to Re-inforce
 " theirs; and Mareschal Marfin is to join them in a
 " Day or two with a great Detachment. I remain with
 " the highest Respect,

LOUVAIN, the
25th of May, 1706.

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

AUVERQUERQUE.

S I R,

" IF the Events of the Battle of Ramillies had an- The Elebor
of Bavaria's
Letter to the
French King.
 " swer'd the Hopes we expected from it, it would
 " not have been the Loss, but the Gain of a Battle that
 " I should have acquainted your Majesty with. There
 " is no Fault to be imputed to the Generals which have
 " Commanded, nor the Troops which have Fought;
 " but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart
 " so full of that Misfortune, that I cannot express to
 " your Majesty the Burthen that I Labour under. The
 " Loss, S I R, of the Battle of Ramillies, which has
 " been as Fatal as that of Hochstet, convinces me, That
 " it is not the Number of an Army, nor the Advanta-
 " geous Scituation of a Camp, nor the Courage of
 " Soldiers, that give the Victory, but G O D alone.
 " When I seriously consider of all that has pass'd in this
 " great Action (where your Majesty's Household, and
 " my Cuirassiers, have broke no less than 3 times the
 " Enemy's Left) I must confess, I do not comprehend
 " the Busines of War. The only Consolation that re-
 " mains, S I R, in my Misfortunes is, that I have done
 " nothing contrary to your Orders, which Mareschal
 " Villeroi cannot but Acknowledge, as well as all the
 " Officers of the Army, who have seen me expose my
 " self as much as the meanest Soldier: And, if the
 " Peril of my Life would have purchas'd a Victory, it
 " would not have been assuredly my Fault, that your
 " Majesty's

ANNO "Majesty's Arms had not been Triumphant. But, the
1706. "Evil is befall'n us, and what remains is to seek the
 Wavy line "Means of Remedyng it. I expect in all this Chaos
 "of Confusion your Majesty's Orders, and am,

SIR,

Near LOUVAIN, the
 23d of May, 1706.

Your Majesty's, &c.

The Elector of BAVARIA.

*The Conse-
 quences of
 the Battle of
 Ramillies.* **A**FTER the Battle of *Ramillies*, there was nothing
 to be seen in the Low-Countries, but a general
 Revolution, and the Allies were bleſſ'd with a continued
 Course of Conquests. The Inhabitants of those
 Parts (fatigu'd with the Domination of *France*) receiv'd
 the Confederate Generals every where as their Deli-
 verers, who had redeem'd them from Slavery, and re-
 cover'd their ancient Liberty. The *French* having aban-
 don'd *LOUVAIN*, and retir'd over the Canal of
Brussels, the Duke of *Marlborough* pursu'd them without
 Loss of Time, oblig'd the Elector to leave the Field ;
 and with the Remains of his Army, seek a Sanctuary
 under the Cannon of the Fortified Towns. On the
 26th of *May*, the Confederate Army advanc'd to
Dighem, and in the March, his Grace receiv'd a Let-
 ter from the Marquis *De Deynse*, Governor of *BRUS-
 SELS* (where all things were in the utmost Confusion)

The States of Brabant Importing, "That the States of *Brabant*, and the Ma-
 gistracy of *Brussels*, having taken the Resolution to
 send Deputies to him, in order to make their Sub-
 missions ; he humbly desir'd his Grace to send a
 Trumpeter to conduct them in safety, to the Place
 "where he should think fit to receive them. Here-
 upon, his Grace sent Colonel *Panton* (one of his *Aids-
 De-Camp*) with a Complement to the Marquis, and
 the States of *Brabant*, to let them know he should be
 glad to see them in the Afternoon. Accordingly, they
 came to his Grace's Quarters near *Dighem*, with two
 other Deputations ; one from the Sovereign Council of
Brabant, the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City
 of *Brussels* : And, all express'd both their Satisfaction
 at their being deliver'd from the *French* Yoke, and the
 deep Sense of the Obligations they ow'd to the Queen
 of *Great-Britain*, and the States-General. Whereupon,
 his

his Grace (in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies) wrote a Letter to the States of *Brabant*, intimating, " That Her Majesty, and their High-Mightinesses, had sent them to maintain the just Rights of his Catholick Majesty *C H A R L E S III.* to the Kingdoms of *Spain*, and to all that had any Dependance thereon ; not doubting, but that they likewise were convinc'd of the lawful Sovereignty of his said Majesty, and that they would with Pleasure embrace that Happy Opportunity, of submitting themselves to his Obedience as faithful Subjects. They assur'd them likewise, that his Catholick Majesty would maintain them in the entire Enjoyment of all their ancient Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular : And, as to their own Particulars, they assur'd them, that the Army should be employ'd every where for their Protection, in such a manner as they should desire it ; and that they would most earnestly seek in every thing, the Opportunities of shewing to them a sincere Respect and Esteem. Two other Letters of the like Tenour were wrote to the Sovereign Council, and to the City of *Brussels*, which had the desired Effect : For, the next Day in the Afternoon, (the May 27th) the 3 Deputations return'd with Letters, owning his Catholick Majesty in Form, and making their Acknowledgments for the Protection which had been Promis'd them upon all Occasions. In pursuance of the Assurances given by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the States, the following Order was publish'd in the Camp at *Beaulieu*.

*Brussels
declares
for King
Charles III.*

*J*OHN Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Marquis of *Blandford*, Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, one of Her Britanick Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first Regiment of Her Majesty's Guards, Captain-General of her Land Forces, and Commander in chief of the Army of the Allies.

" WHEREAS G O D has Graciously bleſſ'd the Duke of " Just Arms of the Allies, with a Victory over the *Marlbo-*
" French Forces, and thereby brought Us into the *Pos-*
" fession of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which Provinces rough's Or-
" we Acknowledge to belong rightfully to his Catho-
" lick Majesty *C H A R L E S III.* We are resolv'd to
" protect

ANNO "protect these Provinces, and maintain all their Inhabitants in the quiet Possession of their Estates and Effects, as good Subjects of his said Majesty. Wherefore, by these Presents we forbid all the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, to do the least hurt to the said Inhabitants ; but, on the contrary, command them to give them all the Help and Assistance they shall require. And declare, if any Soldier shall be taken Plundering, or doing any Damage to the said Inhabitants, their Houses, Cattle, Moveables, or other Goods, he shall immediately be punish'd with Death. And, the more effectually to restrain Moroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Soldiers under a strict Discipline ; We farther declare, that the Regiments or Corps, to which any Soldiers taken transgressing this their Order belong, shall be oblig'd to make good to the said Inhabitants all the Loss and Damage they have sustain'd, without any other Form or Process, than the Apprehending of such Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is abovesaid) shall suffer Death without Mercy. And, that no Man may pretend Ignorance, we command that these Presents be forthwith Read and Publish'd at the Head of each Squadron, and Battalion of our Army, and that a Printed Copy be distributed to each Company. Given at our Camp at Beaulieu, the 26th of May, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

THE Submission of BRUSSELS, which had so great an Influence on the other Towns in Brabant and Flanders, will be one of the most curious Points of the History of this CAMPAIGN : And therefore, I shall incert here, a Letter from the Field-Deputies of the States, to their High-Mightinesses on the same Subject, which contains several very remarkable Transactions.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States Deputies Letter to their High-Mightinesses "AFTER having given the Necessary Orders in *Louvain* to preserve the rest of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and discover the Provisions the French had put into several Monasteries, we decamp'd from *Bettellem* ; and being on our March, the Duke of Marlborough

" rough receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis *De Deyne* ANNO
 " (Governor of *Brussels*) in the Name of the Deputies
 " of the States of *Brabant*, and the Magistrates of *Brus-*
 " *sels*, wherein they desir'd his Grace to appoint an
 " Hour and Place to receive a Deputation of the said
 " States; who, being now abandon'd by the *French*,
 " were willing to submit to the Arms of *England*, and
 " the States-General. The same Evening (about Six)
 " my Lord Duke did Us the Honour to come to our
 " Quarters, and bring along with him the States of
 " *Brabant*; but before we receiv'd them, we had a pri-
 " vate Conference with his Grace, who told Us, that
 " he found in them a favourable Disposition, to cause
 " upon the Demand of himself, and the Deputies of
 " your High-Mightinesses, the 3 States of *Brabant*
 " to meet with all possible Expedition, to proceed to the
 " Recognition of King *CHARLES III.* for their
 " Lawful Sovereign, in a most Solemn Manner:
 " Whereupon, we thought it of the highest Importance
 " to the Common Cause, in this Juncture, to improve
 " their favourable Disposition, in Hopes that the Exam-
 " ple of *Brabant*, and the Capital City in particular,
 " will be follow'd by the other Provinces. This will
 " afford Us likewise an Opportunity to persuade them
 " to recall their Troops in the Service of *France*. And
 " besides, we don't Question but this will have another
 " good effect, viz. To encourage the *Spaniards* and
 " *Walloons*, and even the *Bavarians* to Desert: The
 " two former, because they may have the same Em-
 " ployments under their Lawful Prince; and the latter,
 " because they are exasperated against the *French*,
 " whom they charge not to have done their Duty in the
 " late Battle. The Elector himself has express'd the
 " same thing in very plain Terms. These were the
 " chief Things agreed upon between my Lord Duke
 " and Us, which being set down in Writing, and com-
 " municated to the Deputies of the States of *Brabant*,
 " &c. who approv'd the same; Letters were directed
 " to the several Members thereof, to cause their Re-
 " spective Bodies to be assembled to Morrow or next
 " Day. We hope your High-Mightinesses will approve
 " our Conduct in this Affair, which is so nice in it self,
 " that it would not admit of any Delay, and that you
 " would send Us your further Orders and Instructions
 " with all possible Speed. Having in one of our for-
 " mer represented the Necessity to cause the Artillery

ANNO " to be brought from Coblenz, we shall add in this,
 1706. " that having conferr'd with my Lord Duke on that
 Subject, we have pitch'd upon Dord, as the most con-
 venient Place, where that Artillery is to be brought.
 " Your High-Mightinesses will give us leave to com-
 plain once more, that there is not here one President
 of the Council of WAR, nor Fischal or Provost,
 " nor any Persons belonging to the Hospital; tho' the
 former are absolutely necessary for keeping the Troops
 under a good Discipline, and the other for looking
 after the Wounded, and taking care of so many brave
 Men, who have courageously and joyfully expos'd
 their Lives for the Service of the State. We cannot
 likewise forbear on this Occasion, to desire your
 High-Mightinesses to take into Consideration, whe-
 ther it will not be proper to give some Gratuity to
 those Soldiers, who have fought with so much Bra-
 very and Resolution, that even our Enemies admire
 them.

" THE French had all the Troops of the Household,
 " and the choicest Regiments of all their other Forces,
 " in the Place of Action; and having besides the Ad-
 vantage of the Ground, and 50 Pieces of Cannon in
 Front to cover them, they thought themselves Invin-
 cible. But notwithstanding, the Army of the two
 Powers (*England and Holland*) and in particular, the
 Troops of your High-Mightinesses, which being post-
 ed on the Left, had the Right of the Enemy to en-
 gage, attack'd them with so much Vigour in Front
 and Flank, that they facilitated the Victory to our
 Right Wing: Therefore, we take the Liberty to re-
 commend these Brave Troops to your High-Mighti-
 ness, that they may be encourag'd to behave them-
 selves in the same manner on the like Occasions;
 which in all probability may happen this Campaign,
 and decide the Fate of the WAR. We cannot on the
 other hand, forbear to acquaint your High-Mighti-
 ness, that several Generals of the Cavalry of the
 Left Wing, and even all the Brigadiers (except one)
 are absent, as are also several Officers of lesser Rank,
 of whom we have order'd a List to be made. We
 have order'd some Regiments out of the Frontier Pla-
 ces, which are now out of all Danger by this Victo-
 ry; and we desire your High-Mightinesses to give
 Orders to the Troops in the Provinces to march
 " with

" with all Speed, that this unspeakable Conternation of **A N N G**
 " the Enemy, and the favourable Season, may be right-
 " ly improv'd to the best Advantage. The Confusion
 " the Enemy were in after the BATTLE, cannot be
 " expres'd ; as we are inform'd by the Sieur S'Graven-
 " moer, who was an Eye-Witness thereof, having been
 " taken Prisoner when the Enemy broke thro' our first
 " Line. He reports, that the Elector (notwithstanding
 " his great Courage, and the Bravery he expres'd in
 " the Battle) could not forbear to melt in Tears in his
 " Presence, as did also several other Generals : In
 " short, the Victory is compleat, and the happy Conse-
 " quences thereof begin to appear. We congratulate
 " your High-Mightinesses upon that Account, and hope
 " to have Matter enough to repeat the Complement,
 " the Conjunction being very favourable, and the Duke
 " applying himself to it with all possible Zeal. We
 " shall on *Sunday* next, return our Solemn Thanks to
 " Almighty G O D, to whom these great Successes are
 " owing, and offer up our Prayers that he would be
 " pleas'd to continue to bless the Arms of the Allies,
 " and put a Stop (by means of a Lasting and Honoura-
 " ble Peace) to the Effusion of Christian Blood.

We remain, &c.

Ferdinand Van Collen.

Baron Van Rheebe.

S. Van Goflinga.

SOON after the City of **B R U S S E L S** had sub-
 mitted, the Magistrates of **M E C H L I N** waited ^{Alot declare} ~~for King Charles;~~
 upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the ^{for King Charles;}
 States, and made their Submission : Whereupon, his
 Grace sent Colonel *Durel* (Adjutant-General) with a
 Detachment of 200 Horse, to take Possession of that
 Town. The Magistrates of **A L O S T** came likewise
 to the Duke, and expres'd their Affection and Fidelity
 to King **C H A R L E S III.** And a Detachment was
 forthwith dispatch'd to that Place. On the 27th, the
 Duke of *Marlborough* having sent his Brother, General
Churchill, with 4 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Squadrons
 of Horse to command in *Brussels*; the next Day, his
 Grace arriv'd there himself ; and was met at the Gate
 M 2 by

MANNO by the Magistrates of the City, who presented him
 1706. with the Keys; which he return'd, with repeated as-
 surances of her Britanick Majesty's Protection. After
 having been congratulated by the Nobility upon his
 great Successes, he return'd in the Evening to the Camp,
 where he receiv'd Advice, that the Enemy had aban-
 don'd LIEGE, and carried all the Artillery and Stores
 therein to ANVERS: So that his Grace (the Day fol-
 lowing) sent a Detachment of 200 Men, to take Pos-
 session of that Place also.

THE Confederate Army being arriv'd near GHENT, the Duke of Marlborough sent a Detachment of 2000 Grenadiers, and a 1000 Horse, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of the Duke of H'remberg, with the Pontons, to lay a Bridge on the Scheld at Gante, in order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat, towards their own Frontiers: But, as soon as they heard of the Motion of the Confederates, they quitted their Camp between St. DENIS and Ghent, and march'd the 3d, at 3-a-Clock in the Morning towards Courtrai. Upon advice that the Enemy had evacuated GHENT, the Duke of Marlborough advanc'd near that City, and encamp'd at Meerlebeck. Soon after his Arrival, the Magistrates of the City came to wait upon him, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of Brabane, in Acknowledging King CHARLES. The next Day, the Count De Naffau (Son to Monsieur D'Asperquigne) march'd into that City; whereupon, (after some Debates) the Prince De Ventimiglia (the Governor) deliver'd up the Castle: And, the Marquis De L.^{e.} Ries's Regiment (consisting of 400 Men) surrender'd Prisoners of WAR. The Duke of Marlborough went also into the City about Noon, and was met at the Gate by the Magistrates, who presented to him the Keys, which he return'd with a great deal of Civility, and was afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by the Count De Naffau. In the Evening, the Magistrates made another Visit to his Grace at his Quarters, and made their formal Submission to King CHARLES.

Ghent sur-
renders.

UPON the 1st of June, the Duke of Marlborough sent General Ross with a Detachment of 600 Horse to BRUGGS, with Letters to invite the Magistrates of that City and the France, to the Obedience of King CHARLES III. And, at the same Time, Brigadier Dewitt;

Dewitz was detach'd with 6 Squadrons to summon the Governor of *O U D E N A R D*. The next Day, the Magistrates of *Bruges*, and the Countrey of *Francq*, waited on his Grace to make their Submissions and Acknowledgments in due Form ; and the Duke forthwith order'd a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march into that City, and another into *DAMME*, which Place the Enemy had abandon'd. The same Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Advice from Brigadier *Dewitz*, that the Garrison of *O U D E N A R D* (consisting of one *Spanish* and two *French* Battalions) refus'd to surrender ; but his Grace giving Orders to Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars, they no sooner arriv'd, but the Garrison immediately Capitulated. Brigadier *Cadogan* (who was sent to summons *ANTWERP*,) acquainted his Grace, that there were 10 Battalions in the City and Castle, who seem'd inclin'd to surrender upon Honourable Terms. Accordingly, Baron *Schilde* (Treasurer of *Antwerp*) with an Officer of the Garrison of that Place, came to the Duke (who was then encamp'd at *Arseele*) with Letters from the City, and from the Marquis *De Terracena* (Governor of the Castle) desiring that those Gentlemen might have leave to go to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, in relation to the Summons they had receiv'd from his Grace : But, the Duke not thinking fit to grant their Request, detach'd the Earl of *Orkney* with 1000 Horse, to join Brigadier *Cadogan*, and to Invest the Place ; and gave Orders, that no more than Four Hours Time should be allow'd the Garrison to consider of the Capitulation offer'd them : So at last they agreed to it, and the Articles were Sign'd, whereby the Garrison was to march out in 3 Days, and to be conducted to *Quesnoy*. The Duke being willing to push his Conquests as far as possible, sent Colonel *Durel*, with a Detachment of 150 Horse, and a Letter to the Governor of *DENDERMOND* to summon that Place likewise to Acknowledge King *C H A R L E S III*. And a Letter was likewise sent to Major-General *Ross*, for the Governor of *O S T E N D* to the same Purpose. Of all which Transactions the Duke of *Marlborough* inform'd the States by the following Letter.

ANNO
1706.
*Bruges Sub-
mits.*

*Oudenard
Surrender's.*

*Antwerp Cap-
itulates.*

ANNO

1706.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The Duke of Marlborough's Letter to the States about the Surrender of Ghent, Brussels, &c.

ACCORDING to what I did my self the Honour to write to your High-Mightinesses on the 1st Instant, the Castle of *Ghent* was oblig'd to surrender the next Day : The Spanish Battalion (consisting of 400 Men) with the Colonel, the Marquis *De Los Rios*, and the Officers being made Prisoners of WAR : But all the Soldiers (except 50) declar'd for King *CHARLES*. The Summons we sent to *BRUGES*, and the Country of *France*, has had the desired Effect : The Magistrates came hither this Morning to make their Submission, and Acknowledg'd their Lawful Sovereign in due Form. We caus'd a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march thereinto, and another was sent to *DAMME*, which the Enemy had abandon'd. But what is more surprising still, is, that having Yesterday caus'd *OUDENARD* to be summon'd ; and upon their Refusal, order'd that Day, Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither with 7 Battalions, 4 Pieces of Cannon, and 2 Mortars ; the Garrison (consisting of 3 Battalions) has immediately Capitulated, and a French Battalion therein, has obtain'd leave to retire. The other two Battalions (being Spaniards) together with the Governor, have declar'd for King *CHARLES* : And, at this Instant, I am inform'd that our Men are got into the Place. This Morning, I receiv'd a Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom I had sent to summons *ANTWERP*, whereby it appears, that we had not right Intelligence of the Strength of that Garrison, since he informs me, that there are 5 French, and as many Spanish Battalions therein. However, he acquaints me, that they seem dispos'd to surrender upon Honourable Terms ; whereupon, having advised with Messieurs the Deputies, and Monsieur *D'Avuerquerque*, and consider'd the Importance of that Place, and how precious Time is to us ; we have sent a full Power to the Brigadier aforesaid, to grant them reasonable Terms, of which we expect an Account to Morrow.

THE Hand of GOD appears visibly in all this, striking the Enemy with such a Terror, as obliges them to deliver up so many strong Places, and large Coun-

“ Countries without offering the least Resistance. This ANNO
 “ has encourag’d me to summon the Towns of D E N- 1706.
 “ D E R M O N D and O S T E N D ; and for that Pur-
 “ pose I have sent Detachments with Letters for the
 “ Governors. We shall soon know what this will pro-
 “ duce, and I shall not fail to impart it to your High-
 “ Mightinesses. We have made our Bridges, and the
 “ necessary Dispositions to pass the Sceld, and the Lys
 “ to Morrow, to encamp between Deinse and Nivelle :
 “ The Enemy are retir’d beyond Courtray. I am,

Your High-Mightinesses, &c.

M A R L B O R O U G H.

ON the 5th of JUNE, Colonel Durel sent an Ex- Dendermond pres to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough, with ^{and Ostend} the Answer of the Governor of Dendermond to his ^{refuse to} ^{surrender} Grace’s Summons, Importing, “ That that Place being well Garrison’d, and provided with all Necesaries for its Defence, he hop’d to merit his Grace’s Esteem, by discharging his Duty, and the Trust repos’d in him. The next Day, arriv’d another Express from Major-General Ross, with the Answer of the Governor of Ostend, to the Summons made him to Surrender, Importing, “ That he had sent to the Elector of Bavaria, and hop’d he would be excus’d, if he defended the Place as became him, till further Orders. Whereupon, a Detachment was order’d to March, and Possess it self of (a) PLASENDAL, upon the Canal near Ostend, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. The Day before, the Assembly of the States of Flanders, unanimously Resolv’d to Acknowledge King CHARLES III, which they did by a formal Instrument, dated in the Town-house of Ghent, the 6th of June, seal’d with the Seal of the Province of Flanders ; which was Ratified by the Duke of Marlborough, and the Deputies of the States-General, under their Hands, and the whole Contents thereof granted in the Name of his Catholick

M 4

^{The States of Flanders Acknowledge}
Majesty K. Charles.

(a) PLASENDAL, a strong Fort, standing about 2 Miles, or a League, South-East from Ostend, upon the Canal ; which surrender’d to the Confederates, 2 or 3 Days before they Invested the Place, June 1706. The French took this Fort in July 1708, but left it again, before the End of that CAMPAIGN.

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO Majesty King CHARLES III. in the Camp at Arcole.

1706. the 7th of June 1706.

THE Confederate Army being unable to undertake any thing of Consequence for several Days, by reason the Heavy Artillery was not come up; the Duke laid hold of that Opportunity to take a Journey to the Hague, in order to confer with the States-General, about the further Operations of the CAMPAIGN, and other Matters of Importance. Accordingly, his Grace having left the Army at Arcole (under the Command of Velt-Marechal D'Avorquerque) set out the 8th of June,

The Duke of Marlborough arriv'd at the Hague the next Day. He continued there till the 11th, where having concerted Measures, about the Government of the Cities and Towns lately conquer'd, and settled all other Matters entirely to the Satisfaction of their High-Mightinesses, he set out in order to return to the Army. As his Grace was proceeding in his Journey, he was met at Morssem (two Leagues from Antwerp) by the Bishop of that City, attended by all the Clergy, who assur'd his Grace of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King CHARLES III, and to the House of Austria. At Antwerp, he was receiv'd with all the Honours and Ceremonies usually paid to their Sovereign Prince; 150 of the Principal Citizens going in Procession before his Coach with lighted Flambeaux to the Bishop's Palace, where he was splendidly entertain'd, and lodg'd that Night. The Marquis De Torcena (Grandee of Spain, and Governor of the Citadel) who had likewise declar'd for King CHARLES, waited on his Grace during the whole Solemnity.

And returns to the Army. HIS Grace left Antwerp the 13th, early in the Morning, and arriv'd the same Evening in the Camp at Arcole, where he was Re-infore'd by 20 Battalions, which the States-General had drawn out of several Garrisons: And, at the same time, the Troops of Hannover, and those of the King of Prussia (which serv'd last Year on the Rhine) advanc'd towards Brabant with all possible Speed. The Enemy (who were encamp'd near Courtrai) were Re-infore'd by a Detachment of Foot, which Marechal De Mervin brought from Germany; and other Detachments likewise (both from the French Army on the Upper-Rhine, and from the King's Household) were order'd to Flanders. However, the Confederates were resolv'd to Besiege

(a)

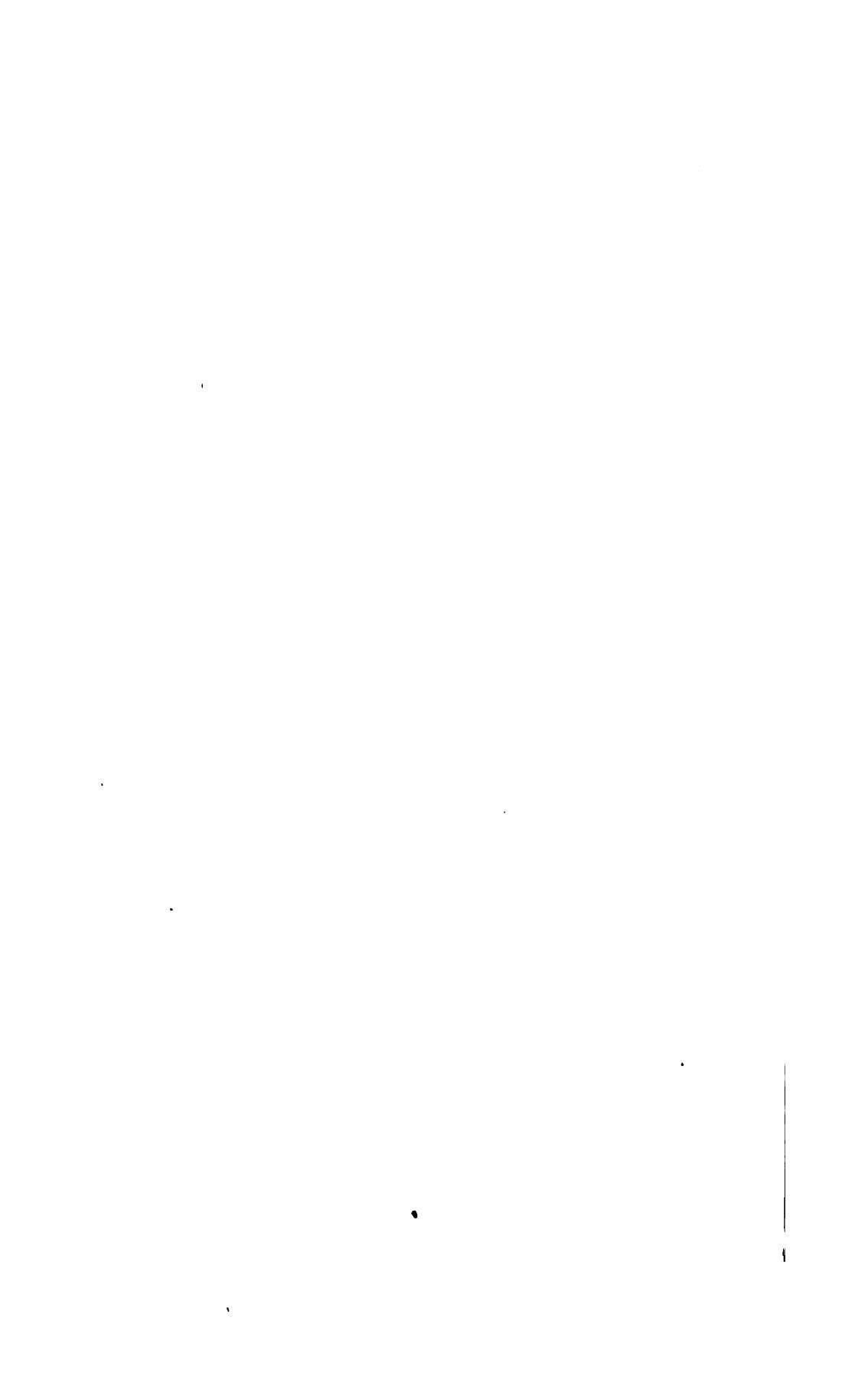
(a) O S T E N D ; and accordingly, on June 15th, Monsieur *D'Auverquerque* march'd with a Detachment to form the Siege of that Place ; and at the same time, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* advanc'd with another Body, and took the Fort of P L A S E N D A L E Sword in Hand. After this, they made themselves Masters of the Bridge of *Santworde*, by which means, they secur'd the Sluices ; and the next Day, the Troops march'd to approach O S T E N D, which was closely block'd up by Sea, by a Squadron of 9 large English Men of War, 4 Bomb Ketches, and 2 Fire-Ships, under the Command of Sir *Stafford Fairborne* ; but, for want of the Artillery, the Trenches were not open'd before the latter End of the Month. On the first of July, the Batteries being finish'd; the Besiegers planted the Cannon and Mortars thereon. The 3d, Sir *Stafford Fairborne* came ashore, to concert Measures with Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*, and it was resolv'd, that the next Day, the Town should be Bombarded both by Sea and Land, which was executed in the Morning by break of Day, with such uninterrupted Fury, that in a few Hours the Town was on Fire in several Places ; and the Besiegers continuing to batter it all that Day, great part of the Enemy's Cannon were dismounted before Night, and the Place almost entirely Ruin'd. The 4th, was spent in Firing against, and Bombarding the Town ; and the Night between the 4th and 5th, an Assault was made upon the Counterscarpe. The Attack was begun by 50 English Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, being supported by a Dutch Battalion, and was carried on with such Vigour and Resolution, that the Allies having beaten the Enemy from their Works, made a Lodgment upon the Counterscarp. That Morning, the Besieg'd sallied out with 900 Men, in order to dislodge the Besiegers, and endeavour the Regaining of that Post ; but the Battalions that were in the Trenches, advancing to their Assistance, and some Discharges being made on both sides, the Enemy retir'd without being

(a) O S T E N D, is a very strong and fine Sea-Port of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, the Marquiseate of the Territory of Vianden-Urien, subject to the King of Spain. It was Invaded by the Confederates both by Sea and Land, June 25th, 1706, and obliged to surrender July 6th. It stands about 9 Miles North-East of Newport, 11 West of Bruges, 20 South-West of Sluys, 24 North-East of Dunkirk, and 35 almost West of Ghent. Longitude 22. 8. Latitude 51. 8.

ANNO being able to Effect their Design. In the mean time,
 1706. great Diligence was us'd in perfecting two Batteries on
 the *Glacis*; but, on the 6th, the Besieg'd not being able
 to hold out any longer, against the Force of 47 pieces
 of Heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, which incessantly
 Fir'd upon them, they bear a Parley at Nine in the Mor-
 ning, and the Capitulation being concluded and sign'd
 the same Evening, the Governor (Count *De la Mothe*)
 with the Garrison, march'd out the 8th, and were con-
 ducted to *Mons*: It consisted of two *Spanish* Battalions;
 Four Troops of Dragoons of the same Nation, and Four
French Regiments; but great part of the former enter'd
 into the Service of the Allies. This Important Town was
 Invested during the Government of the Arch-Duke *Al-*
bert of Austria, the 5th of July 1601, and sustain'd a
 Siege of three Years; before which Place, the *Spaniards*
 (commanded by the Famous *Spinola*) lost near 100000
 Men; whereas in Four Days time, it was taken by the
 Powerful and Successful Arms of the Confederates.

The Prince
Royal of
Prussia, ar-
rives in the
Army.

M O N S I E U R *D'Auverquerque* having caused
 the Approaches before *Ostend* to be levell'd, and left a
 good Garriton in that Town, and in *Plassendale*, under
 the Command of Lieutenant-General *Spaar*, march'd to
 joyn the Duke of *Marlborough*, who on July the 8th, ad-
 vanc'd from his Camp at *Rousselaer* to *Harlebeck*, took
 Possession of *Courtray*, and on the 11th, proceeded to
Helchin on the *Scheld*, where his Grace order'd 4 Bridges
 to be laid over that River. The Country People be-
 tween the *Scheld*, and the *Lys* were commanded to level
 the Lines. The Elector of *Bavaria* upon Advice of the
 Allies having laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, and the Ap-
 pearance of their Troops about *Gramont*, retir'd in great
 haste, the 13th at Night, from *Mons* to *Valenciennes*. On
 the 16th, the Prince Royal of *Prussia* arriv'd in the Army,
 being met at some distance from the Camp by the Duke
 of *Marlborough*, and the General-Officers, and was re-
 ceiv'd with all the Respect due to his high Birth and
 Character. The Troops of *Prussia* and *Hannover*, with
 3000 Palatines, having joyn'd the Grand Army, they
 made all the necessary Dispositions for a Siege: Of which
 the *French* having Intelligence, they (by means of their
 Sluices) reader'd the *Lys* un-navigable below *Menin*.
 Hereupon, General *Salisb* was order'd on the 21st, with
 a strong Detachment, to break down the Dams and Slui-
 ces between *Armentieres*, *Lille*, and *Menin*, to free the
 Course









Course of the War, that the Boats loaden with Artillery **ANNO**
 and Ammunition might come up from thence to **Commeray**,
 At last the Siege of (a) **M I N I N** was retriv'd upon ;
 (A place which was a Key to the French Conquests in
 the *Netherlandes*, on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated
 Ingineer **Montluc** D' **Vauban** had exercis'd his
 great Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both
 add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and
 bring there late Acquisitions.) It was invested **July** the ^{beginning of} **M I N I N**
 by General **Salsbury**, but waiting for the coming up
 of the Artillery from **Ghent**, the Trenches were not
 Open'd till the 4th of **August**; And then the Approaches
 were carried on in the usual Form, without any re-
 markable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on
 the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Salient
 Angles of the Countercarpe, the Disposition was made
 for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant General
Schulzen, and the Staff of **Orkney** commanded at the two
 Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and
 a Brigadier, with 400 Grenadiers, as many Workmen,
 and a Detachment of the like Number of Pusillaries to
 cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions
 that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and
 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock,
 upon a signal of a Mine the Beliegers sprung up at each
 of the Angles ; and the Men behav'd themselves with
 so much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon
 beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great
 slaughter, and made a Judgment close to the Pallisades.
 The Action was very Bloody and Obstinate, by
 reason the Beliegers were expos'd to the Fire of the
 Ravelins and other Works, for near two Hours be-
 fore they could cover themselves, which Occasioned
 the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the
 whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded;
 In the mean time, the Duke of **Vendome** (who arriv'd
 at **Kalem** ^{the 4th of August}) was drawing together
 an Army, with which he threaten'd to attempt the Re-
 lief of **M I N I N**; whereupon, the Duke of **Marlboro-**
^{10th}

(a) **M I N I N**, a town of the *Dauphiné*, in the Kingdom of France, one of the strongest and most regular fortifications in Europe; notwithstanding which (together with the vigorous Resistance of a Numerous Garrison, and a Resolute Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 10 Days after the opening of the trenches. It stands on the River **Yze**, 9 Miles North West of **Commeray**, & almost North of **Lille**, and is almost South East of **Spes**. Longitude, &c. 19. Latitude, 50. **gm**

ANNO rough caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd 1706. at *Heschin*, the Left Wing being extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, which frustrated the Enemy's Design, so that the Siege was carried on with all possible Diligence. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch, and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six, and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morning by break of Day; and two more Batteries being perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning. But, the Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and Hostages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was concluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual Marks of Honour. Pursuant thereto, the Duke of *Argyle* (who had remarkably distinguish'd himself in the Attack of the Counterscarpe) took Possession of the *Bruges* Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men: And, the next Day, the Garrison (consisting of 12 Battalions of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons, making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse, and were conducted to *Doway*. The same Day, Major General *Welder* (being appointed to command in *M B N I N*) took Possession of the Town with 3 Dutch Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artillery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of *ENGLAND*, taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* Order'd to be sent to *England*: And, at the same time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the Place. The Loss which either Party sustain'd during this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from General *Saffell* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

SIR,

General Sir
Welder's Letter to Mr. Secre-
tary *Fagel*. "I do my self the Honour to Acquaint You, that the
Garrison of *M B N I N* march'd out Yesterday,
about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Ca-
pitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that
they had in this Siege 1200 Men Kill'd or Wounded.
My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the
Velt-Mareschal *D'Anverquerque* saw the Garrison
march out, and every thing was perform'd in good
Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege,
your

" your Honour may see it in the following List. We ANNO
 " have found in the Place 35 pieces of Brass Cannon,
 " and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were
 " buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels
 " of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, be-
 " sides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammuni-
 " tion and Provisions, of which I have not yet an ex-
 " act List. The Battalions of Heyden, Saxon Kyssenach,
 " Chamberlain, Ufflingen, and Fleur, are march'd into the
 " Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.
 Sign'd,
 B. W. SALISCH.

THIE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession of MUNIN, the Duke of Marlborough, on the 29th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General Churchill) to besiege (a) DENDERMOND in Form; and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that important Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the two following Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

" I ARRIVED here last Thursday Night, with Monsieur De Gasslinga, and Monsieur De Geldermalsen, to of Marlboro-
 " halten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad ^{to the} _{beginning's} Letter
 " I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this states
 " Morning, about 10 a Clock, the Garrison beat a Par-
 " ley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my
 " Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them
 " no other Terms, than that they should remain Priso-
 " ners of W A R; yet that they should have their
 " Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and
 " deliver

(a) DENDERMOND, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after the Battle of Ramillies, and surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough after a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River Scheld, and Dender, 14 Miles East of Ghent, 14 South-West of Antwerp, and 17 North-East of Brussels. Longitude. 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

ANNO "deliver up one of the Gates, in two Hours time
 1746. "They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having
 been sent back, Orders were given to renew the At-
 tack : Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further
 Ceasation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of
 which, they surrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up
 the Gate of **Mechlin**. They are to march out next
 Tuesday, in order to be conducted to **Holland**. I hear
 you congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this
 happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has
 visibly appear'd : It having been observ'd, that for
 several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-
 try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprise.

I am,

As HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

From the Camp
 Before **BRANDENBURG**
MOND, Sept. 1, 1746.

MARLBOROUGH

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

ANNO **ACCORDING** to our last, the Trenches were o-
 pen'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began
 to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and
 Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and
 Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Morn-
 ing, our Men carried the same by Storm, with
 great Bravery, and little Loss : Whereupon,
 we beg'd immediately desir'd to Capitulate
 Hostages for that Purpose. Their
 been brought to us, and to my Lord
 rough, whil'st we were all in the
 Assault : Several Messages were
 backwards, and the Agreement
 about 3 this Afternoon, by
 to remain Pridess of W
 even, that they shall be
 baggage : And accord-
 to us the date of
 Abundance will be
 the next Sun-
 day. High-
 with that be-

"Duty to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, upon ANNO
this Speedy and Happy Success."

1706.

We are,

Honour and Mighty Lords, &c.

From the Camp before
DENDEURMOND.
Sept. 6. 1706.

Sign'd,
S. V. GOSLINGA.
A. V. BORSSERK, Lord
of OUDERMALSSEN.

AFTER the Surrender of Dendermond, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) A R T H, which was invested the 16th of September, by 40 Battalions, and 40 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur D'AUVERGHERQUE. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Success, that on the 29th, the Besiegers made a Judgment on the cover'd Way's and in the Night, between the last of September, and the first of October, they took Possession of the Counter-Guard, before the Bastion which was attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to bear a Parley, at 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur D'AUVERGHERQUE, the Hostilities were renew'd; But bearing a Parley the second time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves and their Prisoners of W A R. The Garrison consist'd of 3100 Men, of which, 300 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur D'AUVERGHERQUE wrote the following Letter to Monsieur Bagel, Secretary to the States-General.

(a) A R T H, a strong frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Province of Hainault, the Margravate of the Territory of Brabant, subject to the Spaniards, who had it recover'd by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but return'd to the same War by the Treaty of Rethwick: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monsieur D'AUVERGHERQUE) took Possession of it the present 1st M. d' Oct. It stands on the River Dender, 14 Miles almost North-West of Mons, & almost South-West of Bruxelles, and 24 South of Ghent. Longitude 23. 3. Latitude 50. 47.

SIR,

ANNO

1706.

*Monsieur
D'Auver-
querque's
Letter to
Mr. Secre-
tary Hague.*

S I R,

"AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the Cover'd-Way of the Counterscarp, and while I was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night, the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out two Officers to demand an Honourable Capitulation. I signified to them that they were to hope for no other Terms, than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of consideration for the Officers, I would allow them their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their Knap-sacks, and gave them half an Hours time to resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who return'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree to it: Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd. But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat a Parley again, and sent back the two Officers that came out to treat with me last Night (one of which, is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of Vendome) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Mowrow, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday. I do my self the Honour to congratulate their High-Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the surrender of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Adjutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Mortaigne) is order'd to carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October ad 1706.

I remain, &c.

AUVERQUE.

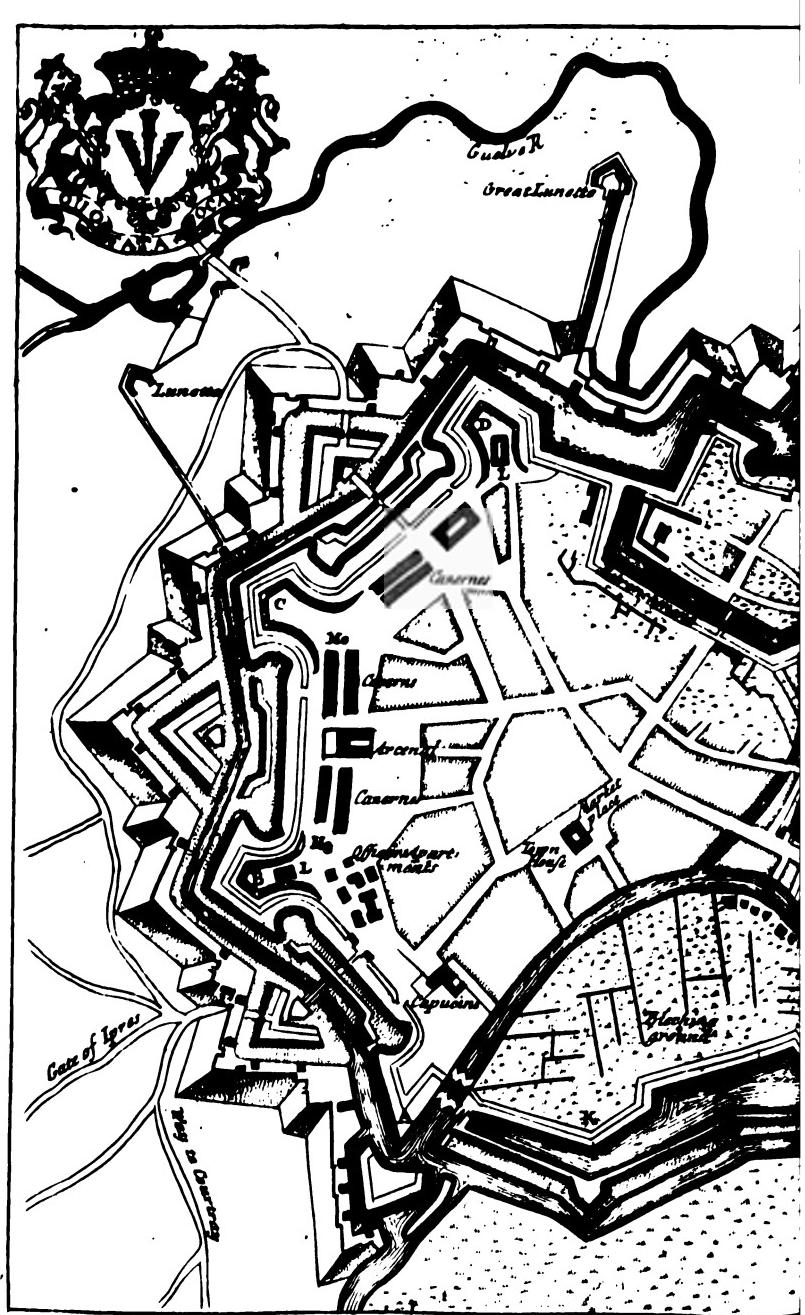
The Cam-
paign ends
in the Ne-
therlands.

THE Confederates having happily made all their important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of Vendome caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to be Re-infore'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a design upon one of those Places: But, the Season being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking, and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marlborough, having made some Motion for the Convenience

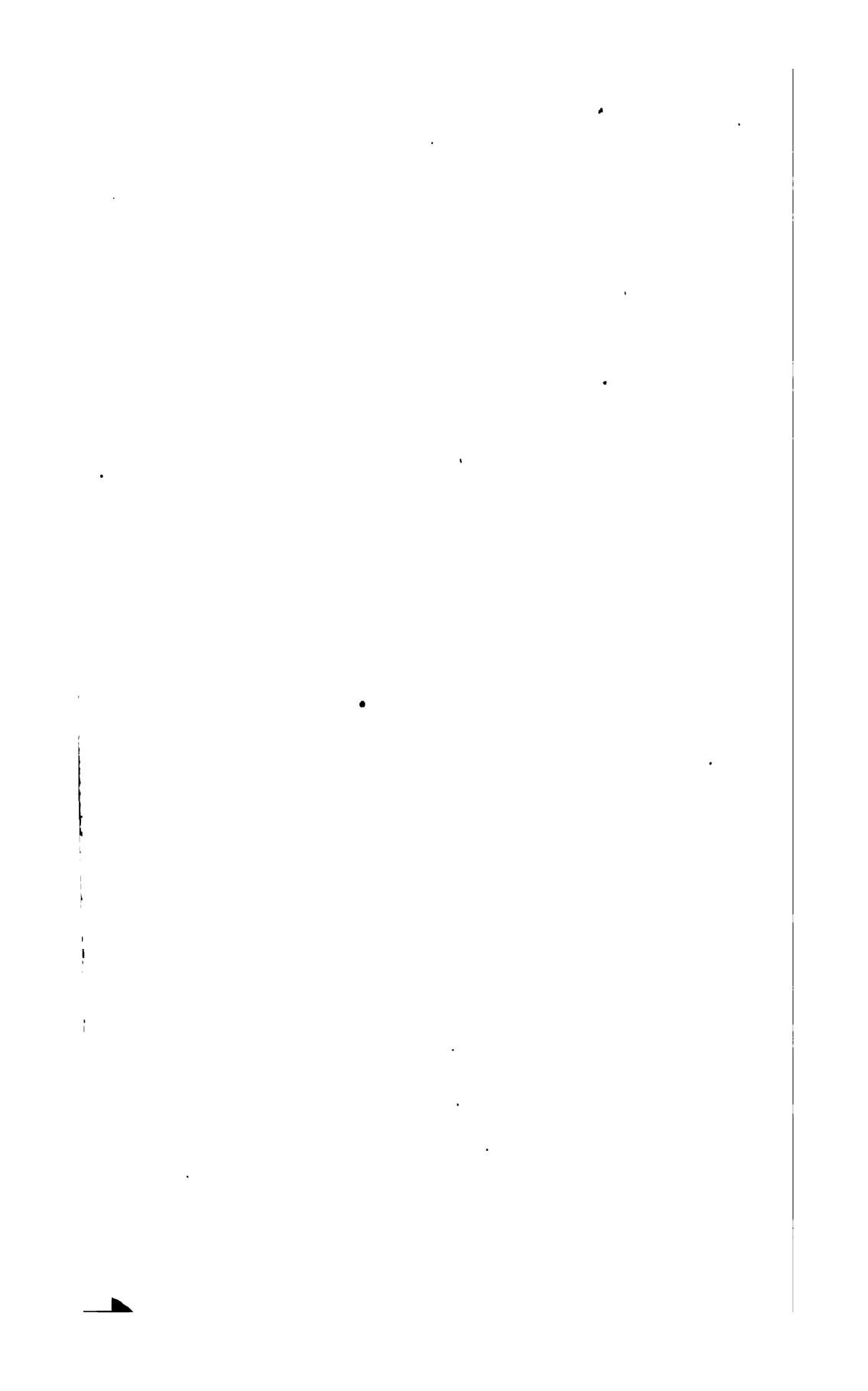
of Forraking, left the Army at *Ghieslenghein*, under ANNO
the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque; and on the 27th of October, went to *Brussels*, where he was receiv'd with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Esteem by the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days, he return'd to the Army, from whence he set out for the *Hague*, on November the 5th; and the next Day, the Troops mov'd to *St. Quintin Lennick*, in order to separate and march into Winter-Quarters, which were regulated in the following Manner. The English Forces were Garrison'd in *Ghent*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby: The Danes in *Bruges*: And, the Prussians and Lunenburgers along the *Demer*, and between the *Maeſt*, and the *Rhino*. Monsieur D'Auverquerque was appointed to Command in chief in the Netherlands, and to reside at *Brussels*; having under him, Messieurs Dopff and Hukelome (Lieutenants-General) and Monsieur Villates, and Prince William of *Heſſo-Caſſel* (Majors-General) Count Tilly (General of the Horse) was to command in *Louvain*, with Lieutenant-General Dodem, and the Earl of *Athlone* (Major-General) General Salisch was appointed to Command the Infantry in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General Dompre, and Major-General Collier. The Earl of Albemarle commanded on the *Maeſt*, having under him Messieurs Honpesch and Oxenſtyn (Lieutenants-General) and Messieurs Souteland and La Leog (Majors-General) Major-General Murray in *Courtray*: Major-General Pallant in *Menin*: Brigadier Pallant in *Aeth*: Major-General Lauder in *Dendermond*: Lieutenant-General Spaar in *Oſtend*: And, Lieutenant-General Fagel in *Sluyce*, and the Dutch Flanders. The Duke of Marlborough (on the 9th of November) arriv'd at the *Hague*; where having receiv'd the Complements of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, on his Glorious and Successful CAMPAGN, and settled several other Important Affairs; His Grace sail'd from the *Maeſt* the 26th, and came to London three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories and Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The 31st of December, was appointed by Her Majesty to be observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the wonderful Successes of the CAMPAGN: And a few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at the Battle of RAMILLIES, were carried in Procession

*The Conſiderate Army
march into
Winter
Quarters.*

*The Duke
of Marlbor-
ough ar-
rives at Lon-
don.*







Course of the *Lys*, that the Boats loaden with Artillery *ANNO*
and Ammunition might come up from thence to *Courtray*. 1706.
At last the Siege of (*a*) *M E N I N* was resolv'd upon ;
(A place which was a Key to the *French* Conquests in
the *Netherlands*; on whose Fortifications, the Celebrated
Ingenieur Monsieur *D' Vauban* had exerted his utmost
Skill, and the Reduction whereof, would both
add great Reputation to the Arms of the Allies, and secure their late Acquisitions) It was invested *July* the ^{Siege of} *M E N I N*
23d, by General *Salisch*; but waiting for the coming up
of the Artillery from *Ghent*, the Trenches were not Open'd till the 4th of *August*; And then the Approaches were carried on in the usual Forms, without any remarkable Occurrence till the 18th, when the Saps on the Right and Left being advanc'd as far as the Salient Angles of the Counterscarpe, the Disposition was made for Attacking it in the Evening. Lieutenant-General *Scholeen*, and the Earl of *Orkney* commanded at the two Attacks, and each had under him a Major-General, and a Brigadier, with 300 Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and a Detachment of the like Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the whole being sustain'd by the 9 Battalions that Reliev'd the Trenches, 4 on the Right, and 5 on the Left. The Attack began about 7 a Clock, upon a signal of a Mine the Besiegers sprung up at each of the Angles; and the Men behav'd themselves with so much Bravery upon that Occasion, that they soon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way with great Slaughter, and made a Lodgment close to the Pallisado's. The Action was very Bloody and Obstinate, by reason the Besiegers were expos'd to the Fire of the Ravelins and other Works, for near two Hours before they could cover themselves, which Occasioned the greatest part of their Loss, being computed in the whole to amount to near 1400 Men Kill'd or Wounded. In the mean time, the Duke of *Vendome* (who arriv'd at *Valenciennes* the 4th of *August*) was drawing together an Army, with which he threaten'd to attempt the Relief of *M E N I N*; whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*

(*a*) *M E N I N*, a Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders, one of the strongest and most regular Fortifications in Europe; notwithstanding which (together with the Vigorous Resistance of a Numerous Garrison, and a Resolute Commander) the Confederates made themselves Masters of it in 18 Days after the Opening of the Trenches. It stands on the River *Lys*, 5 Miles South-West of *Courtray*, 9 almost North of *Lille*, and 12 almost South-East of *Ipres*. Longitude. 22. 19. Latitude, 50. 50.

A N N O rough caus'd his Army to make a Motion, and encamp'd
 1706. at *Helchin*, the Left Wing being extended to *Lauwe*
 near *Menin*, which frustrated the Enemy's Designs, so
 that the Siege was carried on with all possible Dilige-
 nce. On the 19th, the Confederate Troops began
 two Saps in Order to make a Descent into the Ditch,
 and on the 20th, finish'd two Batteries (One of Six,
 and the other of Five pieces of Cannon) which began
 to Fire upon the Bastion and Ravelin the next Morn-
 ing by break of Day; and two more Batteries being
 perfected were ready to play the 22d in the Morning.
 But, the Duke of *Marlborough* going thither to see what
 Progress was made, the Governor beat a Parley; and
 Hostages being Exchang'd, the Capitulation was con-
 cluded for the Garrison to march out with all the Usual
 Marks of Honour. Pursuant thereto, the Duke of
Argyle (who had remarkably distinguish'd himself in
 the Attack of the Counterscarpe) took Possession of the
Bruges Gate on the 23d, with a Guard of 200 Men:
 And, the next Day, the Garrison (consisting of 12 Battalions
 of Foot, and 3 Squadrons of dismounted Dragoons,
 making in all about 4000 Men) march'd out of
 the Place, under a Guard of 200 Confederate Horse,
 and were conducted to *Doway*. The same Day, Major-
 General *Welderan* (being appointed to command in
M E N I N) took Possession of the Town with 5 Dutch
 Battalions of Foot. There was found among the Artil-
 lery 4 Pieces of Cannon with the Arms of *E N G L A N D*,
 taken at the Battle of *Landen*, which the Duke of *Marl-*
borough Order'd to be sent to *England*: And, at the
 same time, gave the Necessary Directions for levelling
 the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of the
 Place. The Loss which either Party sustain'd during
 this Siege, is particulariz'd in the following Letter from
 General *Salisch* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

S I R.

General Salisch's Letter to Mr. Secretary Fagel.

" I do my self the Honour to Acquaint You, that the
 Garrison of *M E N I N* march'd out Yesterday,
 " about 10 in the Fore-Noon, according to the Ca-
 pitulation, making in all about 4000 Men; so that
 " they had in this Siege 1300 Men Kill'd or Wounded.
 " My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monsieur the
 " Velt-Mareschal *D'Avverquerque* saw the Garrison
 " march out, and every thing was perform'd in good
 " Order. As to the Loss they have sustain'd in this Siege,
 " your

"your Honour may see it in the following List. We ANNO
 "have found in the Place 55 pieces of Brass Cannon,
 "and 10 of Iron, besides several other pieces that were
 "buried under Ground, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels
 "of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Ball, be-
 "sides a great Quantity of all other sorts of Ammuni-
 "tion and Provisions, of which I have not yet an ex-
 "act List. The Battalions of Heyden, Saxon Esenach,
 "Chamrier, Uffingen, and Floor, are march'd into the
 "Place, to remain there in Garrison till further Orders.

I A M, &c.

Sign'd,

E. W. SALISCH.

THE Allies having thus Victoriously taken Possession
 of MENIN, the Duke of Marlborough, on the
 29th, gave Orders to his Brother (Lieutenant-General
 Churchill) to besiege (a) DENDERMOND in Form; Siege of
 and 3 Days after, his Grace arriv'd in the Camp with Dendermond
 the States-Deputies, to hasten the Siege of that Impor-
 tant Place. As to the Particulars, there cannot be a
 more Authentick Account, than what is contain'd in the
 two following Letters to the States-General.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

"I ARRIVED here last Thursday Night, with Mon- The Duke
 "sieur De Goslinga, and Monsieur De Geldernsen, to of Marlbo-
 "rough's Letter to the
 "hasten the Attack of this Place; and am very glad
 "I can Acquaint Your High-Mightinesses, that this States
 "Morning, about 10 a Clock, the Garrison beat a Par-
 "ley, demanding Honourable Conditions: But my
 "Brother return'd answer, that he could grant them
 "no other Terms, then that they should remain Priso-
 "ners of WAR; yet that they should have their
 "Baggage, provided they did declare themselves, and
 "deliver

(a) DENDERMOND, a strong Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Flanders. It was block'd up by the Confederates soon after the Battle of Ramillies, and surrender'd to the Duke of Marlborough after a formal Siege the beginning of August. It stands on the River Scheld, and Dender, 12 Miles East of Ghent, 14 South-West of Antwerp, and 17 North-West of Brussels. Longitude. 23. 22. Latitude. 51. 6.

ANNO " deliver up one of the Gates, in two Hours time.
1706. " They rejected this Proposal, and the Hostages having
 been sent back, Orders were given to renew the At-
 tack : Whereupon, the Garrison desir'd a further
 Cessation of Arms for an Hour, at the Expiration of
 which, they surrender'd, and about Five deliver'd up
 the Gate of *Mechlin*. They are to march out next
Tuesday, in order to be conducted to *Holland*. I hear-
 tily congratulate your High-Mightinesses upon this
 happy Event, in which, the Hand of GOD has
 visibly appear'd : It having been observ'd, that for
 several Years past, there has not been, in this Coun-
 try, so favourable a Season for such an Enterprise.

I am,

&c. HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

*From the Camp
before DENDER-
MOND, Sept. 5, 1706.*

MARLBOROUGH.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

The States " **A**CCORDING to our last, the Trenches were o-
Deputation " pen'd, and the Batteries finish'd, so that they began
Letter about " to play Yesterday Morning, with so great Fury and
the surren- " Execution, that the Breaches in the Redoubt, and
der of Den- " Work that cover'd it, being wide enough this Mo-
dermond. " rning, our Men carried the same by Storm, with
 great Bravery, and little Loss : Whereupon, the Be-
 sieg'd immediately desir'd to Capitulate, and sent us
 Hostages for that Purpose. Their Proposals having
 been brought to us, and to my Lord Duke of *Marlbo-*
 rough, whilst we were all in the Trenches to see the
 Assault ; several Messages were sent backwards and
 forwards, and the Agreement was at last concluded
 about 3 this Afternoon, by which, the Garrison are
 to remain Prisoners of WAR ; on Condition, how-
 ever, that they shall be allow'd their Swords and
 Baggage : And accordingly, they have deliver'd up
 to us the Gate of *Mechlin*. We shall consult further
 Measures with my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, about
 the next Enterprise ; and we shall wait for your
 High-Mightinesses Orders, to know where the Gar-
 rison shall be conducted. We have thought it our
 " Duty

of the Present W A R.

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"Duty to congratulate your High-Mightinesses, upon ANNO
"this Speedy and Happy Succes.

1706.



We are,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, &c.

From the Camp before

Sign'd,

DENDERMOND.

S. V. GOSLINGA.

Sept. 6. 1706.

A. V. BORSELE, Lord
of GELDERMALS EN.

AT THE Surrender of Dendermond, the Confederates form'd the Siege of (a) AETH, which was Invested the 16th of September, by 40 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, under the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque. The Trenches were open'd the 20th, and the Attacks were carried on with so much Succes, that on the 29th, the Besiegers made a Lodgment on the cover'd Way; and in the Night, between the last of September, and the first of October, they took Possession of the Counter-Guard, before the Bastion which was Attack'd, and oblig'd the Garrison to beat a Parley, at 6 a Clock in the Afternoon: Who refusing at first to surrender, upon the Conditions offer'd them by Monsieur D'Auverquerque, the Hostilities were renew'd; But beating a Parley the second time, it was then agreed, that the Enemy should surrender themselves ^{And surren-} Prisoners of W A R. The Garrison consisted of 2100 _{der'd.} Men, of which, 500 were Kill'd or Wounded in the Siege: And the Confederates lost about 900 Men before the Place. Soon after the Surrender of the Town, Monsieur D'Auverquerque wrote the following Letter to Monsieur Fagel, Secretary to the States-General.

(a) AETH, a strong Frontier Town of the Low-Countries, in the Earldom of Hainault, the Marquillate of the Territory of Brabant, subject to the Spaniards, who had it restor'd by the French in 1678. The French took it again in 1697, but restor'd it the same Year by the Peas of Reswick: And, the Confederates (under the Command of Monsieur D'Auverquerque) took Possession of it the present CAMPAIGN. It stands on the River Dender, 14 Miles almost North-West of Mons, 22 almost South-West of Brussels, and 24 South of Ghent. Latitude 23. 3. Longitude 50. 47.

S I R,

ANNO

1706.

Monsieur
D'Aver-
querque's
Letter to
Mr. Secre-
tary Paget.

S I R,

"AFTER we had made our-selves Masters of the Cover'd-Way of the Counterscarp, and while I was in the Approaches, about 6 a-Clock last Night, the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out two Officers to demand an Honourable Capitulation. I signified to them that they were to hope for no other Terms, than to be receiv'd Prisoners of WAR; that out of consideration for the Officers, I would allow them their Swords and Baggage, and the Soldiers their Knap-sacks, and gave them half an Hours time to resolve what to do. I sent one of my Adjutants with them, to know the Governor's Resolution; who return'd immediately, and told me, he would not agree to it: Whereupon, the Hostilities were renew'd. But, to Day, towards Noon, the Besieg'd having beat a Parley again, and sent back the two Officers that came out to treat with me last Night (one of which, is a Colonel, the other an Adjutant to the Duke of Vendome) it was agreed, after some Debate, that the Garrison should surrender themselves Prisoners of WAR. We shall take Possession of a Gate to Mowrow, and the Garrison is to march out on Monday. I do my self the Honour to congratulate their High-Mightinesses, with all my Heart, upon the surrender of this Place. I Wish and Hope, that the Almighty will bless more and more, the Arms of the State, and its high Allies, and make them Victorious. My Adjutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Morsaign) is order'd to carry this News to their High-Mightinesses.

October 2d 1706.

I remain, &c.

AUVERQUE.

The Cam-
paign ends
in the Ne-
therlands.

THE Confederates having happily made all these important and memorable Conquests, the Duke of Vendome caus'd the Garrisons of Mons and Charleroy to be Re-insorc'd, being apprehensive that the Allies might have a design upon one of those Places: But, the Season being too far advanc'd for any great Undertaking, and the Troops too much Fatigu'd, the Duke of Marlborough, having made some Motion for the Convenient

of the Present W A R.

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of Forraging, left the Army at *Ghieslenghein*, under *ANNO*
1706. the Command of Monsieur *D'Auverquerque*; and on the
 27th of October, went to *Brussels*, whcre he was receiv'd
 with all imaginable Marks of Honour and Esteem by
 the whole City. Having continued there 3 Days, he
 return'd to the Army, from whence he set out for the
Hague, on November the 5th; and the next Day, the
 Troops mov'd to *St. Quintin Lennick*, in order to sepe-
 rate and march into Winter-Quarters, which were re-
 gulated in the following Manner. The English Forces
 were Garrison'd in *Ghent*, under the Command of Lieu-
 tenant-General *Ingoldsby*: The Danes in *Bruges*: And, *The Confe-
derate Army
march into
Winter
Quarters.*
 the *Prussians* and *Lunenburghers* along the *Demer*, and
 between the *Maeſe*, and the *Rhine*. Monsieur *D'Auver-
querque* was appointed to Command in chief in the *Né-
therlands*, and to reside at *Brussels*; having under him,
 Messieurs *Dopft* and *Hukelome* (Lieutenants-General) and
 Monsieur *Villates*, and Prince *William* of *Hesse-Cassel*
 (Majors-General) Count *Tilly* (General of the Horse)
 was to command in *Louvain*, with Lieutenant-General
Dedem, and the Earl of *Athlone* (Major-General) General
Salisch was appointed to Command the Infantry in *Mech-
lin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, and Major-Gene-
 ral *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the
Maeſe, having under him Messieurs *Hompesch* and *Oxen-
styn* (Lieutenants-General) and Messieurs *Souteland* and
La Leeg (Majors-General) Major-General *Murray* in
Courtray: Major-General *Pallant* in *Menin*: Brigadier
Pallant in *Aeth*: Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*:
 Lieutenant-General *Spaer* in *Ostend*: And, Lieutenant-
 General *Fagel* in *Sluyce*, and the Dutch Flanders. The
 Duke of *Marlborough* (on the 9th of November) arriv'd
 at the *Hague*; where having receiv'd the Complements
 of the States, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of
 Distinction, on his Glorious and Successful C A M-
 PA I G N, and settled several other Important Affairs;
 His Grace sail'd from the *Maeſe* the 26th, and came to
 London three Days after; where he receiv'd the Thanks
 of the House of Commons, for his Eminent Services to *The Duke
of Marlbo-
rough ar-
rives at Lon-
don.*
 Her Majesty and the Kingdom, in the signal Victories
 and Successes obtain'd over the common Enemy. The
 31st of December, was appointed by Her Majesty to be
 observ'd as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving for the
 wonderful Successes of the C A M P A I G N: And a
 few Days before, the Standards and Colours taken at
 the Battle of *RAMILLIES*, were carried in Pro-

A Compleat HISTORY

ANNO cession from St. James's Park to Guildhall (in the same
1706. manner as those taken at the Battle of **BLEINHEIM**
 were carried, two Years before, from the Tower to
 Westminster-hall) and there hung up, to remain as Tro-
 phies of that ever-Memorable Victory.

HAVING thus given a particular Account of what
 is most remarkable in the (N.B.) **NETHERLANDS**,
 it is very proper to insert the Memorable Siege and
 Battle of (a) **TURIN**, with which I shall finish the
 CAMPAGN. The fatal Blow the French receiv'd
 at **Ramillies**, made People believe they would give over
 their Designs against Turin; but the Preparations for
 the Siege being made, and they thinking it impossible
 that Prince Eugene should attempt to Relieve that Place,
 they resolv'd to Besiege it, in hopes that the taking
 thereof, and the entire Reduction of Piedmont (which
 they thought a sure Game) would make amends for
 their other Losses. They boasted that they had form'd
 of the
 French for
 the Siege of
 Turin.
 an Army (under the Duke *De la Feuillade*) for that En-
 terprise, consisting of 68 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons :
 250 Officers of Artillery : 800 Gunners : 250 Bombar-
 diers and Miners ; and 4000 Pioneers : And, that they
 had also provided for that SIEGE, 160 Pieces of
 Heavy Cannon : 80 Mortars : 100000 Bullets : 27000
 Bombs : 1100000 Pound Weight of Powder : 300000
 Weight of Lead : 80000 Grenado's, &c. all which
 were laid up in the Magazines of *Casal, Crescentino,*
 and *Chivas*

THE

(N.B.) THE Principal Design of this Undertaking, was only to include
 the most Material Transactions of the late WAR in the NETHER-
 LANDS : But, where any thing very Remarkable, either in ITALY
 or GERMANY has occurr'd; I hope the Reader will pardon a Digression,
 for the better Illustration of this HISTORY.

(a) **TURIN**, a Strong and Splendid City of Italy, with a fine Castle ;
 the Marquisate of the Principality of **PIEDMONT**, in the Territory
 of Turin ; an Arch-Bishoprick and University, subject to the Duke of Savoy,
 and his Seat. The French besieg'd it very Vigorously the present CAMP-
 AGN, and reduc'd it to great Extremities : But, September the 7th,
 the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene, reliev'd it, gaining a compleat
 Victory over their Enemies. It stands in a very Fruiful Pleasant Plain, on
 the River Po, 20 Miles nigh East of Pignerol, 78 almost West of Genoa
 and Milan, 100 almost East of Grenoble and Cambrey, 120 South-East of
 Geneva, 154 almost South of Lyons, 250 West of Venice, 360 South-East
 of Paris, 340 North-West of Rome, and 460 South-West of Vienna. Lon-
 gitude 27. 26. Latitude 44. 34.

THE Duke of SAVOY (who had resolv'd to defend the Place to the last Extremity) added new Works to its Fortifications, and took all the Care and Precaution that Humane Nature was capable of. The French King, at the same time, us'd all possible Means to persuade his Royal Highness to forsake the Allies, by not only offering him the Government of the Milanese for his Life, but several Millions of Livres for repairing his Fortified Places that had been demolish'd : But, he rejected those Proposals, and declar'd his Resolution firmly to adhere to the Interest of the Grand Alliance. The King of France, finding that the Duke of Savoy refus'd his Offers, resolv'd (if possible) to reduce him by Force ; and forthwith dispatch'd his Orders to the Duke *De la Feuillade* to form the Siege of TURIN with all possible Diligence. Accordingly, he caus'd the Lines of Circumvallation and Controvallation to be carried on : And, the latter being finish'd by the 30th of May (N.S.) and the other the 2d of June, the Trenches were open'd the same Night, both against the Town and Citadel. His Royal Highness having the next Day view'd the Enemy's Works, order'd the Guards in the Citadel, and at the Gate Suza, to be doubl'd, and gave other necessary Directions for the Defence of the Place. On the 6th of June, his Royal Highness gave Orders for the planting of 60 Pieces of Cannon on the Bastion *De la Consolare*, near the Citadel, and upon some other Works. The next Day, the Duke *De la Feuillade*, sent Monsieur *De Marignan* (his Quarter-Master General) with a Trumpet, to the grand Guard, to acquaint his Royal Highness, " That the Duke had receiv'd Orders from Court, to form the Siege of TURIN ; and at the same time, to have all imaginable Regard to the Royal Family there ; and offer to them Pasports with a Guard before the Siege was begun. In Answer to which, his Royal Highness sent Word, " That, he was very much oblig'd to the King, for the Offer his Majesty was pleas'd to make him : That he did not think at present to remove his Family : That whenever he should remove them, he should have no Occasion for a Pass or a Guard ; and that the Duke *De la Feuillade* might execute his Master's Orders, and begin the Siege when he thought fit. So, the Besiegers (on the 8th of June) began to Bombard the Citadel and Town, and continu'd the three following Days, without doing any considerable Damage : And, at the same time,

ANNO want of Ammunition, had not Prince *Eugene*, with
 1706. indefatigable Diligence, come up seasonably to its Re-
 lief. Who having cross'd a Country, full of deep
 Ditches and Canals; pass'd the *Po*, penetrated into
 the *Ferrareze* and the *Modaneze*, took *Final*, *Carpi*, *Reg-
 gio*, and other Places; and not only march'd to the
 Enemy towards *Guaftella*, but even went thro' the
 Important Passage of *Stradella* (where he might Ea-
 sily have been stopp'd) at last, on the 29th of *August*,
 Prince Eu-
Prince Eugene joins the Duke of Savoy.
 happily joyn'd the Duke of *Savoy*, and made Way
 for the Ever-Famous Battle of *TURIN*; which in
 two Hours time, defeated at once, both the Ambitious
 Projects and Forces of the Enemy. An Account of
 that memorable Action, is particularly compriz'd in
 the following Relation from the Baron *De Hobendorf*,
 to the States-General, which deserves to be transmit-
 ted to Posterity.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

An Account of the Battle of Turin.
 "I AM very happy, in being chosen by his Royal
 Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and by Prince *Eu-
 gene*, to bring your High-Mightinesses the News
 "of the Glorious Victory, which they gain'd over
 "the Enemy the 7th of this Month, in the Neigh-
 "bourhood of *TURIN*. His Royal Highness, and
 "Prince *Eugene*, hope you will take no less part in
 "their good Fortune, than you have in their Glo-
 "ry, by the great Succours you so generously sent
 "to the Prince, who of all the World most deserves
 "them. At length, after having pass'd 4 great Ri-
 "vers (which serv'd for Ditches to the 4 Intrench-
 "ments the Enemy had made to hinder our Passage,)
 "and after 34 Marches, our Army arriv'd near
 "*TURIN*, the 30th of *August*.

"THE first of *September*, his Royal Highness joyn'd
 "Us with his Horse, and the whole Army pass'd
 "the *Po* the 4th, between *Montcalier* and *Carignan*
 "towards *Quiers*; and 4 Battalions, and 10000 Mi-
 "litia were left under the Command of Count *Sar-
 "tena*, with a certain Quantity of Powder, to be
 "thrown into *TURIN*, in case the Enemy should
 "quit the Hill, to oppose our Army with all their
 "Forces.

ON

of the Count D'Aubeterre) with Orders to pursue the *ANNO*
Duke of Savoy: Which pursuit prov'd very advanta-
geous to his Royal Highness; for, from the 10th of
June to the 5th of July, great part of the Forces em-
ploy'd in the Siege of *Turin*, being engag'd in this Ex-
pedition, it not only very much retarded the Progress
of the Siege, but gave Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity
at last, to come up just time enough to relieve the Place,
in hopes of which Succours, tho' the Siege was vigo-
rously push'd on, yet it was as nobly Defended. How-
ever, on *August* the 4th, the Enemy Attack'd the first
Counterscarp of the Citadel, and took it after a Bloody
Resistance, which lasted for about three Hours, having
had 20 Officers, 3 Engineers, and 300 Men kill'd, be-
sides 400 Wounded in the Action. After this, they
continued to perfect their Lodgments and Batteries;
but, the Besieg'd sprung so many Mines, that they had
no Batteries ready till the 21st. On the 25th in the
Morning, the Besieg'd sprung a Mine, which buried
several Men, blew up Nine Pieces of Cannon, and
threw down three out of five Batteries, that were on
the cover'd Way. On the 26th, in the Night, the *Half-*
Moon and Counter-guards were attack'd, and car-
ried by the Besiegers: But, those who defended the
Half-Moon, retir'd into a Wall'd Redoubt at the Neck
of it, and from thence to the Flank of the Bastions,
and made such a terrible Fire upon the Enemy for 3
Hours together, that the next Morning they drove them
from the Counter-guards with such Slaughter, that they
own'd themselves, they had in those Attacks, near 500
Men Kill'd. On the 28th of *August*, the Duke of *Or-*
leans arriv'd in the Camp, with 40 Squadrons, 11 Re-
giments of Dragoons, and 40 Battalions. The Besiege-
rs (encourag'd by these Re-inforcements) on the last of
August, made a second Assault upon the *Half-Moon*,
and the two Counter-Guards before the Citadel, but
were Repuls'd with greater Loss than on the 26th; the
Besieg'd making a terrible Fire with their small Arms,
and springing several Mines with extraordinary Success:
For of seven Batteries (some of 5, others of 6 Pieces
of Cannon) which the Besiegers had on the Cover'd
Way, not one was left; the Mines of the Besieg'd ha-
ving ruin'd them all. Notwithstanding, these Repul-
ses and Disadvantages on the side of the Besiegers, and
the admirable Courage and Resolution of the Besieg'd,
yet *TURIN* must inevitably have been lost, for
want

*The first
Counterscarp taken.*

*The Half-
Moon and
Counter-
guards taken
and re-taken.*

ANNO "only the more to inflame our Valiant Soldiers.
 1706. " Within half Cannon-shot we form'd into Battalia ;
 " all the Generals took their Posts, Our Cannon be-
 " gan to Fire, and all the Instruments of WAR TO
 " Sound. We left a proper Distance betwixt the Bri-
 " gades of our Foot, by which we might march our
 " Horse in case of Need, which Precaution was of
 " great Use to us afterwards : So upon Notice that all
 " was in Order, the whole Army mov'd in a Moment.
 " Our Infantry march'd up with their Muskets on their
 " Shoulders to the Foot of the Intrenchment : Then
 " the great Fire of the Muskets began, and as by the
 " unequal Scituation of the Ground, our Left-Wing
 " sustain'd alone for some time the Efforts of the Enemy,
 " that stopp'd them a little, but without making them
 " give Ground : At the same time, Prince *Eugene* came
 " up, drew his Sword, and putting himself at the Head
 " of the Battalions on the Left, broke into the Enemy's
 " Intrenchments in an Instant. His Royal Highness did
 " the like in the Centre, and our Right near *Luscinio* :
 The French " In Conclusion, we Triumph'd on all sides ; and our
 army entire- " Horse advancing thro' the Intervals left for them,
 ly deſ. and. " 'twas no longer a Fight, but a pursuit of Runaways ;
 " and our Horse counted it a Scandal to their Valour,
 " to cut down Men that fled with so great Precipitation,
 " and this sav'd many of the Enemy's Lives.

The Enemy " B Y Noon, the Victory was wholly Ours, and
 abandons the " the City entirely deliver'd ; for the Enemy abandon'd
 Siege of Tu- " the Attack, and all their Camp retir'd with the Re-
 ria. " mains of their Army, to the other side of the Po.
 " The rest of the Day was spent in taking several Ca-
 " cines and Redoubts possess'd by the Enemy, who all
 " yielded themselves Prisoners of WAR, and his
 " Royal Highness triumphantly enter'd his Capital that
 " Evening.

" H I G H and Mighty Lords, this is a true Rela-
 tion of what our Army has done in *Piedmont*. I
 " forbear to speak of the Actions of the two great
 " Princes that commanded it, being at a Loss for Words
 " to describe them. I have the Honour to be sent hi-
 " ther rather to Publish the Eternal Acknowledgment
 " they promise you, than the Valour by which they
 " have

" have render'd themselves worthy of your Friendship. ANNO
 " I do it by these Lines, professing my self at the same time, with most Profound Respect,

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

Your most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

DE HOHENDORF.

IN this Memorable Battle (which at first was no less ^{the Valour of} Dubious, than afterwards Decisive by a compleat ^{rate Gene-} Victory) His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, to ^{rals and Sol-} his Immortal Glory, did not spare his Person, but ex- diers. pos'd himself in the thickest of the Enemy's Fire, for for the Good of the Common Cause, and the Welfare of his Dominions; having every where given the Necessary Directions, from the Beginning to the End of the Action. Prince *Eugene* likewise, and the other Generals (after his Example) as also the Officers and Soldiers, perform'd on this Occasion, all that could be expected from Brave and Experienc'd Warriours: And, 'tis wonderful to consider what Difficulties they had to surmount, as well by the height of the Intrenchment, as by the Foot nor being able to break in, till after they had levell'd it to open a Way for the Horse. The Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, the Marquis *Visconti*, the Marquis *De Langallerie*, and the rest of the Generals of Horse, (besides their extraordinary Bravery) shew'd a most admirable Conduct, thro' the whole Course of this Bloody Action.

IT is impossible to express the Excess of Joy, which ^{The Duke of} this Wonderful and Glorious Deliverance caus'd in the ^{Savoy and} ^{Prince Eu-} City of *TURIN*; which being reduc'd to the last Extremity, beheld, soon after the Action, his Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, enter their Gates in Triumph, in order to go and render Solemn Thanks to Almighty GOD in the Cathedral of St. John. They were welcom'd with a Salvo of all the Artillery, in which the little Powder that was left was consum'd: And, by this, it is easie to judge both of the extream Danger ^{gene enter} ^{the}

ANNO the Town was in, and of the Seasonableness of its Recie
1706. lief.

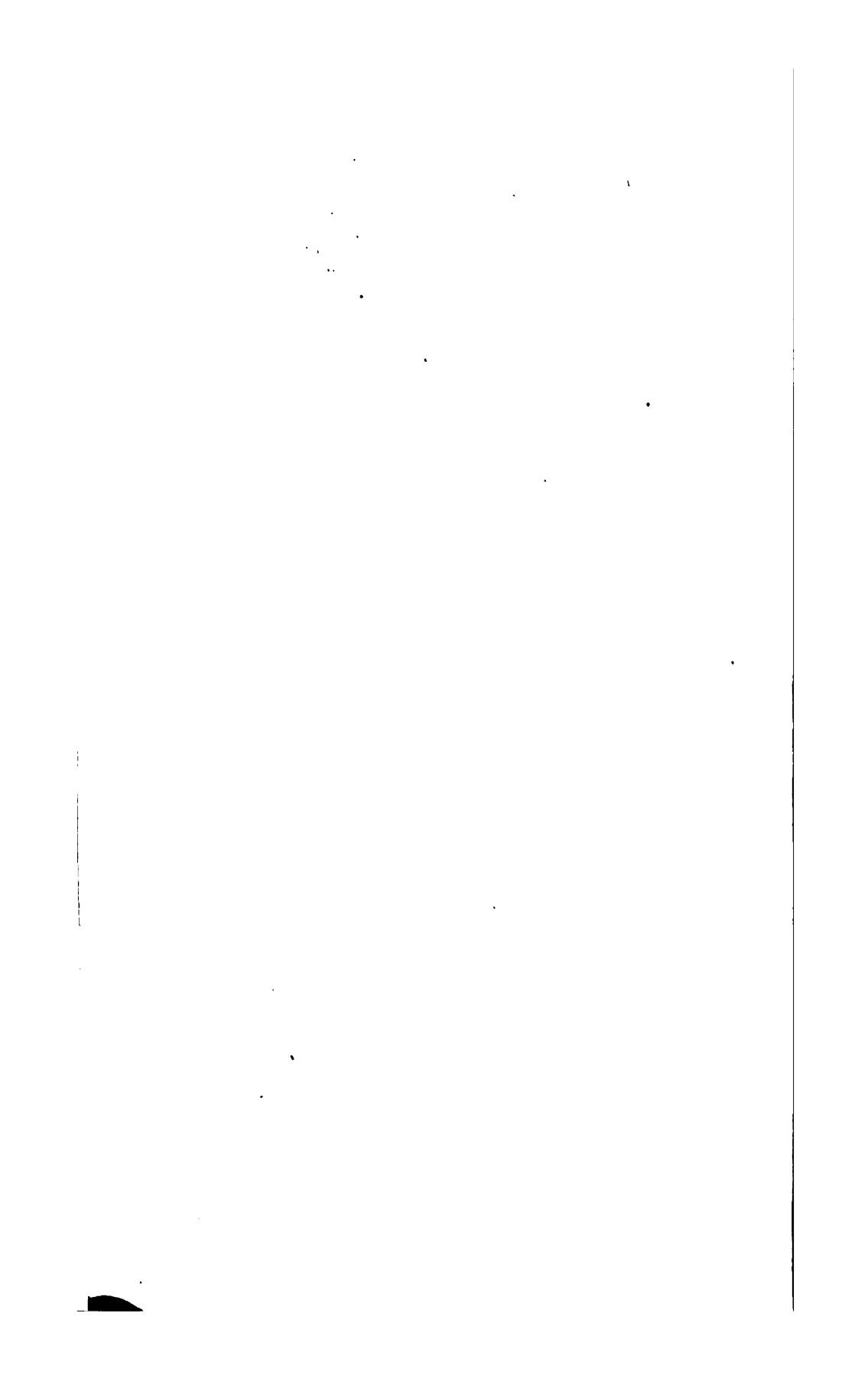
The Loss of the French in the Battle, besides those slain in their Retreat, and by the Vendees. The Marshal De Maréchal three Days after died of his Wounds in TURIN. Count Murez (Lieutenant-General) Monsieur La Bretonniere (General of the Horse) Mousieur De Sonnetiere and Villars (Marshals De Camp) the Marquis De Bonneval (Brigadier) taken by his own Brother, who left the French Service with the Marquis De Langallier, were made Prisoners : As were likewise 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 111 Lieutenants, 34 Cornets and Ensigns, 30 Engineers and Commissaries of the Artillery, and 7640 Private Men, including those taken in Chiva; the whole amounting to 12670 Men.

Particulars of the Booty taken. IN the Enemy's Works, the Germans found 215
Pieces of Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7000 Bombs, 32000
Royal Grenade's, 48000 Cannon-Ball, besides a proli-
gious Number in the Ditches, &c. 4000 Chests of
Musket-Shot, and 86000 Barrels of Gun-powder. They
took all their Tents and Baggage, 3000 Horses, Mules,
and Oxen, 27 large Boats loaded with Ammunition,
all their Pontons, 4 Pictures of the French King, set
with Diamonds, valu'd at 4000 Pistolets; and Mon-
sieur De Garret (Commissary-General of the Army)
was taken, with all his Mules so richly laden, that
THAT Part of the Booty alone was valu'd at three
Millions of Livres; to which must be added, 10000
Horses of 13 Regiments of Dragoons, which serv'd for
a very seasonable Recruit, to re-mount the Confederate
Cavalry: But was such a Loss to the Enemy, as could
neither soon or easily be retrieved.

COUNT D'ANNE (General of the Artillery) defended the Capital City of TURIN, with all imaginable Conduct and Valour; but the Garrison suffer'd very considerably in the Siege, which lasted near Four Months; during which time, the Enemy made such a terrible Fire upon them, as can scarce be parallel'd in any Age. However, they perform'd such Brave and Heroick Actions, and found out such Methods to defend themselves, as will Immortalize the Glory due to

the Greatness of their Courage and Valour ; and had *ANNO*
 they not wanted Powder, they would certainly have *1706.*
 made a far greater Execution. Out of the *Imperialists* *✓*
 in Garrison, during the Siege, 311 were Kill'd, 589 *Loss of the*
 Wounded, and 122 taken Prisoners : In all 1026. Out
Confede-
rates.
 of the Troops of *Savoy*, 1303 were Slain, 1722 Woun-
 ded, 1958 Deserters : Total, 5093. Out of the Dis-
 mounted Horse, 141 Kill'd, and 154 Wounded. Out
 of the Men belonging to the Artillery, there were 71
 Kill'd, 75 Wounded, and 47 Deserted ; Total of all
 6607 : And, in the Battle, the Confederates had near
 3000 Kill'd or Disabled.

THE French (whose Interest it was to palliate their Defeat before *TURIN*) remain'd some time about *Fenebrelles* and *Briancon*, as if they had a Design to return with an Army into *Piedmont* ; and to give an Air of Truth to their Pretensions, made some Preparations, and unsuccessful Attempts, to pass thro' the Valley of *Aosta*. But, his Royal Highness, and Prince *Eugene*, disregarding the Reports spread by the French, were only wifely intent upon improving their late Advantages, and present Opportunity. All the Places posses'd by the Enemy in *Piedmont*, *Montferrat*, *Milaneze*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, were reduc'd one after another : some Voluntarily, as *Milan* ; others by main Force, and among the rest, *Pavia*, *Mortara*, *Alexandria*, *Piccibitone*, *Tortona* (whose Garrison was put to the Sword) and *Cazal*, the Garrison whereof were made Prisoners of W A R, as well as those of many others : So that excepting *Cremona*, *Valenza*, and the Castle of *Milan* (which were block'd up) *FRANCE* lost at the Conclusion of the C A M P A I G N, a vast Country ; the Invading and keeping whereof, had cost Her Prodigious Sums of Money, by a Revolution no less Wonderful and Surprising, than that which happen'd the beginning of the Campaign in the *NETHERLANDS*.





A

C O M P L E A T
HISTORY
 O F T H E
Campaign,
 In the Year, 1707.



FTER so constant a Series of prodigious Successes, with which the Confederate Arms were attended the Preceding CAMPAIGN, it was the general Opinion (which did not want probable Reasons to support it self) that the King of France, would never be able to Retrieve so many and such great Misfortunes; and that he would soon be Oblig'd to wave his Pretensions to Spain, to obtain Peace, which his subjects begg'd of him in solemn Speeches and Orations from the Pulpit. But, notwithstanding the great Hopes we entertain'd then, the Year 1707, prov'd almost the entire Reverse of the former: France having made greater and speedier Efforts to recover her Losses, than the Allies did to improve their Victories. This appear'd most sensibly in Spain, by the fatal Loss of the Battle of ALMANZA

ANNO
1707.

ANNO M D C X L I, a particular Account of which is inserted
1707. here, as Publish'd by Authority.

In debate *Proceedings December 1706,* about the Operations of the ensuing
CAMPAIGN, his Catholick Majesty being present,
it was Agreed, That all the Confederate Forces in that
Kingdom, as also those that were expected with the
Earl Rivers, should Act in one Body, and enter Castile, by the way of Arragon, where the Passage of the
Tagus was most Practicable: But, for the Preservation
of the Kingdom of Valencia, the Army should take the
Field early, and endeavour to destroy the Enemy's Ma-
gazines, on that Frontier, as likewise to take some For-
tresses for their Security, when the Army should march
away; and, if possible, to fall on some Body of the
Enemy's Troops, before their whole Force was Assem-
bled. The Earl of Galway, the more to strengthen our
Army, sent Orders to the Lord Tyrwhit's Regiment, and
the two Battalions of Marines (who were Quarter'd in
Catalonia) to march and join him: But, the Viceroy of
that Principality, would not suffer them to March from
their Quarters, or part with any Troops out of the Pro-
vince, without the King's Order, which was often So-
licited, but could not be Obtain'd. His Majesty was
pleas'd towards the End of February, to declare to the
Generals of the Allies, his Intention of going into Cata-
lonia; and a few Days after, proceeded in his Journey
thither, taking with him the Regiment of Dragoons of
Wimsofolds, consisting of Five Squadrons, with Count
Falaïs's Regiment of Dutch Foot: But, at parting, His
Majesty promis'd the Confederate Generals, that when-
ever it should be thought proper to march to Madrid,
he would be ready to join them with the Troops from
Catalonia.

ALL the Confederate Forces that could be brought
into the Field, amounted only to 24 Battalions of Foot,
and 13 Squadrons, English, Dutch, and Portuguese;
making in all, about 4500 Horse, and 11000 Foot, Ef-
fective. With this Body, the Marquis Das Minas, and
the Earl of Galway took the Field the 6th of April
(N. S.) and having with very good Success, destroy'd
the Enemy's Magazines, at Caudet, Nila, and Montale-
gro, and forc'd several Bodies of the Enemy's Troops to
retire farther into Castile, return'd with the Army to
Villena,

1707.

Villena, and laid Siege to the Castle of that Place: But, ANNO 1707.
 the Captain who commanded in it, made so resolute a Defence, that before the Breach was accessible, the Enemy's Army joyn'd at ALMANZA, consisting of 76 Squadrons of Horse, and 14 Battalions of Foot. Tho' the Accounts we had of their Numbers were Various and Uncertain, we were inform'd, that their Design was to Attempt the Relief of Villena, or to cut off our Communication with Valencia, from whence we recey'd all our Provisions. The Duke of Orleans was then on his Way, to joyn the Enemy's Army, and 7 or 8000 of the French Forces were on their March, to Reinforce them. On the contrary, our Army was daily diminisht by Sicknes, especially the Troops that came last from England. We had no Prospect of being joyn'd by the Troops from Catalonia; King Charles having some time before declar'd his Intention to march with the Forces he had with him to the Frontiers of Araggon, and desir'd my Lord Galway to divide the Army on the Frontiers of Valencia and Aragon, for the Security of those Provinces. On the 24th of April (N. S.) a Council of W A R was held, wherein it was unanimously agreed, to march and attack the Enemy; otherwise we must have abandon'd the Kingdom of Valencia, to the Fury of an increas'd Army, the Magazines of those Frontiers being almost exhausted. According to this Resolution, the Confederate Army march'd early the next Day, in 4 Columns towards (a) ALMANZA; and upon the Appearance of the Van-Guard, the Enemy immediately struck their Tents, call'd in their Foragers, and form'd themselves in Order of Battle, having the Town of Almanga in the Rear of their Second Line, a Little to the Right of the Centre. We enter'd the Plain about Noon, and our Army having been drawn up in Order of Battle, we continu'd our March, till we were within a Mile of the Enemy; where our Lines hal'd, to eas the Soldiers, who had been marching since break of Day. The Earl of Galway, to supply our want of Cavalry, had interlin'd a Brigade of Foot with each Wing of Horse: But, the Enemy having drawn from their Left, some Squadrons to Re-inforce their

(a) ALMANZA, a small town in North Castile, about 80 Miles south-w. of Valencia, subject to Spain, and made remarkable, for the BATTLES above-mention'd, wherein the Allies receiv'd a fatal loss. Longitude. 34. Latitude. 39.

INNO their Right-Wing, the Lord Tyrawley (who commanded at the Left-Wing) order'd the Portuguese Horse of the left of the Rear-Line (commanded by the Count D'Assalio) to double into our first Line, to make an equal Front with the Enemy. About 3 in the Afternoon, the Earl of Galway posted himself at the Head of the English Dragoons, and march'd to begin the Battle with the Enemy's Right-Wing of Horse; the Portuguese being order'd to take the Charge, as it should come to them Gradually from the Left: But, not before the English and Dutch were actually engag'd. The Enemy while we were marching on, began to play upon Us from a Battery on a Rising-Ground, a little in the Front of their Right; but our Troops pressing on to come to a close Engagement, the Cannon on either side, did little Execution. Colonel Dormer was Order'd with a Detachment of Dragoons, to attack the Battery; but before he got thither, the Enemy retir'd with their Guns in great Precipitation. As soon as our Left-Wing was Advanc'd within 100 Paces of the Enemy's Horse, THEY likewise advanc'd out of their Line to meet our Charge; and the Engagement was very Obstinate and Bloody on both sides. The Enemy by the Weight of their Squadrons, forc'd Ours to Retreat about 50 Paces; But, Colonel Southwel and Wade's Regiments of Foot, who were on the Left of that Brigade, which was Interlin'd with the Horse of the First Line, coming up; gave their Fire upon the Enemy's Flank and Rear; and our Cavalry, at the same time, renewing their Charge in the Front, drove them in Disorder thro' their own Lines, with a very great Slaughter. By this time, the English and Dutch Foot (under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl, and Baron Tresebeim) were sharply Engag'd in the Centre, and broke thro' the Enemy's first and Second Lines, beating down all before them, as far as the Walls of ALMANZA: But, this Success did not last long, for the Enemy's Squadrons of the second Line, fell in upon their Flank, and forc'd our Infantry back with great Loss. Whereupon, Colonel Hill's, and the Lord Mark Kerr's Regiments, who had been Interlin'd with the Horse of the second Line, advanc'd, and attack'd some Spanish Regiments to Favour their Retreat.

THE

THE Enemy, observing that the Cavalry of our *ANNO*
Right, did not Advance with our Left-Wing, detach'd
some Squadrons, who march'd boldly to attack the
Right of the *Portuguese*, and their Line follow'd slow-
ly to sustain them, but did not come time enough
to Engage: For, the detach'd Squadrons with their
first Charge, broke the *Portuguese*, and the whole
Right-Wing made off, and left their Infantry, who
were surrounded, and most of them either Kill'd or
taken Prisoners.

TWO *Portuguese* Battalions, who were posted at
some distance when their Cavalry were retiring, sup-
posing it had been the Enemy coming down upon
them, unfortunately gave them a Volley, and Kill'd
and Wounded several of their own Men. The Bat-
tle continued on our Left-Wing, the Enemy still charg-
ing Us with fresh Squadrons, but without Success;
for our Horse (both *English* and *Portuguese*) favour'd
by the Fire of the *English* Battalions that were In-
terlin'd, broke the Enemy, driving 15 or 16 of their
Squadrons into a Crowd, who retir'd to a Rising-
Ground in the Rear of the Line, but could not be
brought to charge again.

THE Enemy, finding they endeavour'd to no Pur-
pose to break our Left with Horse only, sent for 9
Battalions (most of them *French*) and drew up before
their Front Line of Horse, in Opposition to our Bri-
gade of Foot, which consisted of Colonel *Southwell's*,
Blood's, *Wade's*, and *Mountjoy's* Regiments; and was
re-inforc'd by Lieutenant-General *Stewart's* Regiment
from the Rear Line. At the same time, they brought
up several fresh Squadrons to make another Charge
upon our Left-Wing of Horse, who had suffer'd ver-
y much, and lost most of the Officers that com-
manded Squadrons; Brigadier *Carpenter* being the only
Person that remain'd unhurt: For, the Count *D'Attalia* (who commanded the *Portuguese* Horse that
were mixt with our Dragoons) was carried off Woun-
ded. Our Troops in this Condition, were not able
to sustain their Charge, and gave Way; at which
time, the 9 *French* Battalions, charg'd the *English*
Brigade of Foot, in Front and Flank, and entirely
broke them. The two *French* Regiments that fell in
upon their Flank, being too far Advanc'd, the Lord
O Tyrawley

ANNO Tyrawley, order'd Colonel Roper (who commanded
1707. Major-General Harvey's Horse) to attack them; which
 was done with so much Vigour, that they broke thro' them, and made them beg for Quarter, before the Enemy's Cavalry could come to their Assistance. The Enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our Foot (which were broke on the Plain) and for some time, gave no Quarter. Hereupon, Major-General Shrimpton, Brigadier Mackartney, Colonel Britton, Colonel Hill, and several other Officers, assembled the broken Remains of the English Regiments, and joyned some of the Dutch and Portugueze Infantry, who had been Rallied by Count Dhona, and Don Juan Emmanuel; and this Body (to the Number of about 4000 Men) retreated about two Leagues, to the Hills of Claudete: But, the Men being tir'd with the Fatigue of the Day, and wanting both Provisions and Ammunition, were unable either to march farther, or to make any Defence: So that the next Morning, being surrounded by two Lines of Foot, the Commanding Officers agreed to the same Capitulation as was granted to the French at Blenheim, and surrender'd themselves Prisoners to Count D'Asfelt.

*The Allies
defeat'd.*

THE Enemy's Loss during the Action, was much greater then Ours; but our Foot being at last broke and expos'd to their Cavalry, were most of them Kill'd, Wounded, or taken Prisoners. His Excellency the Earl of Galway; (who gave signal Proofs of his Conduct and Bravery,) receiv'd a great Cut over his Right-Eye, and being over-power'd by the Enemy, was, at last, forc'd by those about him, to provide for his own Safety, with a small Party of English Dragoons. Brigadier Killegrew being Wounded in the first Assault, still kept the Field, and was Kill'd in a second Charge. Lieutenant Colonel Roper (of Major-General Harvey's) Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence (of Brigadier Carpenter's) Lieutenant-Colonel Dorner (of the Lord of Essex's) Lieutenant-Colonel Deloches (of Colonel Pierce's) and Lieutenant-Colonel Green (of the Lord Peterborough's) were Kill'd at the Head of their respective Squadrons, having behav'd themselves with extraordinary Resolution and Undauntedness: And, Colonel Pierce, and Mr. Hera (Son to the Lord Tyrawley) were Wounded. Of the Foot, Lieutenant Austin, (of the Guards) Lieutenant-Colonel Mack-

Neal

Neal (of Southwell's) Lieutenant-Colonel *Woollet*, and *ANNO*
Withers (of Blood's) Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramsey* (of Mackartney's) Lieutenant-Colonel *Arskin* (of Mark Kerr's) were among the slain: And, the
 Lord *Mark Kerr*, was Wounded in the Arm, and Colonel *Clayton* in the Body. After the Action, the Earl of *Galway* retreated with the Broken Remains of the *English* and *Dutch* Horse and Dragoons to *Alcira*, and having left a Garrison in that Place, and in *Xativa*, *Denia*, and *Alicante*, march'd with the Portuguese Cavalry, to the other side of the *Ebro*, near *Tortosa*, in Order to joyn the rest of his Catholick Majesty's Forces, and defend the Principality of *Catalonia*.

A F T E R this fatal Defeat of the Allies, the King of *France* wrote the following Letter to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*.

C O U S I N,

" N O N E could rejoice more than I did, at the *The French News* I receiv'd of the Victory which my *King's Letter to the Troops*, in conjunction with those of my Grandson, *Cardinal the King of Spain*, under the Command of my Cou-
 sin, the Mareschal Duke of *Berwick*, gain'd the 25th *about the Battle of of the last Month*, in the Plain of *ALMANZA*, *Almanza* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*. The Enemy who were busy about the Siege of *Villena*, being informed that he made a Motion to Relieve that Place, march'd up to him, with a Resolution to fight him, before the Arrival of the *French* Troops he Expected. Their first Attack was very Vigorous, and the Fight obstinate on both sides: But, the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, equally Animated with a Noble Emulation, charg'd the Enemy with so much Valour and Intrepidity, that in less than two Hours, they entirely defeated them, and Kill'd a great many of them upon the Spot. They took from them 120 Colours, or Standards, and all their Cannon which they Abandon'd, with part of their Equipage. Besides a great Number of Prisoners taken in the Heat of the Action, 13 entire Battalions that retir'd into the Mountains after the Fight, were oblig'd to surrender at Discretion, with all their Officers, and Generals that commanded them: So that 'tis reckon'd, that aboye 800 Men are Prisoners of WAR, besides 800 Officers

XNO " Officers; among whom, are Six Marshals *De Camp*,
 1707. " 12 Brigadiers, and 20 Colonels. The rest of their
 Army was entirely dispers'd, and put to flight, and
 the Victorious Army marches to *Valencia*. It is to be
 hop'd, that so compleat a Victory, will be attended
 with more happy Consequences; and that the Provin-
 ces of *Spain*, that were forc'd to side with the Enemy,
 seeing themselves in a Capacity to return to their Duty,
 will soon imitate the Zeal and Fidelity of those, who
 have had the Happiness not to abandon their lawful
 Sovereign. In the mean time, I ought not to defer
 returning Thanks to GOD for so great an Event;
 and therefore, I write you this Letter to acquaint
 you, that my Intention is, that you cause *TB D E-*
U M to be sung, in the Metropolitan Church of my
 good City of *Paris*, on the Day, and the Hour, which
 the great Master, or the Master of the Ceremonies,
 will signify to you from me. Whereupon, I pray
 GOD to have You, Cousin, in his Holy Keeping.

Sign'd,

MARLI, May 10th, 1707.

LOVIS.

*The King.
doms of Va-
lencia and
Arragon
submit.*

THE Loss of the Battle of *ALMANZA*, was soon after attended with very fatal Consequences to the Allies, by the surrender of several important Places to the Enemy. For the Duke of *Orleans* having taken upon him the Command of the French and Spanish Army, advanc'd with a Body of Foot, and summoned the City of *Valencia* to submit. The Inhabitants, knowing that they were not in a Capacity to maintain so defenceless a Place, sent Deputies to the Camp, and declar'd that they resign'd themselves to King *Philipps* Clemency, and besought the Duke of *Orleans* to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf. They requested also, that a sufficient Garrison should be sent into the City, to secure the Inhabitants from the Fury of the Soldiers: Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent in *Don Antonio Del Val* (Major-General) with 10 Battalions of Spaniards, 2 of French, and 6 Squadrons of the Regiments of *Provolanco* and *Cerezan*. After the Reduction of *Valencia*, the Duke of *Orleans* divided his Forces, part of which was left under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, who follow'd the Allies towards *Tortosa*; and with the rest,

rest, his Royal Highness set out on the 13th of May for Aragon. By that time, he had advanc'd within a League of Saragossa (the Capital of that Kingdom) the Inhabitants sent a Deputation to him to make their Submission. Whereupon, his Royal Highness sent Detachments to take Possession of the Fort and Palace of the Inquisition, and of the 3 Gates of the City. The next Day, that Prince enter'd the Place, and impos'd upon the Inhabitants a Tax of 43000 Pistoles, 4000 Sacks of Corn, and Oblig'd them to build a Citadel at their own Expence. The other Towns of Aragon, and the Clergy that had appear'd Zealous for King Charles, were assesse'd 90000 Pistoles. The City of Lerida was also besieg'd in Form the second of October, and after a very brave Resistance, surrender'd to the Duke of Orleans (Nov. 12th, N. S.) towards the end of the Autumn Campaign.

IN the mean time, the Earl of Galway having caus'd the Bridge of Tortosa to be Fortified and Furnish'd with Troops, the Duke of Berwick (on the 23d of May) Advanc'd thither with his Forces, and made the necessary Dispositions for attacking it: But, the French and Spaniards met with a more Vigorous Resistance than they Expected, being repuls'd in two Attacks, wherein they lost a considerable Number of Men. On the other Hand, The Castle of XATIVA was Oblig'd to surrender to Count Mahoni, who granted the Garrison very Honourable Terms. The Garrison of Alcyra did the like, who march'd out with the usual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to Catalonia. Not long after the Chevalier D' Hasfeldt laid Siege to Denia; (the Garrison of which Place was at first very weak) but being seasonably Reinforc'd, and provided with sufficient Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, they made so Brave and Resolute a Defence, that they Repuls'd the Besiegers in two Storms, and forc'd them to give over their Enter-prize, with the loss of above 1000 Men.

THE Duke of Orleans, having some time before, been joyn'd by the Forces under the Duke of Berwick, attempted to pass the Cinca, but did not find it practicable in sight of the Allies, posted on the other side. Hereupon, he divided his Forces into 3 Bodies, to Oblige the Confederates to do the like; and sent one of them to Attack Mequinenza (a Place situated on the O 3 Mequinenza Anglo Surrender,

ANNO 1707. ^{Anglo} form'd on the *Cinca* and the *Sogro*, where they both fall into the *Ebro*) The Town having no other Defence then a bare Wall, the Allies quitted it, as soon as they saw a Breach made, and retir'd into the Castle, which they were soon after Oblig'd to surrender. Another Body of the Enemy, had the good Fortune to pass the *Cinca* at *Fraga*, which the Confederates abandon'd : Whereupon, the Duke of *Orleans* caus'd the rest of his Army to pass that River, the first of July (N. S.) with a Design to attack the Confederates, but finding the Attempt too hazardous, he gave it over, and the Earl of *Galway* retir'd towards *Barcelona*.

*Serpa and
Moura taken
by the Duke
D'Offuna.*

THE Allies in Spain conceiv'd great Hopes, that the *Portuguese* would have favour'd them by a Diversion, but were very much Disappointed : For, on the Contrary, the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke *D'Offuna* on the one side, took *Serpa* and *Moura*; and at the same time, the Marquis *De Bay* posses'd himself of the Bridge of *Olivenza*, and threatned (with the Assistance of the Duke *D'Offuna*) to lay Siege to that Important Place. The *Portuguese* being seasonably Reinforc'd, and somewhat encourag'd by the Arrival of 4 English Battalions began to move on their Frontiers ; whereupon, the Marquis *De Bay* thought fit to lay aside his Enterprize, and retir'd to *Badajoz*, after having destroy'd part of the Bridge of *Olivenza*.

Proceedings in Germany. THE Affairs of the Upper Rhine this Campaign, were attended with no greater Success to the Confederates, than those of Spain : For, the German Forces, were so inconsiderable in their Numbers, and so ill-provided, as not to be able to stand a sudden Irruption of the Enemy. The active Mareschal *De Villars*, (who had with great Diligence and Secrecy, assembled his Army early in *Alsace*) resolv'd to pass the *Rhine*, and committed the Execution of his Design, to the Marquis *De Vivans*, and the Count *De Broglie*. In order thereto, he caus'd a Bridge of Boats to be laid over an Arm of the *Rhine*, and having landed a great Number of Grenadiers on the Island over against *Newbourg*, the Count *De Broglie*, advanc'd to the Germans, and repuls'd them with considerable Loss. After that, Mareschal *Villars* (on the 22d of May) advanc'd to the Lines of *Buhl*, with 40 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions ; and in his March, entirely defeated the German's Advanc'd

of the Present W A R.

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vanc'd Guard of Horse. On the 23d, at break of Day, *ANNO*
a Fog made it difficult to discover whether the *Germans* 1707.
(whose Tents were standing, and who fir'd some Can-
non-shot) continued behind their Intrenchments: But as
soon as it clear'd up, it appear'd they had abandon'd
them, for fear of being Attack'd in the Rear, having
Notice, that the whole Body, commanded by the Mar-
quis *De Vivans*, and the Count *De Broglie*, had pas'd
the *Rhine*: So at 5 in the Morning, Mareschal *Villars*
enter'd without Loss, those LINES, which had been
look'd upon as the Rampart of *Germany*; and in which
he found a great many pieces of Cannon, and vast
Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions. The same
Day, he advanc'd to *Rastad*, took Possession of the Ca-
stle belonging to the Princess of *Baden*, and prepar'd
to follow the flying *Germans* with all possible Diligence.

THE Mareschal having successfully proceeded thus far, continued Four Days at *Rastad*, waiting for his Wag-gons and Artillery, and to give Necessary Directions. On the 28th, he march'd with his main Army, and encamp'd at *Etlingen*, where he found a considerable Quantity of Provisions. The same Day, the Marquis *De Vivans* (whom the Mareschal had sent out with 1500 Horse on the Road to *Pfotzheim*) having Information that a Body of *German* Horse were coming towards him, he advanc'd to meet them, who at his Approach, post-ed themselves behind a Rivulet: But, he charg'd them so Vigorously, that they were Broken, and entirely De-feated: 150 of them were Kill'd, 80 made Prisoners (particularly, a Major of Count *Merci*'s Regiment who commanded them, and Count *De Berlo*) almost all their Officers, and above 150 Horses were taken. The *Germans* not being able to stand their Ground, Mareschal *Villars* advanc'd to *Pfotzheim*, and there halted to wait for a Convoy of Bread and Meal from *Fort Lohn*; and on the 31st, march'd before with the Horse of the Right-Wing, and all the Dragoons, to follow the *Germans*, and observe their Motions: And on the 1st of June, advanc'd within two Leagues of *Stugard*, where he made and had his own Demands. The Contributions of the Dutchy of *Wurtemberg* were regulated the 6th of June, N. S. at 220000 Livres; payable in 3 Months: Those of the little Imperial City of *Etlingen* on the Neckar, at 110000 Livres; and 60000 Livres were demanded of the Country of *Baden*. In *Stugard*

- And raises
great Con-
tributions.

ANNO they found a Magazine of 4000 Sacks of Meal, besides
1707. 10000 furnish'd by the Regency; and Mareschal *Villars*

Schorndorf
surrenders to
the French.
not being able to come up with the flying Enemy, march'd on the 13th towards Schorndorf, which he cau-
sed to be Invested by the Marquis *De Fremont*. The
next Day, the Marechal came before the Place with
his whole Army; but tho' the Town was pretty strong,
both by its Fortifications and Advantageous Situation,
yet, the Inhabitants refusing to Assist the Garrison in
the Defence thereof; the latter (to the Number of about
300 Men) surrender'd the Place on the 15th, upon Con-
dition of their being conducted to the Imperial Army.
The French found in the Place, 2 Mortars, 14 Pieces
of Cannon, and a considerable Quantity of Ammu-
nition and Provisions.

AFTER this Success, the Mareschal was inform'd,
*Villars de-
feats a Party
of Germans
near Lorch.*
that 3000 Germans (commanded by General *Ganus*)
had Intrench'd themselves near *Lorch* very Advan-
tageously: Whereupon, he March'd and Attack'd them,
and totally defeated them. *Ganus* made a brave Re-
sistance, but being Over-power'd, his Troops were bro-
ken, and pursu'd almost as far as *Gemund*, with the
Loss of about 600 Men Kill'd, as many taken Pri-
soners, and among the latter, General *Ganus* himself,
and 27 Officers. He afterwards did some Execution
on the Rear of the Imperial Army, who thought it
their best Way to retire towards *Hailbron*.

THE Mareschal *De Villars*, had certainly greater
Designs in View, no less than the restoring the Elector
of *Bavaria* to his Dominions: But, having been O-
blig'd to send considerable Detachments towards *Pro-
vence*; and, on the other Hand, the Army of the Em-
pire being seasonably Re-infore'd by 45000 *Saxons* in
the *British* and *Dutch* Pay; and that Brave, Wise, and
Experienc'd General, the Elector of *Hannover*, having
been prevail'd with to accept the Command of it, and
to Augment it with some of his own Forces; the Face
of Affairs began to change on that side. For his E-
lectoral Highness being inform'd, that the French had
seven Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, encamp'd
near *Offenburg* (under the Command of the Marquis *De Vivans*) he detach'd 1400 Men, and 100 Grenadiers
(under Count *Mercy*) to surprize the Enemy. That
General, Executed his Orders with great Conduct,
and

and on the 24th of September, fell upon the Marquis ANNO by break of Day, and entirely defeated him ; Killing several Officers, and 800 Private Men. As the French knew nothing of the March of the Germans, they had appointed that Day for a Forrage, which Facilitated their Defeat. Their General made his Escape with no small Difficulty, and, his Men finding themselves closely pursu'd, quitted their Horses, and made their Retreat thro' the Hedges : So that the Germans brought away 4 Standards, 150 Prisoners, and near 1300 Horses ; having had only 2 Lieutenants, and 30 private Men Kill'd. On the 28th of October, Marechal Villars took the Opportunity to repass the Rhine, by the Ways of Fort Lévis, and Fort Kehl ; and 2 Days after, his Electoral Highness, seperated his Army, and dispos'd them so conveniently in their Winter-Quarters, that they might Assemble in 48 Hours, upon any Emergent Occasion.

THE Confederate Forces, were this Year, more *Affairs in Italy* ; where the French, instead of Retrieving their Defeat before Turin, lost all the States and Places they posses'd in Lombardy, in the Name of King Philip. 'Tis certain, the French might have stood their Ground there some time longer ; but they prudently chose rather to Preserve their Troops (for which they had Occasion in Spain and elsewhere, and which it was impossible for them either to Subsist, or Succour) than run the Hazard of losing them, by an Ill-tim'd, and unprofitable Resistance.

IN the NETHER LANDS, the Necessity of Securing the Conquests made in the Preceding Year, hindred the Duke of Marlborough from Extending them ; So that nothing of Importance happen'd on that side : For, the Enemy (notwithstanding their Loss at Ramillies) having so well recruited their Army, as to be still Superior in Number to the Confederates, and, at the same time, carefully avoiding an Engagement ; The Duke of Marlborough, to his great Regret, found it Impossible to come at them in their strong Camps, tho' he several times attempted it : And so on the 20th of October, both Armies seperated, and went into their Respective Winter-Quarters,

HIGH

ANNO

1707.

*The Preamble
to the
State of the
W A R for
the Year
1708, pre-
sented by the
Council of
State to the
States-Gen-
eral.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS.

THE Autumn is come again, and as in this Season of the Year, the Council of State is Oblig'd, by ancient Custom, and according to the Constitution of the Government, even in the Times that the Republick is in Peace and Tranquility, to present to your High-Mightinesses a General Petition, together with a State, containing among other Expences, the List of the Forces, which 'tis requisite to maintain, and Pay the Year ensuing, for the Security of the State, and an Estimate of the Charges thereof: So the said Council have thought fit to discharge their Duty at this Time, when your High-Mightinesses, together with your Allies, are oblig'd to continue and carry on a Burthensome War, against the Crowns of France and Spain; that a great many very Weighty and Important Affairs must be settled, in regard thereto, and care taken of; that for several Reasons, which shall be more particularly mention'd hereafter, it is absolutely necessary now that the C A M P A I G N in the Netherlands is over, not to lose one Moment about Providing the same.

B U T, to proceed thereunto, with as much Conduct, Order and Application, Oeconomy and Frugality, as the Weight of Affairs, the Nicety of the Conjunction, and the difficult State of the Publick Finances require; the Council has been oblig'd to take into due Consideration, first, the Nature of the present W A R. Secondly, the great Successes and Advantages obtain'd in the Prosecution of the same, by the Arms of your High - Mightinesses, and your Allies. Thirdly, the Causes and Accidents whereby the Series of these Successes has been sometimes Interrupted. Fourthly, the Present State of the Enemies, and the Efforts they have made, and especially the last C A M P A I G N. Fifthly, How, and with what Forces, the Advantages already Obtain'd, may be Improv'd; and, the Enemy speedily

** (N.B.) THE Representation of the Council of State of the United Netherlands, made to the States-General, on their delivering their Petition for State of the W A R, for the ensuing TEAR, contains so exact an Account of the Transactions of this C A M P A I G N, and is so Particular and Curious, that it cannot but be acceptable to the READER.*

speedily brought, thro' the Blessing of G O D, to a *ANNO*
Good and Lasting P E A C E. And Sixthly, what In-
conveniences and Misfortunes are to be Fear'd and Ex-
pected, if there be any Slackening in the Efforts that
are to be made against so Formidable an Enemy.

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THIS WAR, High and Mighty Lords (which the State has hitherto thought fit to continue) does not proceed from bare Motives of Honour and Glory, nor from a Desire to Enlarge the Frontiers, or Revenge the Affronts suffer'd by our Confederates ; or lastly, from a Foresight too Uneasy and Timorous, many times no less Dangerous in its Consequences, than Negligence it self, or Security. Such W A R S (tho' sometimes Just) ought, however, to be carefully avoided as Unprofitable, and even as Dangerous, as long as it can be done any wise, or may consist with Fidelity, and solemn Engagements, by such a State as this, whose Welfare does for the most part, and even for the greatest, consist in Trade, Navigation, Fishery, and Manufactures, and which must supply the Defects of the Narrownes of their Territories, and set forth their Glory, and providing Care, not by Conquests, or the *Eclat* and Fame of their Arms, but by endeavouring, by all possible Means, their Safety, and preserving and Improving those Sources of their Welfare and Prosperity, and thereby Procuring the Increase of their Inhabitants and Subjects. This W A R, is in its Nature unavoidable, it being undertaken, besides the maintaining the Liberty of *Europe*, for Self-Preservation, the greatest Mark, States and Men are us'd to Aim at in this World. It has been more particularly observ'd before this, how, after the Death of the King of *Spain*, *C H A R L E S II*, of Glorious Memory, the Peace of *Rywick*, which had put an End to a Nine Years W A R, and the Treaties made since, for preventing the Troubles which were like to ensue upon the Death of that Prince, were on a sudden broke. That the Territories confining to this State from *Sluyce* in *Flanders*, to the East-Bank of the *Rhine*, were in the Possession of the *French* : That they made in *F R A N C E* and *S P A I N* great Preparations of W A R : That the two Crowns made such dangerous Motions on the Frontiers, and even in sight of Your High-Mightinesses, while by their Specious Embassies, they neither made Reasonable OFFERS,

ANNO OFFICIOS, nor accepted THOSE that were made
 1707. to them : That for removing the just Fears and Appre-
 hensions occasion'd by Enterprises and Motions so evi-
 dently Dangerous, there was no other Way or Means
 left to Your High-Mightinesses, or your Allies, than to
 Undertake a WAR, which by those Means aforesaid,
 was render'd, no less Necessary than Just ; and such as
 the Republick was formerly oblig'd to Undergo, in its
 most difficult Times, without complaining thereof.
 And, as She owes the Establishment of her Liberty, to
 that former WAR, so She may upon good Grounds,
 Hope, that the same shall be shortly secur'd and strength-
 then'd by this Present WAR, if it be maintain'd and
 carried on as it should.

THE Success of the Arms of Your High-Mighti-
 nesses, and your Allies (which is the second Article un-
 der Consideration) will appear in a more conspicuous
 Manner, if it be consider'd, that when this WAR be-
 gan, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* were most stri-
 ctly United, by the Establishment of a *French* Prince
 on the Throne of *Spain*, and the Introducing there-
 in a *French* Power and Manner of Government.

THAT the Electors of *Cologn* and *Bavaria*, had
 espous'd the Party of the two Crowns, and Augmented
 their Troops for their Service : That the former Elector
 had receiv'd *French* Garrisons into his Fortresses, under
 the Name of Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy* : That,
 however, notwithstanding the Efforts of these so Great
 and so Formidable United Powers, and the great Ad-
 vantages they had in the Beginning of the WAR, it
 has pleas'd the Divine Goodness so to Bless the Opera-
 tions of WAR on this side, and that of the Allies,
 that the *Nether-Rhine* and *Maeze* are freed from the
 Garrisons of the Enemy, and the Elector of *Cologn* de-
 priv'd of his States and Territories (except that incon-
 siderable Part, situat'd along the *Sambre*, which he en-
 joys still at this time) That by forcing of the LINE S
 in Walloon *Brabant*, and by the Famous Battle of
AMMELIES, and several Sieges that follow'd the
 same, the Provinces of *Brabant*, *Malines*, and *Flanders*,
 with the Fortres of *Menin*, and the District thereof,
 were Reduc'd and Gain'd, whereby the Frontiers of
 the State from the *Rhine*, to the Sea, are better cover'd.
 That

That in Germany, thro' the Glorious Actions and Victories of SCHELLEND ERG and HOC HAS PET, the 1707. Arch-Dukedom of Austria, the Arch-Bishoprick of Salzburg, the Bishopricks of Passau and Augsbury, and the County of Tirol, have been Pacify'd and Restor'd to their former Tranquillity; many Towns and Fortresses on both sides the Danube gain'd, and the Elector of Bavaria disposess'd of all his Dominions.

ALL the Territories, between the Alps and the Apennine, belonging to Spain, and possest by the Duke of Anjou, with the Assistance of France; as also the States of those Princes, who had either declar'd for King CHARLES III, or were suspected to be in his Interest, which the Enemy had siez'd, have been Recover'd; so that Lombardy has been wholly abandon'd by the Enemy, who besides, were reduc'd to the Necessity of withdrawing their Garrisons from the Castles of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Cremona, Mirandola, Segnola, Sabbionette, and Pinal; all which Places are strong, and of the utmost Importance: But above all, the Duchy and State of Milan, because of the Fertility of its Soil, the Excellency of its Manufactures, the vast Number of its Inhabitants, and its advantageous Situation. The said State having had time to breath, and repair the Damage it had sustain'd by Foraging, Encampments, and Winter-Quarters, it may be affirm'd upon good Grounds, that by the Frugal Administration of its publick Finances, it may be put into a Condition to send and maintain a fine Body of Troops into the Field, for the Service of the Common-Cause: And we may reckon as a great Advantage obtain'd thereby, the great Supplies they have given, according to Agreement, for the Military Chest of the Emperor, and the maintaining of his Forces in Italy. By the Situation of the said Duchy, the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor on the side of Tirol, are cover'd; the Communication with the Duke of Savoy restor'd; and the Correspondence between the two Branches of the House of Austria, render'd more easy by Pinal, than by any other Way. The Circumstances are such, that tis reported, that the Emperor C H A R L E S V, had so great an Idea of them, that in order to possess that Dutchy in Peace and Tranquillity, he offer'd his Daughter to the Son of France, the First King of France, with all the

ANNO the *Netherlands*, and to Erect the same into a King-
dom. It was upon the same Considerations, that the
said Emperor could never be persuaded, to grant the
Investiture of that Dutchy to *France*, or leave her in
Possession thereof, tho' the French us'd all possible means
to obtain the same. The Emperors who have succeed-
ed that Prince, have inherited the same Sentiments ;
and the last deceas'd, could never be induc'd, in the
Negotiations about the *Spanish Succession*, to consent
to part with the *Milanese*. The said Dutchy, and
other States in *Lombardy*, are so situated, that they
do not only contribute to their mutual Defence, but
are also of great Importance for subsisting the Armies
of the Allies, and thereby strengthen the common
Cause. Lastly, by the Reduction of *Lombardy*, several
Noble Rights of the *Roman Empire* in *Italy*, have been
Recover'd and Re-establish'd ; and namely, the Impe-
rial Rights on the Fiefs of *Mantua*, and *Modena*, as
well as *Milan* ; the Principalities of *Graftala* and *Ca-
stiglione*, and the Marquisate of *Final*, besides other
Places, which for Brevity sake, are to be Omitted.
The Duke of *Savoy* has been restor'd to his Principality
of *Piedmons* ; and having lately recover'd the Town
and Castle of *Susa*, has thereby open'd a Way to his,
and the Arms of his Allies, for a farther Progres. The
Kingdom of *Naples*, is now entirely reduc'd to the
Obedience of the House of *Austria* ; and 'tis likely
that *Sicily* and *Sardinia* will soon follow that Example ;
whereby the Territories of the Emperor, on the *Adriatic*
Sea, will be farther cover'd ; the Navigation and
Commerce to the *Levans* facur'd ; and the Party of the
Allies both by Sea and Land considerably strengthen'd.
These Kingdoms being so Powerful in themselves, as it
has formerly appear'd, that thro' a good Government,
agreeable to the Genius of the People of that Country,
and by an Orderly and Frugal Administration of the
Finances, they may be put in a Condition to furnish
and maintain a great Number of Troops and Gallies,
for the Service of the Common-Cause. To conclude,
the Principality of *Catalonia*, and several Places and
Forts in *Valencia* and *Andalusia*, have been Recover'd,
and are still Posses'd by King *CHARLES III.*

HOWEVER, High and Mighty Lords, notwithstanding these Great and Important Advantages, the Affairs

Affairs are not yet brought to such a Pass and Balance, *ANNO*
as may secure the Safety and Tranquillity of your High-
Mightinesses, and your Allies. The great Power of
the Enemy you had to Wrestle with, and especially
that of the *French*, which tho' several Times gloriously
defeated (and especially, at *S C H E L L E N B E R G*,
H O C H S T E T, *R A M I L L I E S*, and *T U R I N*)
have yet found Means every time to rise again, and
have so far Improv'd the Defeats they had receiv'd, as
to make them Incentives for greater Efforts. That very
Power has now and then stopp'd the Prosecution of the
Advantage Obtain'd, and the Rapidity of Victories.
To this Stop, have likewise contributed the Disorder,
Dilatoriness, and Slowness of some of the Allies, and
their Want of good Intelligence, of the Motions, and
Desrns of the Enemy: And, it were to be wish'd, that
in the Course of this W A R, there should not be found
by Experience, what has been formerly observ'd, *viz.*
That great Hopes, and great Successes, do not always
go together; and That Prosperity which gives Birth to
such Hopes, commonly brings along with it, at the
same time, a Wrong and Groundless Opinion of the
Weakness and Declension of the Enemy, and conse-
quently, produces Supineness and Negligence.

B E S I D E S all this, the Advantage of the Ground,
the Natural Strength of the Rivers and Canals, in the
Countries where the W A R was to be carried on; the
Number, Scituation, and Extent of the Fortified Pla-
ces to be Attack'd; the Backwardness of the Seasons,
and Unseasonableness of the Weather, and even some
inconsiderable Accidents, may also retard and stop the
Prosecution of Advantages obtain'd. 'Tis to these
Reasons (or at least to some of them) that we may At-
tribute, That Campaigns which have follow'd those
wherein great Advantages were gain'd, have not been
so favourable: That the Campaign next after the Vi-
ctories of *S C H E L L E N B E R G* and *H O C H S T E T*,
and which seem'd to Promise no less than the Conquest
of *Saar Louis*, and *Thionville*, and even of *Metz*, and
other Places in the Heart of *France*, had not Success
answerable to those Promises and Expectations: That,
in the *Netherlands*, where the Enemies, by many Pre-
cautions, and *Cunfounds*, have endeavour'd to Preserve
their Towns and Fortresses, the last C A M P A I G N,
has

A Compleat HISTORY

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ENNO has not been so successful as the Former : And, that the Expedition into Provence, and the intended Conquest of Toulon and Marſeille, have had no other effect, than the Devastation of part of that Province, the Bombardment of Toulon, and the Destroying of some Men of WAR, and Magazines. However, it may be said, that THAT Expedition has stop'd the Progress of the Enemy in the Empire, and in Spain ; because, they were oblig'd to make Detachments from thence, to stop the Progress of the Expedition aforesaid.

AS to the present State of the Enemy, and the Efforts they have made against the Allies (which is the third Point under Consideration) it is to be observ'd, that notwithstanding they are depriv'd of the Assistance that their Confederates, the Electors of Cologn and Be-maria, had given them before ; as also, of the Supplies they receiv'd from those Countries, and the Dependencies of the Monarchy of Spain, which have been reduc'd to the Obedience of the Allies, yet their Power remains still Great and Formidable : That, France in Particular, in respect to the Extent of its Territories and Frontiers, is still the same as it was when this WAR was Undertaken (Landau and Monin excepted) and that, on the other Hand, they are posses'd of the whole Dutchy of Savoy, Brisack, Fort Kehl, and Tryers : That how great soever the Efforts of that Crown, might have been in the two Preceding WARS, yet the same have been considerably Augmented in the Present : That it may be Affirm'd, upon good Information, that the Taxes and Aids rais'd Yearly for the same, are double what they rais'd in the Preceding WAR, and even are Augmented by one Third of all the coin'd Species, that were found in France : That, their Armies, thro' new Levies, Recruits, and People compell'd by Force into the Service, are considerably stronger and more Numerous ; insomuch, that in the last CAMPAIGN, they have brought into the Field against the Allies, above 400 Squadrons, and 300 Battalions : And, tho' it is true, beyond Contradiction, that thro' these great Efforts, the Kingdom must be Weaken'd in respect of Men and Money, and must daily grow Weaker and Exhausted : That the Commerce abroad, and what they us'd to get thereby is considerably Decay'd : That the continual Alteration of their

their Gold and Silver Coin, the abundance of Mint-^{ANNA}
 Bills, and Non-Payment of Interest, must needs have
 sunk their Credit in a most sensible Manner; and that
 they must send vast Summs in *Specie* abroad: Yet it is
 certain, that *FRANCE* has in her self some Resour-
 ces that deserve a serious Attention, and ought not to
 be pass'd over without Consideration. The same were
 laſt Y E A R laid open before your High-Mightinesses,
 with all their Circumstances; and therefore, it will
 now ſuffice to obſerve in a Summary Way and Recapi-
 tulation, that the Despotick Power of the King, the
 Submission, Reverence, and Obedience of the Subjects;
 the general Genius of the Nation, and in particular of
 the Nobility (which is very Numerous) inclining them
 to W A R; the Extent of the Territories of *France*;
 the Multitude of their Parishes, the vast Number of
 its Inhabitants, amounting to ſeveral Millions, have
 hitherto given an Opportunity to that Crown, to Re-
 eſtabliſh their Forces, tho' never ſo much defeated, and
 that the Diminution of their Coin is conſiderably ſup-
 plied by the Product and Goods of the Growth and
 Manufacture of *FRANCE*, which are ſold in the
 Northern Parts of *Europe*, amounting to ſeveral Milli-
 ons; by the Sale of their Fish and Manufactures, along
 the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Levant; by the
 Trade of their Linnen of *Normandy* and *Brittany*, into
 the *West-Indies*; and especially that by their Navigation
 and Settlements on the South-Coast of *America*, they
 have gain'd the Trade of Gold and Silver with the In-
 habitants of *Pern*: A return of ſuch a Quantity of Spe-
 cies Coin'd and Uncoin'd, and other Rich Valuable
 Goods, which exceeds Imagination, and of which, 'tis
 affur'd, that one third Part comes to the King's Profit.
 Besides all this, 'tis to be Obſerv'd, that the great
 Number of their Privateers at Sea, and the Contribu-
 tions they raise every where on the Frontiers of the
 Allies, bring no inconsiderable Sums into *FRANCE*.

THIS being briefly obſerv'd about *France*, it may
 be farther remark'd, that T H A T Crown is ſtill Uni-
 ted with the Kingdom of *Spain*, which formerly with
 all its Subjects, States and Dependencies, follow'd the
 Party of the Allies: That T H A T Kingdom is ſtill
 entire, except ſome few Places in *Andalusia* and *Valen-*
cias, and the Principality of *Catalonia*, as it has been

P already

ANNO already related. That the said Kingdom is in some
1707. Parts Barren and Unpeopled, by reason of the Colonies sent into the Indies, and by the Expulsion of so great a Number of People, of a Foreign Religion ; while, on the other Hand, the said Kingdom has suffer'd very much by the Present WAR, and in General, since the Reign of Philip II, and other Kings, to King Charles II, by the Prodigious Efforts they have made to maintain the WAR in the *Netherlands*, and soment and keep up Intestine Divisions against their Neighbours, thro' a vast Number of Pensions and borrow'd Sums, at high Interest, which have occasion'd the Engagement of the Demesnes, and more particularly, thro' the ill Administration of their Finances, the said Kingdom is fallen into a great Disorder and Decay : But, notwithstanding all this, the French Ministers had no sooner taken upon them, after the Death of King Charles II, the Administration and Direction of the Affairs of Spain, according to the French Manner, but that Kingdom began to make such Efforts as was not thought of before, and has brought this YEAR into the Field of Spain, a greater Number of National Troops, and chiefly of Horse, than perhaps had been seen in 60 Years before. That the Indies, and the Islands in the Mediterranean, belong still to Spain. That the *Netherlands*, except what was taken from them last YEAR, belong still, in regard to their Outward Name and Appearance to Spain, tho' in Fact to France ; and are under the Dominion of that Crown, undoubtedly, by Virtue of the Cession, which 'tis assur'd was made to them, by the Duke of Anjou, at the Time of the famous Acceptation of the Pretended Will of the late King Charles of Spain.

THE *Netherlands*, High and Mighty Lords, have been a long time since, the Aim of the Desires of the French, and of their continual Enterprises, which undoubtedly had their Rise from the Remembrance of the Successes of the Battles of St. Quintin and Gravelines, and the Motions of the Arms of the Prince of Parma, and others that follow'd thereupon, which made FRANCE tremble more than once, and put them upon Measures to seize the Towns and Places on the Frontiers, that were most convenient to Protect them for the Future ; and, as it happens commonly, from this

this Desire, they proceeded to what might satisfie their Ambition. But, as our Fore-fathers thought the Neighbourhood of such a great Power as *France*, inconsistent with the security of their Country ; the said *Netherlands* have been the Source of Misunderstanding, and continual Troubles, between that Crown and the State. What happen'd in the Reign of *Louis XIII.* King of *France*, under the Ministry of the Cardinal *De Richelieu*, is sufficiently known ; and how that Crown, in the Year 1634, having endeavour'd to get Possession of the greatest Part of those Provinces, by the Proposal of a Partition, the considerable Members of the Republick oppos'd the same, without any other Aim or Design, than what is above-mention'd. That the Cardinal *Mazarine*, after the Death of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and of *Louis XIII.* which happen'd soon after, having succeeded the former in the Direction of Affairs, under the Regency of the Queen-Mother, *Anne of Austria*, us'd all possible Means (without sparing any thing, especially during the Negotiation of the Treaty of *Munster*) for Uniting the *Netherlands* to *France*. That, however, the State did at that time, wisely break the Measures of that Crown, by their seperate Treaty of Peace with *Spain*. That *France* being not discourag'd thereby, endeavour'd to obtain her Aim, by the continuation of a particular WAR against *Spain*, and private Negotiations with Protector *Cromwel*, and clandestine Intrigues in other Courts. That they partly succeeded therein, in the Treaty of Peace of the *Pyrenees*, in obtaining *Arras*, *Bapaume*, and the whole Country of *Arras* ; the Towns and Bayliwicks of *Aire* and *St. Omer* excepted ; *Gravelines* in *Flanders* ; *Landrecy* and *Quesnoy* in *Haynault* ; *Avesnes*, *Marienburg*, and *Philipville*, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze* : *Thionville*, *Montmedy*, and *Damvilliers*, in the Countrey of *Luxemburgh*, and several other Places. This, however, was not sufficient to satisfy their Desires and Ambition ; and therefore, in the Year 1663, new Proposals were made on the part of that Crown to the State, for a Partition, or Cantoning of the *Netherlands*, but both to no Purpose. The Partition was declin'd for the Reasons aforesaid ; and the Cantoning, or making the *Netherlands* a seperate State, rejected, because it was thought, that they would not make a sufficient Barrier. King *Philip IV.* of *Spain* happening to Dye in the Year 1665 :

ANNO His Death, and the Declension of the Affairs of Spain
 1707. in the *Netherlands*, which decay'd daily, gave soon an Opportunity to *France*, to put up new Pretensions on those Provinces : And, notwithstanding the Solemn Renuntiation, made by the King and Queen, in the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, to the Succession of the said King *Philip*, they pretended that the Dutchy of *Brabant*, and several other Provinces were fall'n to *France*, upon pretence of a certain Right of Devolution, by Virtue of which, the Daughters of the First Marriage, were preferr'd to the Sons of the Second, and depriv'd the Father, who had contracted a Second Marriage, of the Power to dispose thereof. These Pretensions, being supported by Arms, which Alarm'd all the Neighbouring States ; Your High-Mightinesses, and some Others, were necessitated to Oppose the same, and resolv'd to take upon themselves, by Way of Security, the Defence and Protection of some Towns and Places. This Opposition, produc'd the Peace of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, in the Year 1668, whereby, for the better Preventing further Mischiefs and Inconveniences, several Towns in the *Netherlands*, and amongst others, *DOWAY*, *TOURNAY*, and *LISLE*, where yielded to *France* : However, upon the express Condition, that the rest of the said Provinces, should be secur'd under the Guaranty of every one of the Potentates of *EUROPE*. But, when the Famous Triple Alliance, between *England*, *Sweden*, and that State was concluded, for the Guaranty of the Peace aforesaid ; This was taken by *France* as an Obstacle to their farther Designs on the *Netherlands* ; and so highly resented, that it may be said, that this very thing, was one of the Essential Causes of the WAR, in the Year 1672, which might have been easily prevented, by abandoning those Provinces to *France*, or hearkening to a Partition thereof : But, then the Regency of the Republick, thought, that this Abandoning could not be agreed to, without, in some Manner, Abandoning at the same time the State it self ; and that THAT Partition would render *France* an Immediate and Contiguous Neighbour to the State : And therefore, they wisely Resolv'd to Undergo the Calamities of the WAR, rather than by excepting those Fatal Expedients, expose their Country to the Inevitable Danger of a Perpetual Subjection.

THE Peace of *Nimeguen*, by which, amongst other Towns, *AIRE*, *St. OMER*, *VALENCIENNES*, and *Y P R E S*, were yielded to *France*, put an End to that WAR : But, new Pretensions were soon started up, upon Pretence of the Dependencies of the Places, yielded by the said Peace of *Nimeguen*. The Country of *Alost* was aim'd at ; or in lieu thereof, *Courtray* and *Dixmuyde* ; or lastly, *Luxembourg*, with all its Dependencies. These Pretensions were supported by Arms ; and to obtain the same by Force, or Good-Will, a great part of the Flat Country in *Flanders* was wasted, and *Luxembourg* several times Attack'd. The Treaty of a 20 Years Truce (tho' it lasted but about Four) put an End to these Disputes ; and a farther part of those Provinces (namely, *Luxembourg*, with the Countries of *Beaumont*, *Bovines*, and *Chimay*) were yielded to *France*. The Peace of *R E S W I C K*, which put an End to the WAR, begun in 1688, made little Alteration in the Constitution of Affairs aforesaid, except only in regard to *Luxembourg*, which was restor'd. to *Spain* : But, as soon as King *C H A R L E S II.* was Dead, *France* manifested again her Ancient Designs upon the *Netherlands* (as it has been above observ'd) So that Your High-Mightinesses following the Glorious and Noble Example of your Ancestors, and mov'd by a-no-leis Active Principle of Courage and Vigour, were forc'd to take up Arms to Oppose and Prevent the Dangerous Neighbourhood of *France*, and Qbtain a Barrier to the State, that may sufficiently secure their Tranquility, and may not depend on the Negligence, Ill-Design, or Machinations of Others.

IN Order thereunto, and for Promoting the farther Welfate of the State, and their Allies, it is, in the Opinion of the Council of State, of an absolute Necessity, and undeniably Evident, by the Reasons and Observations aforesaid, that in the ensuing Y B A R, 1708, the utmost Efforts ought to be made every where, with Unahimity and Firmness, against so Powerful an Enemy, as has been above-Represented. That the High-Allies, and your High-Mightinesses, upon the earnest and well-grounded Instances made, may contribute to their Respective Powers, and not lay the Burthen upon other Peoples Shoulders, and rely indirectly upon

A Compleat H I S T O R Y

1707.

'ANNO upon the Efforts of some of the Allies, for doing what they themselves are directly Oblig'd to. That the Conquest, or Reduction already made, of so many Powerful States, Countries and Provinces, which, by good Direction and Conduct, might so considerably strengthen the Forces of the Allies, may be employ'd for the Good of the Common-Cause. That all Negligence, Disorders, and Dilatoriness, may be, for the Future, provided against, and prevented: And, that on the Contrary, that all things necessary for so great an End, or that may any ways conduce thereto, be done and order'd with a redoubled Zeal, Care and Application. That for promoting the same, the Natural Genius, and Activity of the Nation the Allies have chiefly to deal with in this WAR, may be taken into due Consideration; as also the Readiness, with which Orders, which depend of one Court alone, may be Given and Executed: That it may be consider'd also, that by Virtue thereof, they have sometime since begun to remount their Cavalry, and to Augment the same; as also, to Re-establish, and Augment their Infantry. That the Time, or Interval, between the End of a C A M P A I G N, to the Beginning of the Other, is very short, and therefore ought to be Husbanded and improv'd with the utmost Care. And lastly, that in all the WARS that have been carried on against FRANCE, Experience has shewn the Importance and Necessity of being First ready to take the FIELD, in order to obviate Advantage over them, and prevent and disappoint their Projects and Designs. .

J N the mean time, it cannot be deny'd, but that the great Efforts requisite to obtain the Ends aforesaid, cannot be made, without great Sums of M O N E Y, and a heavy Burthen on the good Inhabitants of this Land; who besides, feel the Calamities of this WAR, in the Means of their Subsistence, and several other Ways. The Council of State Acknowledges the same with Grief, and is the more sensible of it, because they know as well as any Body else (and perhaps better) the Weight of those Charges. But, High and Mighty L O R D S, what Good can any other Measures, than those that have been propos'd, Produce? And, if contrary to all Expectation, either out of Weariness of those Heavy Taxes, or out of Impatience of the Continuation

tinuation of this W A R, Carelessness, or Dilatoriness, ANNO
of (which G O D forbid) out of Jealousie and Misunderstanding, the Efforts, which for the Reasons aforesaid, are so Necessary, should not either be made, or else should be lessen'd ; what else can be expected, but that in such a Case, S P A I N shall remain under a French Government, and Direction ? That, the Treasures of the Indies, shall more and more fall into their Hands ; and a great part of the Netherlands remain, in Effect, annex'd to France : That, in this manner, the Affairs shall dwindle into a Defensive W A R : That, the Progresses already made, shall not be Prosecuted, and signify nothing at all toward Establishing a good and secure Barrier : That what has been gain'd, shall not be Preserv'd : That the Enemy's being not Push'd, and the Allies being, on this side, on the Defensive ; the Troops which have hitherto discover'd so much Courage, and such a Readiness and Impatience to Attack the Enemy on all Occasions, shall be Discourag'd : That perhaps, it will be Impossible to hinder the Enemy from advancing to the Frontiers of the State : That, in T H A T Case, the W A R shall be carried in our own Territories ; and, that in all Respects whatsoever, such a W A R, thro' its Duration, the Heavy Taxes, and other Difficulties, shall more Oppress and Exhaust the Good Inhabitants of this Country, than a Vigorous Offensive W A R, will do for a short Time : That, therefore, it is much better, to run thro' the F I R E of the Expences of such an Offensive W A R (if one may Use that Expression) than be at last consum'd in a lingering Way of a Defensive One. That there are great Advantages to be expected from the First, and nothing but Evil from the latter ; seeing, the great Fruit thereof will be in a slight P E A C E ; France having always proportion'd her Dispositions and Preparations according to their Successes or Disgraces ; and form'd thereupon, the Grounds of their Hopes or Apprehensions, shall not be diverted by a Defensive W A R, from her Resolution to preserve the Spanish Monarchy in the House of Bourbon, nor from the Desire and Design they have to obtain the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, which that Crown has so long, and so constantly Aim'd at, and Prosecuted ; That France shall thereby become an immediate Neighbour to the State ; and, that consequently, the Republick shall find her self reduc'd to those

ANNO those Difficulties and Perplexities, that our Fore-fathers
 1707. have always so much Fear'd and Apprehended, and for
 the preventing of which, they did not regret to expose
 themselves to the most dangerous Wars and Calamities
 attending the same : That, the Power and Maxima of
 the F R E N C H , and their Zeal for Propagating a Re-
 ligion different from that which your High-Mightinesses
 profess as True, will continually put the State into the
 utmost Trouble and Uncertainties. That, not to men-
 tion the various Proverba or Tables of the Antients,
 who could not sufficiently describe the dreadful Condi-
 tion of Men, who Possess their Goods in Trouble, as it
 were with a Sword hanging over their Heads ; it ought
 to be held for certain, that such a Peace, as aforesaid,
 shall continue no longer, than it will please S U C H ,
 who have made it with a Superiority of Power ; and,
 who as soon as they shall think it convenient, will not
 want Pretences to make it Void, and put the State into
 new Troubles and Calamities : That, the Good Inha-
 bitants of this Land, who by their Labour and Indu-
 stry, must provide for their Subsistence and Prosperity ;
 and possest in Tranquillity, and without Fear, what
 they have got or spar'd, shall be Discourag'd, by the
 Uncertainty of Enjoying what they have ; and thereby
 grow Remiss in their Labour and Industry : That, this
 will bring Poverty upon them, and diminish their
 Number, and occasion the lowering the Price of Un-
 moveable Goods, and other Effects that are not of
 quick Sale : And, finally, that by the Continuation of
 their Uncertainty and Dangerous Conditions, the In-
 come of the Ordinary Current Means, will not be able
 to ballance the Charge of keeping up, and main-
 taining the great Number of Forces, and Men of War,
 these Fears will oblige the State to ; and, consequently
 it will be necessary to continue extraordinary Taxes
 and Impositions : So that the State it self will be Con-
 sum'd, and Perish in Fear.

THEIR BEFORE, the Council of State, Hope, and
 Promote themselves, that those great Inconveniences and
 Dangers will be carefully Prevented, and that following
 the Glorious Steps of our Ancestors, who for their Li-
 berty, Safety, and Privileges, gave, and contributed
 ALL that they had, those Powerful Motives shall have
 no less Influence in the Prosecution of the PRESENT
 WAR

W A R, undertaken for Considerations as Dear to the *ANNO*
State as the Former: And, that Men shall not be Im-
patient, tho' this W A R (which has already lasted Six
Years) is not yet brought to that speedy and good Con-
clusion as it were to be wish'd; considering what was
requisite to be done, to bring the Enemies to good
Terms of P E A C E, and how long the State (by the
Instances aforesaid) has fluctuated and Stagger'd, before
it could be brought into the safe Port of her Liberty.
The shortest Way to arrive thither, is what has been
Propos'd: And, how difficult and troublesome soever
it be, it may be Hop'd and Expected upon good Grounds,
that as Patients are eas'd by bitter and unpleasant Re-
medies, and their Diseases remov'd; so, by this heavy
and extreamly Expensive W A R, the State and their
Allies, will shortly obtain a Good and Lasting P E A C E.
We say, A L A S T I N G P E A C E; not such where-
of the Solidity and Duration consists in Promises, Wri-
tings and Seals, which are easily broke, since they have
laid and practis'd for a Maxim of Government, the
Reason of State and Necessary Policy; to prefer Con-
veniency to Engagements and Promises, and to follow
not so much what is R I G H T and J U S T, as what
is P R O F I T A B L E. But, a P E A C E which being
made with the mutual Confidence and Concurrence of
the High-Allies, may remove at a greater Distance from
the Territories of the State, so powerful an Enemy as
F R A N C E, and establish a good and safe Barrier be-
tween them two; and which being confirm'd and
strengthen'd by a mutual Guaranty, and an Enumera-
tion and Specification of Forces for securing the same,
may procure a sufficient Safety and Tranquility, and
last for many Years.

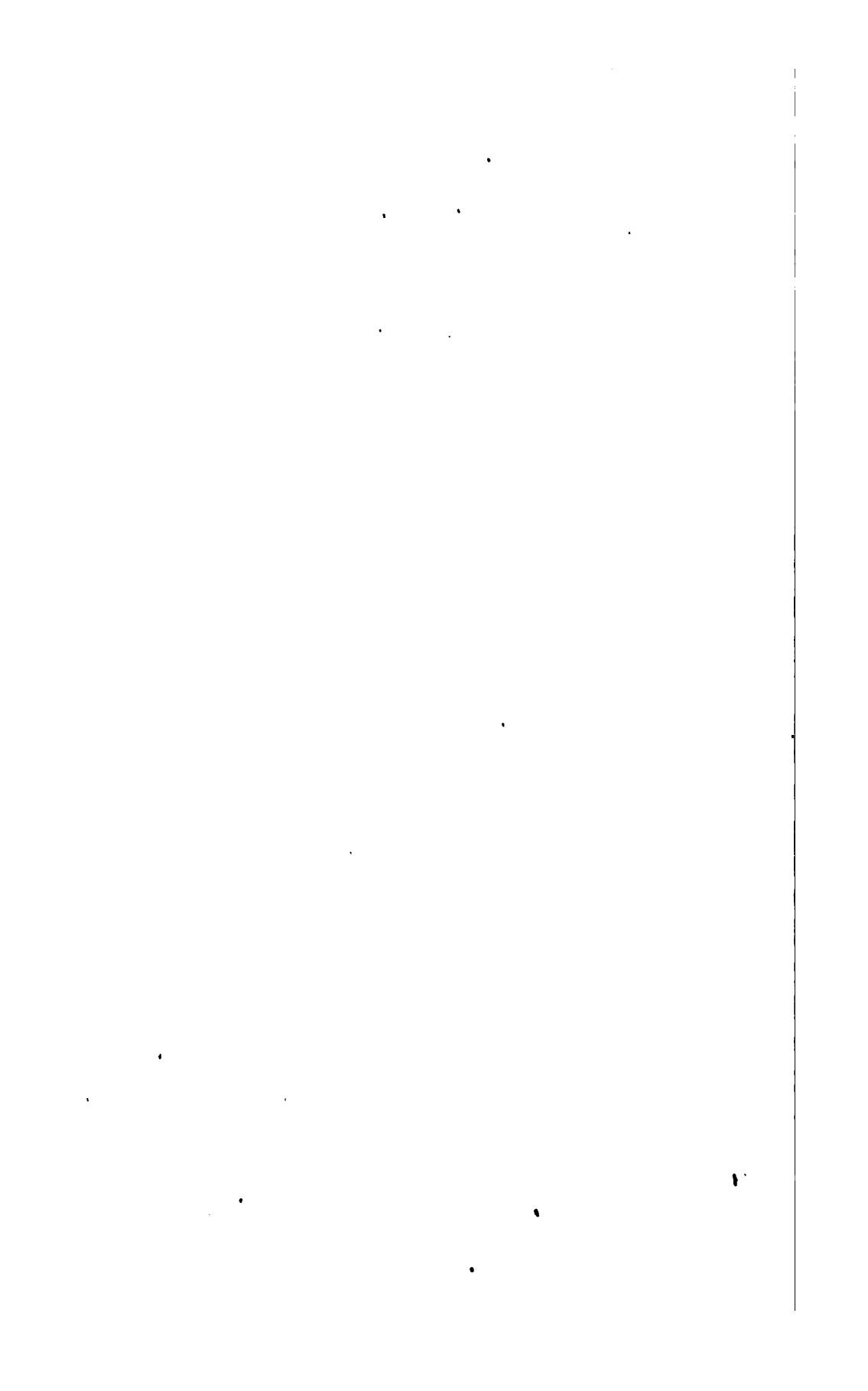
A F T E R these Premises, High and Mighty LORDS,
the Members of the Union, shall not expect any other
Representation; nor indeed can the Council of State
make any Other, but that the Efforts made heretofore,
may not be lessen'd for the Y E A R 1708. But rather,
if it were possible, Augmented, or at least continu'd;
and that, whatever has been Deficient, may be Rem-
edied. And therefore, taking into particular Considera-
tion, the Affairs that are the Subject Matter of this
General Petition; and first, according to Order, those
relating to the Land, and next, such as relate to the

Sea.

ANNO Sea-Service ; the Council of State presents to Your
1707. High-Mightinesses with their General Petition, the Or-
dinary and Extraordinary State of the WAR, which
they have form'd for the Y B A R ensuing : Beseech-
ing Your High-Mightinesses, to send the same, with
all convenient Speed, to all the respective Provinces,
and be pleas'd to second it with your Powerful and Ef-
fectual Recommendation ; that not only the Consent
and Payment requir'd of them be Granted, but also
that the same may be done with a Readiness suitable to
the absolute Necesity thereof ; that the WAR may be
carried on with all imaginable Vigour, and possible
Activity, as an Effectual Means, to bring it soon to a
Good CONCLUSION.









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